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Fecha de creación : 18-04-2024

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

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-02-2024

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración de políticas | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | investigación y propiedad intelectual | método de evaluación | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | prospectiva | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen 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](#)

Defence of Democracy package

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-02-2024

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | consumo | democracia | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | grupo de interés | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | mercado interior | mercado único | país tercero | política comercial | política de cooperación | protección del consumidor | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The initiative results from growing concern that openness of European societies is being exploited for covert interference from foreign governments to manipulate decision-making processes and public opinion in the EU. The impact assessment (IA) clearly defines two problems relating to interest representation activities carried out on behalf of third countries: obstacles to the internal market due to fragmented regulation, and the unknown magnitude, trends and actors of these activities. It considers a non-legislative policy option (PO) along with two legislative sub-options, targeting all third countries and all activities carried out on behalf of governments and affiliates. After examining the POs' economic, social and fundamental rights impacts, as well as geopolitical implications, the IA chooses the legislative PO2.1 as the most effective, efficient, coherent and proportionate. PO2.1 seeks to harmonise requirements in the internal market on transparency requirements for entities carrying out interest representation activities on behalf of third-country entities. While the IA expects the initiative to have moderately negative impact on fundamental rights, it justifies this with over-riding public interest and proposes several safeguards. Similarly, regarding possibly negative geopolitical implications, the IA points to differentiating very clearly between the initiative and 'foreign agent laws', and discusses mitigating measures such as diplomatic exchanges and information activities. Economic impacts on entities are expected to be positive, with cost savings from harmonised rules and a levelled playing field expected to compensate compliance costs. The citizens are expected to benefit from improved information, transparency and trust in the democratic system. Nevertheless, the IA's methodology poses some questions concerning the SME test, the use of 'qualitative cost-benefit analysis' to identify economic impacts, and the use of stakeholder views in the analysis.

[Briefing EN](#)

Combating late payment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-02-2024

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acto de comercio | análisis económico | cláusula contractual | comercialización | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | pequeña y mediana empresa | plazo del pago | propuesta (UE) | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Presented as part of the 'SME relief package', the initiative aims to tighten the EU's late payment framework and improve its enforcement. It proposes, among other things, to convert the current Late Payment Directive into a regulation, a move that several national parliaments contested. National parliaments also raised subsidiarity and proportionality concerns on several provisions. The impact assessment (IA) adequately justifies the need to revise the late payment framework, and substantiates the envisaged change of legal instrument. Overall, it presents a clear intervention logic. It puts forward three well-developed policy options (each with sub-options). Because of the initiative's high relevance for SMEs, a comprehensive SME test was carried out, in addition to a competitiveness check. The focus of the impact analysis lies clearly on economic impacts. The IA draws on a wide range of evidence (including relevant studies, surveys and market analyses) and broad stakeholder input (including from SMEs). It builds on qualitative and quantitative data and is transparent about data limitations. The wide evidence base somewhat compensates for the fact that the Commission's 2015 evaluation is rather dated. That fact that no separate evaluation was carried out prior to the revision is not fully in line with the 'evaluate first' principle. Of note, the Commission's open public consultation, which ran in parallel with the feedback to the inception IA, lasted merely 9 weeks (instead of the mandatory 12 weeks), without the IA disclosing the reasons for the shortened period. The IA provides a vast amount of background information and additional explanations in annexes (26 in total) and appears broadly coherent with the legislative proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

Digital euro

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-02-2024

Autor CAPDEVILA PENALVA Josefina

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | moneda | política comercial | propuesta (UE) | regulación de transacciones | relaciones monetarias | transacción financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona euro

Resumen On 28 June 2023, the European Commission presented a legislative package to establish a digital form of central bank money to complement its physical form (banknotes and coins) and laid out the rules and conditions for its use. The IA supporting the proposals is based on extensive internal and external expertise, including tailored ECB advice and JRC input on analytical methods and simulations. It presents a wide range of options to address the problems identified, but it is difficult to identify the pros and cons of these options. The IA follows the Better Regulation criteria and presents the assessment of impacts in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and coherence, but the dense and long technical analysis is of limited accessibility for non-expert readers. As such, the IA should have been more comprehensive and clear regarding the suitability of the digital euro and the feasibility of the options.

Briefing [EN](#)

Accounting of greenhouse gas emissions of transport services

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-12-2023

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación de datos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | organización de los transportes | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte de mercancías | transporte de viajeros | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen The impact assessment (IA) provides a useful information package supporting the 'CountEmissionsEU' proposal. It presents a substantiated problem definition and illustrates the scale of the problems. The analysis relies on an external IA supporting study, stakeholder consultation and independent research. The IA assesses the economic, social and environmental impacts of all six policy options. It openly explains the assessment's limitations, in particular the fact that empirical evidence to underpin the relationship between GHG emissions accounting, changes in transport activity, decrease in GHG emissions and air pollutant emissions is scarce. In addition, the IA stresses that there is considerable uncertainty regarding the estimates that depend on behavioural change towards more sustainable solutions. As the initiative is relevant to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), an SME test was performed. However, SMEs are not differentiated by size-class (micro, small and medium-sized enterprises) in the analysis. The selected preferred option is sufficiently explained, for instance in terms of the trade-off between effectiveness and efficiency. The IA finds that the preferred option is a balanced and proportionate option that provides the highest net benefits for SMEs, a voluntary approach (binding opt-in) and an exemption for SMEs from the mandatory verification of GHG emissions data. The IA describes the stakeholder consultation activities and discusses stakeholders' views in many sections; however, the references to their views are often quite vague. It would have added transparency had the various stakeholder groups' views on policy options, including their representativeness, been explained more clearly.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European cross-border associations](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2023

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Democracia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | asociación europea | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | construcción europea | derecho de establecimiento | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | forma jurídica de la sociedad | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | libre circulación de capitales | libre circulación de mercancías | libre prestación de servicios | mercado único | propuesta (UE) | región y política regional | sociedad sin fines de lucro | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The problem definition in the impact assessment (IA) appears to be well-supported by evidence. The IA provides a sufficient range and description of the policy options, albeit sometimes lacking in detail. The assessment of the options' impacts (economic, social, environmental, fundamental rights) is qualitative and quantitative. It appears to be based on sound research and analysis, with clear acknowledgement that the available data are limited. The IA provides a comprehensive summary of the preferred options' costs and benefits for the affected stakeholder groups (associations and Member States, and indirectly citizens and for-profit companies). It is transparent about data uncertainties and assumptions. It comprehensively describes stakeholder groups' views on the problem, the problem drivers, the objectives and the policy options. An SME test has been carried out. However, it appears that no targeted SME consultation was conducted.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Introducing a European disability card and a European parking card](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2023

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Política social | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | aparcamiento | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cartilla sanitaria | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | libre circulación de personas | persona con discapacidad | política social europea | propuesta (UE) | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | vida social

Resumen The IA supporting the proposal for a European disability card and a European parking card builds on the experience of two instruments already in place: i) the EU disability card pilot project rolled out in eight participating Member States since 2016, and ii) the EU parking card for persons with disabilities, introduced EU-wide in 1998 through Council Recommendation 98/376/EC. The IA draws on a wide range of data, including a supporting study (which, however, is not linked and does not seem to have been published) and a recent study assessing the implementation of the disability card pilot project. The IA presents a clear and comprehensive intervention logic. It puts forward two policy options in addition to the baseline scenario, duly analysing the potential impacts, with a focus on social, fundamental rights and economic impacts. Stakeholder input was taken into account throughout the IA. Disability organisations were involved in the consultations; in addition, in line with the UN CRPD and the BRG, the open public consultation included accessible formats (e.g. a questionnaire in easy-to-read format). The legislative proposal broadly follows the IA, with some minor differences regarding the scope, delegated acts and review clauses.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Intellectual property: A revised framework for compulsory licensing of patents](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-10-2023

Autor EFTHYMIADOU Andriana | FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho de las patentes | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | investigación y propiedad intelectual | patente europea | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reglamento (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA substantiates its findings with references to several sources, in particular the Commission's consultation activities to prepare the IA. The specific objectives presented correspond to the problems and the problem drivers identified in the IA. Overall, the IA provides a sufficient and balanced description of the options, including detailed schemes describing the procedural steps envisaged under each option and taking into consideration the views and concerns of stakeholders. The assessment of the options' impacts (social, environmental and economic, as well as impacts on fundamental rights) is qualitative and quantitative. A dedicated chapter with a cost-benefit analysis has been included. The IA appears to be based on sound research and analysis, and is transparent about the evidence and analytical methods used, with a clear acknowledgement that available data is limited when it comes to calculating costs and benefits. It describes comprehensively stakeholder groups' views on the problems and the options, and provides views on the expected impacts of the preferred option. An SME test was carried out in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines; its main findings are described in detail in a separate annex. It appears that no targeted SME consultation was conducted, however. Competitiveness could have been discussed in more detail in the IA, particularly in terms of the impacts on SMEs.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Legislation for plants produced by certain new genomic techniques](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-09-2023

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | alimento para el ganado | análisis económico | autorización de venta | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | etiquetado | explotación agrícola de la tierra | industria agroalimentaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación fitosanitaria | organismo genéticamente modificado | política agraria | política económica | producción alimenticia | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | técnica de cultivo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA argues that existing GMO legislation is not fit for purpose for plants and their food and feed products developed using certain new genomic techniques (NGTs) and that their resulting limited uptake in the EU might lead to missed opportunities to reach the EU's sustainability objectives. It suggests four policy options (POs) in addition to the baseline and assesses their economic, environmental and social/health impacts. The assessment is predominantly qualitative and is based on the stakeholders' views, in addition to the scientific literature, expert views and a number of JRC studies. The IA selects a combination of PO4 ('notification') for products that could occur naturally or be produced by conventional breeding, with PO2 ('authorisation with incentives') for all other products. It justifies the choice of the preferred option as being the most coherent and proportional, best able to deliver the objectives and with positive impact in terms of innovation and developer interest. However, the IA could have been clearer in highlighting the preferred sub-options, namely the treatment of NGTs for the purposes of organic production and labelling of NGT products subject to PO2. While the IA underlines the expected benefits for SMEs, it does not assess impacts on SMEs involved in organic/GM-free production separately. The IA consistently refers to the stakeholders' opinions and points to the high interest shown by the large number of responses to the consultation activities, but the various stakeholders' support for the initiative is not evident, and the stakeholders' views appear to diverge considerably.

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

[Revision of EU customs legislation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-09-2023

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | funcionamiento institucional | información y tratamiento de la información | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organismo de la UE | política arancelaria | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación aduanera | régimen aduanero de la UE | sistema de información | territorio aduanero (UE) | unión aduanera | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA supports the revision of the EU customs legislation to ensure an integrated approach to reinforcing the customs processes, data management and governance framework. It considers four policy options (POs), each with an increasing degree of ambition and a concrete implementation timeline. The four POs are complementary, rather than separate alternatives, and appear realistic and self-standing. The IA assesses the impacts of all POs both quantitatively and qualitatively, and selects PO4 – 'EU Customs Authority for coordination and operations, managing the EU Customs Data Space' – as the preferred option. While the IA argues convincingly that the preferred option would significantly simplify the customs processes and that all economic operators, including SMEs, are expected to gain from this, it would have been useful if the IA had featured a targeted analysis of the impacts on competitiveness, fundamental rights and an explanation of how the revision of the legislation would contribute to the achievement of the Green Deal's objectives. The IA finds that PO4 is not only the most efficient and most effective, but it is also the most coherent and proportional, addresses challenges identified by the Wise Persons Group, and is future-proof and in line with the JRC foresight report on the Future of the Customs in the EU in 2040. The IA duly integrates foresight in the analysis and appears to be based on sound and recent data, reports by EU institutions, academic literature and stakeholders' consultations. It underlines that capacity to act together as a customs union provided by this option would strengthen the strategic autonomy and resilience of the EU. The IA respects the 'evaluate first' principle and consistently refers to the opinions expressed by the Member States and other stakeholders, but could have provided more clarity on how the different stakeholder categories see the PO4. It indicates that the Commission would monitor the implementation of the reform on a regular basis and that a first evaluation would be carried out in 2035. It also proposes a list of quantifiable success indicators. It appears that the Commission made substantive changes to the IA in response to the opinions of the RSB. The proposal corresponds to the preferred option identified in the IA.

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

[Anti-trafficking in human beings](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-06-2023

Autor GIRARD VERONIQUE

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave acción penal | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a las víctimas | crimen organizado | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | justicia | lucha contra el crimen | propuesta (UE) | trata de seres humanos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This IA supports the proposal for a revision of the 2011 Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims. Overall, it provides a complete and detailed explanation of the problem, of its scope, drivers, and of the need to take EU-level action. It is well-substantiated and relies on the evaluation of the directive conducted in parallel with the IA, stakeholder feedback, comprehensive desk research and recent data from Eurostat. The IA is also transparent on the limits of the data it uses, which is coherent with the specific objective of the proposal to improve detection and monitoring of trafficking in human beings. The IA considers security, social, economic and fundamental rights impacts, but does not discuss relations or cooperation with third countries, which could be relevant due to trafficking's cross-border nature. The construction of policy options appears to offer a very limited range of genuine alternatives, mainly sub-options that are not systematically compared. Finally, the quantitative cost-benefit analysis would have benefited from inclusion of an assessment of the policy options' impact on the number of law-enforcement procedures, and on the number of offences prevented.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Advance passenger information \(API\): Revising the rules](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-06-2023

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación de datos | control fronterizo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | frontera exterior de la UE | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | organización de los transportes | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | recogida de datos | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | transporte de viajeros | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The IA examines the nature and scale of the problems sufficiently (the fact that not every person crossing the Schengen external borders is pre-checked with API data and that there are security gaps in the processing of air passenger data for law enforcement purposes). The IA provides a comprehensive description of the options. The sub-options under each of the intervention areas identified are limited and mostly cumulative; the range of alternative options therefore appears limited. The assessment of the options' impacts (social, economic, fundamental rights) is qualitative and quantitative. It appears to be based on sound research and analysis, with clear acknowledgement that available data is limited. The IA provides a comprehensive summary of the costs and benefits of the preferred option for the affected stakeholder groups. Stakeholder views are reflected consistently throughout the IA. However, the Commission decided to carry out targeted consultations rather than a public consultation on the IA – as is normally required – which appears not to be justified in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU critical raw materials act](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-05-2023

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria

Palabra clave análisis económico | berilio | cadena de suministro | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | metalurgia y siderurgia | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | química | seguridad de abastecimiento | UNIÓN EUROPEA | ácido inorgánico

Resumen As the first EU act specifically regulating the EU's CRM supply, the proposed initiative aims to address an area previously identified as one of the EU's strategic dependencies. Following a clear problem description, the IA presents three (partially overlapping) policy options and a thorough analysis of their possible impacts, with a clear focus on economic impacts. The identification of the preferred policy option appears justified. The predominantly qualitative assessment draws merely on desk research and stakeholder input. In this respect, the IA admits to having 'significant data gaps' and a 'limited' evidence base, owing in part to 'the lack of a supporting study'. With regard to stakeholder input, the IA does not explain why the public consultation was open for only 8 weeks (instead of the default 12). It is notable that the proposed regulation deviates somewhat in scope from the IA: it adds a further specific objective – namely to diversify CRM imports in order to reduce strategic dependencies – and provides for a few measures that were either not assessed at all in the IA, or which were outside the preferred policy option.

Briefing [EN](#)

Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-05-2023

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | envasado | estudio de impacto | etiquetado | gestión administrativa | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | pequeña y mediana empresa | preacondicionamiento | programa de actuación | tipos de empresa

Resumen The IA provides a convincing justification on the need to revise the CLP. It presents a well-evidenced problem definition and describes the scale of the problems. The IA does not provide self-standing policy options addressing all the drivers. Instead, it provides three policy option packages, under which the sub-options are the policy options; however, there are in fact only a few alternative choices. The IA explains the policy options and their impacts in detail in extensive annexes. The comparison of the options would have benefited from further clarification, as the IA does not score the options but instead it describes them qualitatively and does not use comparable expressions. The preferred option package is sufficiently justified and the reasons for discarding measures have been explained. The IA openly explains the limitations in the analysis, in particular in relation to quantification. The IA provides a description of the broad stakeholder consultations. It appears from the annexes that an SME test was conducted; however it would have been more reader-friendly if this had been explained in the main text or at least in a separate annex, as the information related to different elements of the SME test is presented in a rather fragmented way throughout the IA. The IA could have clarified for the sake of transparency, whether the supporting studies are publicly available.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revising the Community Design Regulation and the Design Directive (recast)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-05-2023

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | directiva (UE) | diseño y modelo | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | investigación y propiedad intelectual | modificación de la ley | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reglamento (UE) | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The initiative's aim is to revise the rules of the current EU legislation on design protection. Based on an evaluation of the current framework in line with the 'evaluate first' principle, the impact assessment examines the nature and scale of the problems and who is affected by them. It establishes a clear intervention logic, from the problems and their drivers, to the initiative's objectives and the options. The IA presents a sufficient range of options and sub-options. However, not all sub-options constitute alternatives from which to choose. The qualitative and quantitative assessment of impacts focuses on the socio-economic impacts. Limitations in the analysis are described in a transparent manner. Overall, the views of stakeholders on the problems, the problem drivers, the objectives and the options are well described in the IA. However, with the exception of the diverging stakeholder views on the spare parts market liberalisation, the IA would have benefited from a more detailed breakdown of stakeholder views by stakeholder group. Simplifying procedures and adjusting the RCD fee system would be particularly beneficial for SMEs.

Briefing [EN](#)

Updating Euro emission standards (Euro 7)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-03-2023

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave acumulador eléctrico | análisis económico | calidad del aire | consumo | contaminación por vehículos automotores | control de la contaminación | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | electrónica y electrotécnica | equipo de vehículo | estudio de impacto | homologación | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | motor | norma técnica | organización de los transportes | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vehículo de motor

Resumen The Commission mobilised considerable time and resources to prepare this initiative, in an extensive 'back to back' (ex post evaluation and ex ante impact assessment) process that started in 2018 with the set-up of the Advisory Group on Vehicle Emission Standards. The IA draws on numerous external studies, stakeholder consultations, relevant data sources and approved modelling tools (SYBIL and COPERT). In spite of some weaknesses in the definition of the problems and objectives, the intervention logic of the IA is clear. The options are built on modules, whose highly technical details could have been presented in a more coherent and clear manner to increase accessibility for non-expert policy makers. In the same vein, the complex comparison of the options' impacts could have better illustrated all factors that have to be counted in (vehicle types and sizes, testing conditions, durability requirements etc.), to make the selection of the preferred option more convincing. This seems important given that for all options gradual positive effects on emission reduction are expected, and given that the proposal diverts partially (for cars and vans) from the preferred option of the IA: For LDVs, it combines tailpipe emission limits of option 1 with the other provisions of option 3a, to take into account the increased challenges the EU automotive industry faces in the geopolitical and economic context since 2021/2022 and in the midst of the EU's ongoing green transformation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[General-purpose artificial intelligence](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 30-03-2023

Autor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación | desinformación | difusión restringida | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | innovación abierta | inteligencia artificial | investigación y propiedad intelectual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen General-purpose artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, such as ChatGPT, are quickly transforming the way AI systems are built and deployed. While these technologies are expected to bring huge benefits in the coming years, spurring innovation in many sectors, their disruptive nature raises policy questions around privacy and intellectual property rights, liability and accountability, and concerns about their potential to spread disinformation and misinformation. EU lawmakers need to strike a delicate balance between fostering the deployment of these technologies while making sure adequate safeguards are in place.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Packaging and packaging waste](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-03-2023

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de normas | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | envasado | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | materia plástica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto reciclado | producto sostenible | propuesta (UE) | química | reciclaje de residuos | residuos de plástico | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA provides a good overview of the problems relating to packaging and packaging waste, and the possible impacts of the various measures proposed to address the problems. In its assessment, which is both qualitative and quantitative, the IA relies on a wealth of data sources and modelling. However, it does not clearly indicate the IA supporting studies and their full references; this would have improved transparency. The IA presents three policy options, which are partially incremental and cannot therefore serve as self-standing alternatives. The IA provides sufficient justification for the preferred option. Broad stakeholder consultations were carried out and the IA presents stakeholders' views, although on individual measures rather than on the three policy options. The description of the monitoring and evaluation plan is rather limited; for example, the operational objectives and the timeframe for the evaluation are not explained. On a technical point, the IA could have made more use of the material from the extensive annexes, for example, to describe the policy options and the third problem in more detail in the main text.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Harmonising certain aspects of insolvency law](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-03-2023

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cooperación transfronteriza | créditos por cobrar | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deuda | ECONOMÍA | empresa en crisis | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | inversión | justicia | libre circulación de capitales | libre circulación de capitales | liquidación de sociedad mercantil | organización de la empresa | política de cooperación | procedimiento judicial | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | solvencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The initiative aims to harmonise certain substantive rules on insolvency proceedings across the EU. The IA examines the nature and scale of the problems and who they affect. It establishes a clear intervention logic, from the problems and their drivers to the initiative's objectives and options. The IA identifies only two options, which are cumulative. It is questionable whether such options qualify as alternative options, as required in the BRGs. This range of options is very limited, and some policy measures do not have alternatives. The assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts is mostly qualitative, but the IA also presents quantified estimates. Limitations and uncertainties in the analysis are described in a transparent manner. The IA gives an exhaustive account of the stakeholder groups' views on the problems, their drivers, the objectives and the options. The IA would have benefited from a more comprehensive analysis of the impacts on SMEs. It is in fact questionable whether the SME test has been fully performed, as it would appear from the IA that a dedicated consultation of SMEs was not conducted.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-03-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Industria | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | cambio tecnológico | cibernética | CIENCIA | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | publicación | seguridad informática | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The recent launches of artificial intelligence (AI) tools capable of generating direct textual answers to questions, notably the chatbot ChatGPT, and the development of general-purpose AI technologies, are expected to revolutionise the application of AI in society and the economy. New AI tools in general offer massive potential for developments in industry, agriculture, health, education and other areas. However, many scientists and politicians are calling for the establishment of a legal and ethical framework to avoid potentially detrimental impacts from the use of such technologies. The EU's approach to artificial intelligence centres on excellence and trust, aimed at boosting research and industrial capacity while ensuring safety and fundamental rights. In 2021, the European Commission proposed the AI Act to regulate this area, but that regulation is still being debated. According to European Parliament recommendations from May 2022, AI has huge potential to boost capital and labour productivity, innovation, growth and job creation. However, its development could also pave the way for potential mass surveillance and other detrimental impacts on fundamental rights and values. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on artificial Intelligence.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revising the standards for surface water and groundwater pollutants](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-03-2023

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave agua subterránea | agua superficial | análisis económico | calidad del medio ambiente | contaminación del agua | contaminante del agua | control de la contaminación | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | norma medioambiental | política de aguas | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | protección de las aguas | recurso hidráulico | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment is informed by the findings of the European Commission's fitness check of the water directives, in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines' 'evaluate first' principle. The IA's strong points include a dynamic baseline that takes into account the likely changes to emissions, the current and proposed legislation, and external factors. The IA proposed a satisfactory range of options and was transparent in reporting the limitations of assessing the costs and benefits, which depend on the current status of pollution and the potential measures that might be taken at Member State-level to reach a given water quality standard. However, because of these limitations and the policy options' technical complexity, neither the real policy alternatives nor their impacts are apparent from the IA. This limits the report's potential to inform decision-making adequately. Moreover, although increasing the protection of EU citizens and natural ecosystems is the IA's first general objective, the impacts on consumers and SMEs are not elaborated on. Furthermore, the IA does not fully substantiate the achievement of the second general objective of increasing the legislation's effectiveness and reducing administrative burden. Lastly, the IA could have benefited from reporting the results of the stakeholder consultation in a more detailed manner, enlarging its scope to cover SMEs, and breaking down the stakeholders' views.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revising the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-03-2023

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave agua residual | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | contaminación del agua | contaminación industrial | contaminante del agua | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | protección de las aguas | salud pública | sanidad | tratamiento del agua | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | zona urbana

Resumen The impact assessment's strong points include a well-substantiated problem definition, an evidence base that appears to be recent and relevant, and a broad stakeholder consultation, the results of which were put to good use. However, the report's weak points limit its potential to inform decision-making clearly. Firstly, there appears to be a mismatch between the problem description, the objectives and the options of the IA. Secondly, the IA does not explain in sufficient detail why no alternatives were available to address certain problem drivers, and the resulting analysis of the options alongside the measures does not clarify what the real policy alternatives are. Thirdly, the content and choice of the preferred package of options are not entirely evident from the IA, as only the options, but not the measures, were compared based on the mandatory criteria of efficiency, effectiveness and coherence. Finally, the IA focuses on economic and environmental impacts, leaving impacts on health and competitiveness unaddressed.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cleaner Air for Europe](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-03-2023

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | calidad del aire | calidad del medio ambiente | control de la contaminación | cooperación medioambiental | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | prevención de la contaminación | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen The IA clearly identifies the current AAQDs' shortcomings, provides references to the updated WHO guidelines and lists the fitness check findings, stakeholders' opinions, and supporting data. It sets a general objective to further improve air quality in the EU and diminish the impact of air pollution on human health and the environment. It does not make it clear however whether the translation of the general objective into specific objectives, as formulated, fully addresses some relevant drivers. The IA considers 69 specific policy measures grouped in 4 clusters of 19 policy options (POs) and sub-options. It assesses the environmental, social and economic impacts of each measure and their potential costs/administrative burden based on a qualitative and, 'where possible' quantitative assessment. The IA is not clear on the three POs regarding the different levels of alignment with the WHO guidelines (PO I-1 to I-3); it states that they require a political decision, but then highlights the PO I 2 as the 'preferred option'. It also remains questionable how many of the other POs are real alternatives, as most are retained with differentiation on the level of sub-options only. The IA appears to be based on extensive public consultations, studies and supporting data, and consistently refers to them. Coherence with other EU legislation appears to be duly identified.

Briefing [EN](#)

[To resolve, or not to resolve a bank? Options for framing bank resolution vs. insolvency](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-02-2023

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | banco | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación | organización de la empresa | quiebra | resolución bancaria | servicio de interés general | solvencia | unión bancaria de la UE

Resumen There is an emerging consensus among stakeholders to apply resolution more widely going forward, possibly through modifications of the public interest assessment. This briefing reviews the practice of the Single Resolution Board so far and presents some observations based on past experience and policy options that the legislators might want to consider as they set out to reform the resolution framework.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Parliament work in the fields of Impact Assessment and European Added Value - Activity Report for 2022](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-02-2023

Autor HILLER WOLFGANG

Palabra clave análisis económico | control parlamentario | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | informe de actividad | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Parlamento | Parlamento Europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor añadido | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This activity report summarises and explains the work undertaken by the European Parliament in the fields of impact assessment and European added value during the calendar year 2022. It details the support given by the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) to assist parliamentary committees in their oversight and scrutiny of the executive in the fields of ex-ante impact assessment, European added value, and ex-post evaluation of EU law and policy in practice. It also details wider horizontal support provided in respect of the policy cycle to the institution as a whole. During the 12 months under review, the Directorate published 132 substantive pieces of work, all of which can be accessed via hyperlinks in this report.

Estudio [EN](#)

Safeguarding media freedom and pluralism in the internal market (Media Freedom Act)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-02-2023

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | industria de la comunicación | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libertad de prensa | medio de comunicación de masas | mercado único | pluralismo de los medios de comunicación | prestación de servicios | propuesta (UE) | publicidad | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | servicio | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment (IA) defines in sufficient detail the problem, its drivers and the need to protect media pluralism and independence in the EU. While it duly explains that the problems identified affect the 'entire information ecosystem', their geographical scale is not very clear. The IA examines three options, with different packages of measures with a gradually increasing level of approximation of certain aspects of national frameworks relating to media pluralism and independence. Costs and benefits of each option have been thoroughly identified and analysed, including who would be affected and how. The IA contains a section on the SME test, explaining the impact of the different policy options on SMEs and suggesting that SMEs would be among those benefitting the most. Moreover, the IA refers to the impacts on citizens, who are expected to benefit from more diverse and independent reporting, reduced risk of disinformation, and higher level of trust in the media. Based on the comparison of options and their impacts in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and proportionality, the choice of the preferred option appears logical. However, the explanation of why option 2 is preferred to option 3 (and sub-option A to sub option B) could have been more in-depth. The IA appears to be based on extensive data, public consultation activities, position papers, reports, and two external studies. However, it could have better referenced the data and provided accessible links to all public sources. Overwhelming and unified support of all stakeholders for any package of measures appears to be lacking, and the IA would have benefitted from a more transparent and consolidated presentation of stakeholder views and data gathered during consultations. Coherence with other EU legislation appears to be duly identified and taken into account.

Briefing [EN](#)

Democratic control and legitimacy in the evolving EU economic governance framework

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-02-2023

Autor externo Berthold RITTBERGER

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | cooperación reforzada | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | gobernanza económica (UE) | independencia económica | instrumento financiero de la UE | política económica | política económica | política internacional | recuperación económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Semestre Europeo | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Democratic control and legitimacy in the evolving EU economic governance frameworkThe European Semester (ES) is a centrepiece of the EU's evolving economic governance architecture and its democratic legitimacy and accountability has been contested in pre- and post-pandemic times. This paper introduces two perspectives – a democratic and a technocratic perspective – to evaluate the accountability of the ES, based on a survey of existing literature. Whereas there is broad agreement that the ES has deficiencies according to both perspectives, procedural reforms have only a limited potential to narrow accountability gaps. A focus on proceduralism overlooks the more fundamental democratic deficits that plague the EU's economic governance system. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Estudio [EN](#)

Interoperable digital public services in the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-02-2023

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave administración electrónica | análisis económico | cooperación administrativa | cooperación transfronteriza | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empresa pública | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | Marco Europeo de Interoperabilidad | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | servicio público | sistema de información | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | transformación digital | tratamiento de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The initiative's general objective is to address interoperability issues Member States and the EU institutions face when delivering digital public services across EU borders. The impact assessment (IA) identifies the problem clearly as the limited interoperability of network and information systems supporting digital public services in the EU. However, the IA's efforts to identify the scale of the problem are limited, and it could have explained better how the problem would evolve in the future. The IA presents a sufficiently broad range of options. The qualitative and partly quantitative analysis of the options' economic, social and environmental impacts is based on evaluations of the European interoperability framework and the ISA2 funding programme, external supporting studies, stakeholder consultations, and various data sources. The IA discusses impacts on fundamental rights (such as protection of personal data, right to move freely within the EU), but does not assess territorial impacts in detail. When comparing the options, the IA considers their effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and subsidiarity in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines. However, it does not address proportionality in the comparison of options, only doing so for the preferred option. The IA is open about the uncertainties and limitations in the analysis, such as limited available data for calculating the costs and benefits. It describes comprehensively stakeholder groups' views on the problem, the problem drivers, the objectives and the options. It appears that stakeholder views and support for the preferred option were taken broadly into account.

Briefing [EN](#)

EXTRACTO DE UN ESTUDIO_Aumentar el valor añadido europeo en una era de desafíos globales:Estimación del coste de la no Europa (2022-2032)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 09-02-2023

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JANCOVA LENKA | KAMMERHOFER-SCHLEGEL Christa | MULLER KLAUS | NAVARRA Cecilia | PANELLA Lauro | PATAKI Gabor Zsolt | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Ámbito político Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | crecimiento económico | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | globalización | independencia económica | integración europea | política económica | política internacional | producto interior bruto | recuperación económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Aunque la integración europea es un factor clave del crecimiento, la paz, la protección del medio ambiente y la prosperidad social, sigue habiendo retos persistentes y se pueden prever posibles crisis. En el futuro, a Europa se le abren varias vías posibles. El Parlamento Europeo favorece la vía de una acción ambiciosa y colectiva de la Unión, en la que puedan alcanzarse importantes beneficios potenciales, no solo en el presente, sino también de cara a diversos escenarios futuros posibles. El presente documento es un extracto de un estudio que tiene por objeto ayudar al Parlamento Europeo a definir la agenda política y estimular el debate en torno a una vía sostenible de cara al futuro. En él se investigan los beneficios potenciales que podrían lograrse en cincuenta ámbitos de actuación, teniendo en cuenta el estado de la legislación de la Unión y su potencial inexplorado, y aplica un análisis cuantitativo adaptado a cada uno de los ámbitos de actuación. Si la Unión no emprende la vía de una acción ambiciosa y colectiva, los beneficios observados podrían no materializarse en su totalidad, lo que entrañaría un «coste de la no Europa». El estudio concluye que una mayor integración de la Unión podría generar más de 2,8 billones de euros anuales de aquí a 2032 y contribuir a alcanzar los objetivos de la Unión en los ámbitos de los derechos sociales, los derechos fundamentales y el medio ambiente. Los beneficios de una mayor integración de la Unión no sustituirían ni socavarían aquellos otros beneficios asociados a las medidas adoptadas en el plano nacional, regional o local, sino que los complementarían y reforzarían.

Estudio [EN](#)

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

Multimedia [The social cost of non-Europe](#)

[The ecological and digital cost of non-Europe](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe: Completing the single market for goods and services](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe: Transformation of EU energy systems](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe: Towards a joint EU health policy](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe: EU common defence](#)

[The NIS2 Directive: A high common level of cybersecurity in the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-02-2023

Autor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Palabra clave análisis económico | criminalidad informática | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | guerra de información | informática y tratamiento de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad informática | seguridad internacional

Resumen The Network and Information Security (NIS) Directive is the first piece of EU-wide legislation on cybersecurity, and its specific aim was to achieve a high common level of cybersecurity across the Member States. While it increased the Member States' cybersecurity capabilities, its implementation proved difficult, resulting in fragmentation at different levels across the internal market. To respond to the growing threats posed with digitalisation and the surge in cyber-attacks, the Commission has submitted a proposal to replace the NIS Directive and thereby strengthen the security requirements, address the security of supply chains, streamline reporting obligations, and introduce more stringent supervisory measures and stricter enforcement requirements, including harmonised sanctions across the EU. The proposed expansion of the scope covered by NIS2, by effectively obliging more entities and sectors to take measures, would assist in increasing the level of cybersecurity in Europe in the longer term. Within the European Parliament, the file was assigned to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. The committee adopted its report on 28 October 2021, while the Council agreed its position on 3 December 2021. The co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the text on 13 May 2022. The political agreement was formally adopted by the Parliament and then the Council in November 2022. It entered into force on 16 January 2023, and Member States now have 21 months, until 17 October 2024, to transpose its measures into national law. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION AND DISINFORMATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 08-02-2023

Autor externo Cécile JACOB, VVA Brussels
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Ámbito político Coronavirus | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | comunicación de masas | desinformación | difusión restringida | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | impacto social | información y tratamiento de la información | marco social | política sanitaria | sanidad

Resumen This study analyses how governments, public health experts and other professionals communicated during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the impact of these communication strategies. It investigates COVID-19 misinformation and disinformation practices, and how these practices were addressed in the European Union by the Member States and the European Commission. It draws up recommendations to improve responses in the future, including by analysing the role of the Code of Practice on disinformation and the expected impact of the Digital Services Act.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[60 years of Van Gend & Loos: Direct effect of EU law and a 'new legal order'](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-02-2023

Autor MAÑKO Rafał

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la UE - Derecho nacional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | jurisprudencia (UE) | Países Bajos | política arancelaria | régimen aduanero de la UE | Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Sixty years ago, on 5 February 1963, the European Court of Justice handed down the first in a series of landmark judgments that laid the constitutional foundations of the EU legal order. The seminal case of Van Gend & Loos offered the Court an opportunity to proclaim the doctrine of the direct effect of EU law within the legal orders of the Member States. In practice, this means that individuals may claim rights directly under EU law and enforce those rights before national courts. The Van Gend & Loos case was triggered by a company that claimed that Dutch customs duties on a product imported from West Germany were in violation of the standstill clause contained in Article 12 of the Treaty of Rome. The clause prohibited Member States from introducing new customs duties on products originating from other Member States, or from raising existing customs duties. In Van Gend & Loos, the product in question was subject to a duty of 3 % at the time of the entry into force of the Treaty of Rome, but this was later raised to 8 %. At that time, the constitutional laws of the Member States were not consistent as regards the effects of the EU Treaties before national courts. The Dutch court asked the European Court of Justice whether the standstill clause had direct effect before national courts and, if so, whether changing the customs classification of the product in question, with the effect of making the customs duties higher, was in breach of the clause. The European Court, rejecting the opinion of the Advocate General and that of three of the six Member States, said yes to the first question, thereby inaugurating the doctrine of direct effect in EU law and empowering individuals to enforce rights derived from EU law before national courts. Marking the 60th anniversary of Van Gend & Loos, this briefing takes a closer look at the landmark decision, outlines the legal background to the dispute, examines the Court's findings, analyses its reasoning and concludes with an analysis of the broader implications of the decision for EU law.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 05-02-2023

Autor externo Kate JONES

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | democracia | DERECHO | derechos fundamentales | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | injerencia | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco político | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política exterior y de seguridad común | protección civil | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | transparencia administrativa | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen 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.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Evaluación/interseccional de las repercusiones de la pandemia de COVID-19 en diferentes grupos](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-02-2023

Autor externo Hana ŠPÁNIKOVÁ, Maxime MOULAC, Panagiota PAVLOU, Laura VONA, and Linus SIÖLAND; Milieu Consulting SRL

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Coronavirus | Educación | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | sanidad | vacuna | vacunación

Resumen El presente documento constituye el resumen ejecutivo del estudio titulado Evaluación intersectorial de las repercusiones de la pandemia de COVID-19 en diferentes grupos. Este estudio examina las intersecciones entre la COVID-19, la salud mental y los factores socioeconómicos de estrés en la vida de los adolescentes y los jóvenes, las repercusiones de las medidas contra la COVID-19, incluidos los confinamientos, en los niños y las personas vulnerables, y los esfuerzos por acabar con la violencia contra las mujeres y la violencia doméstica en Europa durante la pandemia de COVID-19. Este documento ha sido elaborado por el Departamento Temático de Políticas Económicas y Científicas y de Calidad de Vida a petición de la Comisión Especial sobre la Pandemia de COVID-19: Enseñanzas Extraídas y Recomendaciones para el Futuro (COVI).

Estudio [EN](#)

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

[Updating liability rules for defective products](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-01-2023

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | consumo | daño | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | indemnización | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | país tercero | persona física | política de cooperación | producto defectuoso | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad del fabricante | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Based on a 2018 (REFIT) evaluation, the IA defines the main problems, the objectives and the policy options to address them with a clear intervention logic. It is based on solid internal and external expertise and various consultations to compensate for a considerable (and acknowledged) lack of data. While it is transparent about methods, uncertainties and limitations, additional quantification and/or substantiation would have been useful in some areas, namely when it comes to potential impacts on SMEs. Overall, despite providing a limited range of options, the IA presents a satisfactory assessment of the options' expected economic, social and environmental impacts, by providing wide ranges of their potential magnitude rather than exact monetised impacts. It also explains the coherence of the preferred options with other existing and ongoing legislation in the area of liability and product safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The RRF role in strengthening Active Labour Market Policies and Public Employment Services](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-01-2023

Autor externo F. Corti, T. Ruiz De La Ossa

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave acceso al empleo | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda al empleo | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | Croacia | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | España | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gobernanza económica (UE) | independencia económica | Italia | mercado laboral | política económica | política internacional | recuperación económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study analyses the measures addressing Pillar 4 (social and territorial cohesion) of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). It focuses on two policy domains: active labour market policies and public employment services. The study zooms in on the reforms and investments included in the RRF plans of three EU Member States (Italy, Spain and Croatia) and assesses their relevance, effectiveness and coherence.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-01-2023

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave amianto | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | cáncer | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | industrias carbonera y minera | medicina preventiva | MEDIO AMBIENTE | propuesta (UE) | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | seguridad en el trabajo | sustancia cancerígena | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA provides a well-evidenced description of the problem and its scale and sufficiently substantiates the need to lower the current EU occupational exposure level for asbestos. However, the IA could have explained the evaluation findings in more detail and clarified the problem drivers further. The IA clearly explains the scientific opinion of the Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC), according to which there is no safe exposure level and therefore the RAC did not recommend any specific OEL. The IA describes different OEL options, but does not explain to what extent the options differ, for example, in terms of risk management measures. The IA justifies the preferred option for example by the efficiency aspects (cost/benefit ratio). In the effectiveness analysis, the IA finds that the preferred option is the best one, as it is supported by employers' and government interest groups, and therefore 'offers the best balance between prevention and practical implementation'. It would have benefited the analysis if the IA had explained this argument in more detail, given the different views of the social partners. The Commission has carried out an SME test, as nearly all the companies involved in the asbestos work are small companies. According to the estimates, in the construction sector, which represents 99 % of the companies involved in work with asbestos, the costs would remain largely proportionate. The IA explains the analytical methods used, as well as the limitations and uncertainties of the analysis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Stepping up the EU's efforts to tackle corruption – Cost of non-Europe Report](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-01-2023

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | JANCOVA LENKA

Ámbito político Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | contratación pública | corrupción | democracia | DERECHO | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Estado de Derecho | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | financiación pública | impacto social | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | marco social | política comercial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Corruption poses a significant threat in the European Union and can contribute towards an erosion of democracy and the rule of law, especially during times of crisis. The European Union can do more to tackle corruption and curb its negative impacts on society. This report presents a quantitative analysis of the potential gains from further EU action to tackle corruption, estimating that it could generate up to €58.5 billion per year. Other gains could also be expected in terms of reinforcing democracy and promoting international credibility and long-term growth.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Addressing the challenges of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in national Recovery and Resilience Plans](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-01-2023

Autor externo Delia AGOSTINELLI, Agnieszka KULESA, Barbara SURDYKOWSKA, Michalina WACŁAW

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave Alemania | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competitividad | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | independencia económica | INDUSTRIA | industrialización | integración social | Italia | organización de la empresa | Polonia | política internacional | política y estructura industriales | recuperación económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | situación económica | vida social

Resumen This briefing paper provides an initial analysis of selected measures proposed by Germany, France, Italy and Poland in their respective Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs), and focuses on the areas of competitiveness, business environment/entrepreneurship, and (re)industrialisation. As the analysis has shown, targets and milestones set for the majority of the analysed measures seem to be realistic and enhance the probability of completing the planned projects on time; they are also tailored to the needs of specific EU MS.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Establishing the European health data space](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-01-2023

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | cooperación transfronteriza | datos médicos | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos del enfermo | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | política de cooperación | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | sanidad electrónica | sistema sanitario | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Overall, the IA describes the scope of the problem sufficiently well, and explains briefly, but convincingly, the need for EU action, although proportionality does not appear to have been dealt with in any depth. The IA does not define any operational objectives, which would illustrate what the deliverables of the specific policy actions are, although it identifies monitoring indicators for the specific objectives. The sufficient range of retained policy options is structured according to increasing levels of regulatory intervention, and appears to be convincing. However, the IA would have benefited from providing a more user-friendly description of some of the envisaged measures. On the whole, the IA appears to have analysed aspects of the economic impact satisfactorily, while the analysis regarding environmental impacts is very limited, although this appears justified based on the problem definition and the objectives identified. As regards social impacts, the IA quantifies the benefits, expressed in terms of savings in health expenditure, for healthcare providers, patients, researchers and innovators. The analysis regarding the impact on SMEs is rather weak, not least considering that 95 % of the companies operating in the medical technologies sector are SMEs. The analysis of the impact on innovation is not dealt with comprehensively, whereas this would perhaps have been warranted considering that increasing innovation in health products and services is part of the general and specific objectives, while the analysis regarding competitiveness is almost non-existent. The IA appears to have addressed the RSB's comments only partially. The proposal appears to be consistent with the analysis carried out in the IA as regards the envisaged measures included in the preferred options.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A Comparative Analysis of Member States' Customs Authorisation Procedures for the Entry of Products into the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 19-12-2022

Autor externo Pierre HAUSEMER, VVA Brussels
Ivan BOSCH CHEN, VVA Brussels
Nelly PATROCLOU, VVA Brussels
With the support of Santiago IBÁÑEZ MARSILLA, Michael LUX, and Michaël VAN GIEL

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | control de aduana | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | gestión de riesgos | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | política arancelaria | restricción de los intercambios | régimen aduanero de la UE | sanción (UE) | unión aduanera | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Implementation of EU customs legislation with regard to areas such as risk management and impact management measures differs across Member States. National systems also diverge in the extent to which they have been updated in line with the UCC. Furthermore, significant differences in sanctions regimes create barriers to trade and distortions in the Single Market. This study makes recommendations to Member States and the EU to address some of the weaknesses of the current customs controls and sanctions regime. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Estudio [EN](#)

[Key issues in the European Council: State of play in December 2022](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-12-2022

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Ámbito político Democracia

Palabra clave análisis de balances | análisis económico | Consejo Europeo | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política de investigación de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | profundización de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The role of the European Council is to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities'. Since its creation in 1975, the European Council has exercised considerable influence over the development of the European Union, a process enhanced by its designation as a formal institution of the Union under the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. The European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) monitors and analyses the activities, commitments and impact of the European Council, so as to maximise parliamentary understanding of the political dynamics of this important institution. This EPRS publication, 'Key issues in the European Council', which is updated every quarter 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, the main priorities and orientations defined by the European Council and the results of its involvement to date, as well as some of the future challenges in each policy field.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Workshop Enhancing Policy Coherence for Development](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 09-12-2022

Autor externo Ondřej HORKÝ-HLUCHÁŇ

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave análisis económico | análisis sociológico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda humanitaria | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | marco social | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | política europea de vecindad | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The principle of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is a central pillar of the EU's efforts to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation. It represents both a legal and a political commitment for the EU institutions and the Member States. This report includes an in-depth analysis on PCD and the summary of the debate held during a workshop on the same topic, which brought together MEPs, representatives of EU and international organisations and civil society. The workshop aimed to take stock of the latest developments in the application of PCD and sought to generate ideas for improvement. Although several policy prescriptions on PCD already exist as part of legal provisions and different tools have been put in place, there is a continued mismatch between the ideal and practical implementation of PCD. The discussions were organised in two successive sessions: a first panel focused on the conceptual PCD approaches rooted in legal provisions and policy strategies. The experts debated the understanding of PCD from the perspective of different international actors - the EU, OECD, UN - and its significance for meaningful policy impact in developing countries within the framework of Agenda 2030. A second panel explored challenges and gaps in PCD implementation. The discussion also focused on the importance of maximising synergies between policy areas in PCD implementation and of performing impact assessments that capture the effects on developing countries for all EU policies.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Single Market Emergency Instrument](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-12-2022

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio internacional | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de mercancías | mercado único | norma de comercialización | política comercial | política económica | política económica | protección del consumidor | recesión económica | reglamento (UE) | regularización del mercado | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The ex-ante analysis of this initiative, aimed at addressing impacts on the single market caused by a potential future crisis, implies major uncertainties and limitations, openly acknowledged by the IA (notably owing to a lack of data). Notwithstanding this important caveat, the IA develops a clear intervention logic, linking the problems with objectives to achieve through three policy options, without, however, fully complying with the Better Regulation Guidelines. It assesses the broad scope of potential impacts of these options (rather than specific impacts), and compares their effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. The interaction with other EU or national anti-crisis tools, including the recently proposed EU chips act, could have been addressed more thoroughly, and more efforts could have been made to quantify at least some effects. Taking the proportionality and subsidiarity principles consistently into account – and notably stakeholder concerns in this respect – the IA does not select a preferred option. This reflects the particularly sensitive, political nature of the decision on the degree of the EU's competence to intervene, under set conditions, in economic processes, so as to avoid disruptions of the single market and EU supply chains in a future crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Addressing the challenges of the Green Transition in national Recovery and Resilience Plans: a preliminary assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 02-12-2022

Autor externo I. Hindriks, L. Schlemmer, M. Rodrigues, D. Belicka

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave acción de la UE | análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estudio de impacto | independencia económica | instrumento económico medioambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política económica | política internacional | recuperación económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper provides a preliminary assessment of the contribution of the national RRFs to the 'Green Transition' pillar, focusing on the 'sustainable mobility' theme. Based on an analysis of five measures, it finds that while the measures are generally coherent and balanced, their 'lasting impact' is not adequately assured. Moreover, the milestones and targets of the measures provide insufficient guarantees that the RRF objectives will be met. Finally, several sustainable transport policy areas were identified that deserve more attention in EU policy.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Las repercusiones de Pegasus para los derechos fundamentales y los procesos democráticos](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-12-2022

Autor externo Giovanni SARTOR; . Andrea LOREGGIA

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | datos personales | democracia | DERECHO | Derecho de la informática | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | marco político | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | software | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | teledetección | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen En el presente estudio —que ha sido encargado por el Departamento Temático de Derechos de los Ciudadanos y Asuntos Constitucionales del Parlamento Europeo a petición de la Comisión de Investigación Encargada de Examinar el Uso del Programa Espía de Vigilancia Pegasus y Otros Programas Equivalentes (PEGA)— se analizan las repercusiones del uso de Pegasus y programas espía similares para los valores del artículo 2 del TUE, la privacidad y la protección de datos, así como para los procesos democráticos de los Estados miembros.

Estudio [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [HR](#), [PL](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [PL](#)

[Taxation of the Informal Economy in the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-11-2022

Autor externo Prof. Dr. Friedrich SCHNEIDER, and Dr. Alban ASLLANI

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Fiscalidad

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ECONOMÍA | economía internacional | economía monetaria | economía sumergida | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | fiscalidad | globalización | gobernanza económica (UE) | política económica | política fiscal | política monetaria

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

Estudio [EN](#)

[European Commission work programme for 2023](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-11-2022

Autor HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Democracia

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Comisión Europea | conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania | crisis de energía | democracia participativa | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía política | gestión administrativa | iniciativa legislativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco político | política energética | programa de actuación | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | seguridad internacional | trabajos parlamentarios | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees (and their secretariats) planning their activities in relation to the European Commission's 2023 work programme (CWP 2023), adopted on 18 October 2022. The CWP 2023 is shaped by the exceptional circumstances linked to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which triggered a vast humanitarian, human rights, displacement, food and energy crisis. As of 7 October 2022, the UN Refugee Agency reports that nearly a third of Ukrainians have been forced from their homes; Europe is hosting over 7.6 million refugees from Ukraine, and 6.2 million people remain displaced by the war within Ukraine. Skyrocketing gas and electricity prices, coupled with energy supply concerns, have also impacted the cost of living of European households as well as the post-pandemic recovery. Last but not least, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has shattered Europe's peace and altered its security situation, requiring EU foreign, security and defence policy, and the tools thereof, to adapt appropriately. In an unprecedented move, the EU has activated the European Peace Facility to provide military assistance to Ukraine, mobilising (up to September of this year) €3.1 billion, as well as providing €19 billion to strengthen Ukraine's economic, social and financial resilience. On the humanitarian front, the EU has provided aid through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, with over 70 000 tonnes of aid delivered to Ukraine so far, and has activated the Temporary Protection Directive, thus ensuring that Ukrainian refugees have access to jobs, housing, education and healthcare. Medical and specialised equipment for public health risks, such as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats, have been mobilised via the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA) and rescEU emergency stockpiles. Through the Cohesion's Action for Refugees in Europe (CARE), and the FAST-CARE (Flexible Assistance for Territories) proposal, the Commission has made it easier for Member States and regions to mobilise cohesion funds to help people fleeing the war. On energy, the EU has taken a number of steps both to align its policies with more ambitious climate goals and to boost energy independence, including the REPowerEU plan for saving energy, producing clean energy, and diversifying EU energy supplies. As regards the food crisis caused by increasing prices, and aggravated by Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Commission has facilitated Ukraine's access to the single market and global supply chains through alternative routes ('solidarity lanes'), and continues to work closely with the Member States, its international partners and Ukraine to ensure access to fertilisers, food production and open trade to prevent food supply distortions. In line with its title, 'A Union standing firm and united', the CWP 2023 is set against the above background and framed, according to the Commission, by three complementary realities. The first is that challenges of such scale can only truly be tackled collectively. The second is that the aforementioned crises underline the need for Europe to continue to accelerate the radical (twin green and digital) transformation set out at the beginning of this Commission's mandate. The third reality is that these crises cannot be met with a business-as-usual approach.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Further reduction of the ozone depleting substances](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-11-2022

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | contaminación estratosférica | contaminante estratosférico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | gestión de residuos | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | ozono | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA defines the problem, its drivers and the need to revise the 2009 Ozone Regulation convincingly. It appears to be well substantiated and based on extensive public consultations and recent data, the supporting study and the evaluation of the 2009 regulation. However, the IA could have referenced the data more effectively and provided links to all public sources. The measures identified as feasible are explained with reference to stakeholders' opinions, feasibility and proportionality, while discarded measures are clarified in a dedicated annex. Based on the comparison of options and their impacts, as well as the EU's international obligations and in particular its climate ambitions, the explanation of the choice of preferred option appears convincing. The costs and benefits of each measure have been identified and analysed in a thorough manner; this includes identification of who would be affected and how. While the level of ambition concerning the emissions reduction appears to be supported by the majority of stakeholders, the IA does not give a clear overview of how different stakeholders see the economic impacts of the preferred option's measures. The IA, to the extent possible, includes consideration of regional impacts and impacts on vulnerable consumers. Synergies with other EU policies and legislation (e.g. the F-Gas Regulation and the Waste Framework Directive) are identified and explained.

Briefing [EN](#)

Improving distance marketing of consumer financial products

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-11-2022

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | comercialización | construcción europea | consumo | contrato | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | información al consumidor | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | prestación de servicios | propuesta (UE) | región y política regional | servicios financieros | UNIÓN EUROPEA | venta a distancia

Resumen The present impact assessment (IA) accompanies the proposal amending the 2011 Consumer Rights Directive and repealing the 2002 Distance Marketing of Consumer Financial Services Directive. It is informed by the findings of the Commission's ex-post evaluation of the directive and the evaluation support study, which preceded the IA, in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines' 'evaluate first' principle. The IA's strong points include a well-substantiated problem definition and an evidence base that appears to be recent and relevant. Furthermore, the range of options appears satisfactory, and they represent realistic alternatives. However, the IA's objectives comply only partially with the definition of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound), as they are neither measurable nor achievable, owing to the absence of concrete deliverables and the inclusion of difficult-to-measure concepts. Furthermore, the IA does not compare the options in terms of their proportionality. The fact that IA support study carried out by an external consortium of consultants, the open public consultation summary report, and the contributions received and their annexes were not publicly available at the time of writing undermines the report's transparency. Lastly, the lack of operational objectives in the IA and the fact that the monitoring and evaluation provisions are not taken over in the proposal can undermine the measurement of the initiative's success.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the Construction Products Regulation

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-11-2022

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de normas | comercialización | comercialización | construcción europea | construcción y obras públicas | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marcado «CE» de conformidad | material de construcción | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | norma europea | norma técnica | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transformación digital | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del mercado

Resumen The IA provides a good information package concerning the revision of the CPR, including a summary of the SME test that was carried out, relying on a wealth of evidence, studies and reports. Yet, while the problem definition is well evidenced, the description of the problems and their scale would have benefited from more detailed explanations. In the extensive stakeholder consultations, stakeholders had different views about the policy options; for example, the preferred option received less support than the options suggesting keeping the baseline or making a revision without major changes. The stakeholder feedback lacked detailed information on the nature of costs for manufacturers and the response rate was low, which weakens the economic analysis and raises doubts about the representativeness of the stakeholder views. The Commission openly explains the uncertainties affecting the economic analysis as well as those linked to the assessment of the risks on health and safety due to the lack of data. The IA provides the justification for the preferred option in terms of effectiveness and coherence criteria, but the efficiency aspect lacks robustness (the comparison of the options is only qualitative). The preferred sub-option of the preferred option was developed after the stakeholder consultation, and therefore the IA does not reflect stakeholders' views on it.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recasting the Single Permit Directive for third-country nationals

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-10-2022

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derecho de residencia | Derecho del trabajo | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | empleo | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | extranjero | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | mercado laboral | movimientos migratorios | país tercero | permiso de trabajo | política de cooperación | política migratoria de la UE | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | trabajador migrante | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA demonstrates convincingly that the directive's fragmented implementation, which has led to complex procedures and unclear rights, is a regulatory failure that needs addressing. However, the problem definition fails to state explicitly that Member States seem to have prioritised national migration schemes over the EU single permit. Moreover, there is no 'real' range of options: the preferred option 3 (out of three options in addition to the baseline) is the only one that addresses the problems of regulating rights and of protection from labour exploitation. The IA could have done more to justify why two options were discarded from the outset (one of them relating to low- to medium-skilled TCNs, an issue on which the European Parliament has been calling for EU-level action, and on which stakeholders had mixed views). The IA assessed the economic, social, and fundamental rights impacts, as well as impacts on third countries. However, a more in-depth assessment of impacts on third countries (which the IA considered limited), in particular on developing countries, would have been warranted, given the inter-linkages between EU migration and development policies. Stakeholder views are integrated in a balanced manner in the IA. The Commission could have provided a more detailed analysis regarding the impacts on SMEs.

Briefing [EN](#)

Corporate sustainability due diligence

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-10-2022

Autor GIRARD VERONIQUE

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | cadena de valor | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho de sociedades | Derecho del trabajo | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gobierno de empresa | impacto ambiental | instrumento económico medioambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | política del medio ambiente | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | responsabilidad por daños al medio ambiente | responsabilidad social de la empresa | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal on corporate sustainability due diligence received two negative opinions from the Commission's Regulatory Scrutiny Board. Additional evidence was provided in a follow-up document to the Board's second opinion, explaining how the IA's preferred options were revised in the proposal, but no change was made to the IA itself. The IA cannot therefore be read without this follow-up document. It also makes the analysis quite difficult to follow, as evidence is split between several documents that are not consistent. Overall, this IA is well substantiated with economic literature and analysis reports, including two supporting studies from 2020. The IA is transparent on the methods, assumptions and limitations of the analysis. The IA refers to stakeholders' views fairly consistently, but it seems that only a limited number of stakeholders from third and especially developing countries were consulted. The problem identified in the IA covers two dimensions of sustainable corporate governance, and the objectives defined are directly linked to the problem. In the IA, policy options are identified across three areas: corporate due diligence, directors' duties and their remuneration. The IA focuses on the assessment of the economic impact. Costs are estimated for companies and public authorities, while expected benefits are described in a qualitative way. Other types of impacts (social, environmental, and on human rights) that are particularly relevant in this initiative, are analysed less extensively. The Commission made efforts to take account of comments from the RSB, but some weaknesses remain. To respond to proportionality concerns from the Board, the IA's preferred options were revised. However, different alternatives could have been compared for the revision of the IA's preferred options. As revised in the proposal, the options focus on the due diligence duty, leaving out part of the directors' duties and of the rules on directors' remuneration. The objectives were also revised, focusing on one (the external) dimension of the problem. As the number of companies under the scope of application was reduced under the revised options from up to 70 000 estimated in the IA to around 12 000 EU companies (in addition to 4 000 non-EU companies), the costs for companies were significantly reduced and recalculated in the follow-up document. The analysis of impacts on third and developing countries was also 'complemented' in the follow-up to RSB comments, but this assessment would have benefited from more attention, given the strong external dimension of the proposal. For future monitoring and evaluation of the initiative, the indicators envisaged, as well as the related timelines and target would benefit from clarification.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fluorinated greenhouse gases

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-09-2022

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | flúor | gas con efecto invernadero | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | química | reducción de las emisiones de gas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA defines the problem, its drivers and the need to revise the 2014 regulation rather convincingly. It appears to be well substantiated and based on extensive public and targeted consultations, data and studies, including the IA supporting study and the ex-post evaluation of the regulation, which was carried out in parallel with the impact assessment work as opposed to sequentially. The choice of the preferred option appears sufficiently justified on the basis of the EU's international obligations and especially its climate ambitions, as well as the cost-benefit analysis. It aims to take account of possible future developments and represents the middle ground of differing stakeholder opinions regarding the level of ambition. More clarity could have been provided in the IA as regards the steps to ensure and improve implementation and coherence in practice, which is one of the objectives of the revision. Monitoring the implementation of the regulation and appraising the efficiency of the measures would mean establishing concrete indicators in all areas (e.g. 'dissuasive' penalties, quantification of illegal trade or 'smooth implementation of the quota system').

Briefing [EN](#)

[Recasting the Long-Term Residents Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-09-2022

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave admisión de extranjeros | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derecho de residencia | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estatuto jurídico | estudio de impacto | extranjero | integración de los migrantes | libre circulación de personas | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | movimientos migratorios | política migratoria de la UE | propuesta (UE) | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Overall, the Commission makes a good case for the revision of the 2003 Long-term Residents Directive. The IA builds on two implementation reports focused on the directive and on the 2019 fitness check on legal migration. However, the supporting study for this IA was not publicly available at the time of writing, which goes against the better regulation transparency requirements. The Commission consulted widely, and stakeholders' views are reflected in the IA. The Commission considered four policy options alongside the baseline. The choice of the Commission's preferred option appears well justified. The Commission made an effort to consider coherence with other initiatives and the migration pact.

Briefing [EN](#)

[More flexible VAT rates](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-09-2022

Autor BAERT Pieter

Ámbito político Fiscalidad

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | base imponible | comercialización | concurso (UE) | construcción europea | deducción fiscal | Derecho de la Unión Europea | distribución | ECONOMÍA | entrega | estudio de impacto | exención fiscal | fiscalidad | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | IVA | mercado único digital | política comercial | prestación de servicios | propuesta (UE) | recaudación de impuestos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Value added tax (VAT) is an important source of revenue for national governments and the European Union (EU) budget and, from an economic point of view, a very efficient consumption tax. However, the rules governing value added tax as applied to intra-Community trade are almost 30 years old and the current common EU VAT system is both complicated and vulnerable to fraud. Businesses doing cross-border trade face high compliance costs and the administrative burden of national tax administrations is also excessive. In January 2018, the European Commission adopted a proposal to amend Directive 2006/112/EC (the VAT Directive) and reform the rules by which Member States set VAT rates. Whilst the Commission's proposal was heavily amended, the Council adopted a revision to the VAT rate-setting rules in April 2022, modernising the list of products to which non-standard VAT rates can be applied, and in particular bringing the rules closer in line with the wider objectives of the EU (EU Green Deal, digitalisation, health). Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Ana Claudia Alfieri. 'EU legislation in progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the Central Securities Depositories Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-09-2022

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave actividad bancaria | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | cooperación financiera | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | instituciones financieras y de crédito | instrumento financiero | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | país tercero | política de cooperación | prestación de servicios | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | riesgo financiero | supervisión financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor mobiliario

Resumen The IA provides a convincing justification for revising the CSD Regulation. The analysis, both qualitative and quantitative, is based on the targeted evaluation of the existing CSD Regulation, targeted stakeholder consultation and various data sources (ESMA). However, the IA would have benefited from a more detailed description of the problems, the policy options, and the stakeholder consultation, including the consultation results. Moreover, views of stakeholder groups on the policy options and support for the preferred package of options are not indicated. The IA transparently explains the uncertainties and limitations in the analysis, such as the effect of the lack of data concerning third-country CSDs in the EU, and difficulties in quantifying the impacts of policy options in the area of banking services. When analysing the impacts on stakeholder groups, the IA does not differentiate in terms of company size, even though one objective of this REFIT initiative is to reduce the burden on small companies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Consumer protection for the green transition

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-09-2022

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | competencia | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho de los consumidores | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | etiqueta ecológica | impacto ambiental | información al consumidor | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producto sostenible | propuesta (UE) | publicidad abusiva | responsabilidad del fabricante | servicio postventa | software | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA is based on solid expertise, with ample information in 13 annexes, some of which form an integral part of the analysis (namely Annexes 5 and 12 for the problem definition and Annex 8 for the assessment of the options' impacts). The qualitative and quantitative assessment of the options is concise, balanced and logical. The IA is transparent regarding methods, assumptions and uncertainties in the analysis, which it addresses through a sensitivity analysis to ensure a robust evidence base. The impacts of all options are assessed against a set of 16 criteria and compared to the baseline in terms of their effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and proportionality. The IA decides against options it considers disproportionate, such as an EU body to pre-approve sustainability labels. It highlights the importance of coherence with other complementary EU actions, but potential interactions could have been indicated in a more precise and structured manner, to better illustrate potential overlaps.

Briefing [EN](#)

Law applicable to the third-party effects of assignments of claims

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-09-2022

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | conflicto jurisdiccional | créditos por cobrar | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional privado | Derecho mercantil | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | organización de la justicia | política | política comercial | propuesta (UE) | región y política regional | solvencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor mobiliario

Resumen The assignment of a claim refers to a situation where a creditor (the assignor) transfers the right to claim a debt from the debtor to another person (the assignee) who then becomes a creditor vis-a-vis the debtor (replacing in this role the original creditor). This mechanism is used by companies to obtain liquidity and access credit. At the moment, there is no legal certainty as to which national law applies when determining who owns a claim after it has been assigned in a cross-border case. The new rules proposed by the Commission will clarify which national law is applicable for the resolution of such disputes. As a general rule, the law of the country where assignors have their habitual residence applies, regardless of which Member State's courts or authorities examine the case. This proposal will promote cross-border investment and access to cheaper credit, and prevent systemic risks. Both Parliament and Council have adopted their positions, and the proposal is currently the subject of trilogue negotiations. Second edition. 'EU legislation in progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Digitalisation and changes in the world of work

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-09-2022

Autor DANESI SARA | KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA

Ámbito político Empleo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | investigación y propiedad intelectual | lugar de trabajo | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | resultado de la investigación | retraso digital | sanidad | sanidad laboral | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajo a distancia | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen The aim of this study is to provide the Members of the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) with an updated review of findings from research on the impact of digitalisation in the workplace.

Estudio [EN](#)

Tackling industrial emissions from large agro-industrial activities

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-09-2022

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave acceso a la información | análisis económico | comunicación de datos | contaminación | contaminante | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | gestión de residuos | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal for a revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), and the proposal for a revision of the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation, submitted on 5 April 2022 and referred to the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committee of the European Parliament. With the adoption of the European Green Deal (EGD), the Commission committed to revise EU measures to address pollution from large industrial installations by looking at how to make legislation fully consistent with the EGD and its policies, notably the zero pollution ambition, the climate, energy and circular economy policies, and the EU industrial strategy. Industrial emissions from agro-industrial activities harming human health and the environment are currently regulated by the IED and its reporting E-PRTR Regulation. The IA 'focuses on the processes set out in the IED and the E-PRTR to minimise pollution from agro-industrial installations in the context of the recently adopted Climate Law and the 'fit for 55' package of climate, energy and transport proposals' (IA, p. 3). The proposals were included in the Commission's 2021 work programme.

Briefing [EN](#)

Solvency II

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-09-2022

Autor externo Willem Pieter DE GROEN, Inna OLIINYK (CEPS).

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | compañía de seguros | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | inversión | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado de capitales | política del medio ambiente | recuperación económica | sanidad | seguros | situación económica | solvencia | supervisión financiera

Resumen Insurance companies are important investors in EU capital markets. Most of their investments are in debt instruments, while equity investments can contribute to higher returns for policyholders and overall EU economic growth. This study analyses the treatment of equity investments by insurance companies in (proposed) EU legislation; it is considered that this legislation will have limited impact on equity investments. To enhance equity investment significantly drivers other than prudential ones would have to be targeted.

Estudio [EN](#)

Revising the EU geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-09-2022

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | aguardiente | análisis económico | bebidas y azúcares | comercialización | consumo | control de la calidad de los productos agrícolas | denominación de origen | denominación del producto | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | etiquetado | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marca | política agraria | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto agrícola | producto alimenticio | productos alimenticios | propuesta (UE) | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vino

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 31 March 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI). Geographical indications (GIs) are names that identify products having characteristics or reputation linked to their geographical origin and notably to the natural or human factors in that place of origin. GIs are protected as intellectual property rights (IPRs) to promote fair competition by preventing unlawful uses. The GIs under the EU food quality schemes are: 1) protected designations of origin (PDOs), e.g. prosciutto di Parma, 2) protected geographical indications (PGIs), with a less strong link to the region, and 3) GIs of spirit drinks and aromatised wine, e.g. Irish whiskey. In addition to this, traditional speciality guaranteed (TSG) applies to food and agricultural products' traditional methods of production (not a specific geographical area), e.g. Geuze beer. The proposal aims to strengthen the GI legislative framework and to facilitate the take up of GIs across the Union, as intellectual property instruments accessible to all farmers and producers of products. The proposal was first announced in the European Green Deal, and then confirmed in the farm to fork strategy and the intellectual property action plan. The Commission included the present proposal in Annex II of its 2021 work programme (REFIT initiatives).

Briefing [EN](#)

[Data act](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-07-2022

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de normas | comunicación | comunicación de datos | construcción europea | Derecho de la informática | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | recogida de datos | sociedad de la información | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transmisión de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the Commission proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data (data act), submitted on 23 February 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The IA explains that the data act 'complements the two other major instruments shaping the European single market for data': the Data Governance Act and the digital markets act. 'While the Data Governance Act focuses on trusted mechanisms for data sharing and the digital markets act on fair competition between gatekeepers and other market players, also in relation to the use of data, the data act would enable wider data use across the economy, notably by regulating the fundamental questions of who can use the data generated by connected products and related services, and what are the conditions for such use' (IA, p. 1). The initiative is among the new initiatives included in the Commission's 2021 work programme and in the working document accompanying the joint declaration on EU legislative priorities for 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing the Union secure connectivity programme for the period 2023-2027](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-07-2022

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comunicación | comunicación por satélite | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política espacial | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | protección de infraestructuras críticas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad europea | seguridad informática | seguridad internacional | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | técnica espacial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización del espacio | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, adopted on 15 February 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal, which is included in the 2022 Commission work programme (see Annex I – New initiatives) and in the EU Legislative Priorities for 2022 (see the Commission's working document), seeks to establish a Union secure satellite communication system. This system would ensure highly secured connectivity and communication to the Union and Member States' governmental entities, also with a view to making sure that the EU remains connected in case of cyber-attacks, or in case of natural disasters leading to the breakdown of terrestrial communication networks (IA, pp. 10-11). In addition, the system would allow for connecting key infrastructure better, supporting crisis management, surveillance and potential mass-market broadband applications, and ensuring the provision of high-speed, flexible and resilient satellite communication services. The proposed regulation sets out the objectives of the programme, the rules governing the envisaged activities and its implementation, its infrastructure and services, the participants, the EU budget for the 2023-2027 period, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding.

Briefing [EN](#)

Setting ecodesign requirements for sustainable products

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-06-2022

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | diseño ecológico | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | impacto ambiental | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mantenimiento | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto sostenible | propuesta (UE) | reciclaje de residuos | rendimiento energético | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 30 March 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The proposal aims to repeal the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC, which establishes a framework for adopting product-specific requirements set out in implementing measures (usually regulations) by the European Commission. Until recently, the directive focused mainly on the energy efficiency of products and since 2019 also on their lifetime (e.g. availability of spare parts for a certain number of years after the last item has been placed on the market). It currently covers 29 energy-related product groups, ranging from ventilation systems to high-pressure cleaners. The new proposal for a Regulation would establish a framework for setting Ecodesign requirements that would apply to all physical products on the internal market (with a few exceptions), with the aim of making them more durable, reusable, repairable, upgradeable, recyclable and generally less harmful to the environment. Product specific requirements would be set out later, in delegated acts, for each product group separately. The proposal was first announced in the European Green Deal, and then confirmed in the Circular Economy action plan, alongside a communication on making sustainable products the norm and a proposal for a directive empowering consumers for the green transition. The Commission included the present proposal in Annex I of its 2021 work programme (new initiatives) and the 2022 joint declaration on legislative priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Review of rules on financial market data

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-06-2022

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación de datos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones financieras y de crédito | instrumento financiero | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | licencia comercial | mercado de capitales | política comercial | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | sociedad de inversión | supervisión financiera | transacción financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor de renta variable

Resumen The IA is based on solid internal and external sources, in particular several ESMA review reports, and stakeholder consultations. However, the definitions of both the problems and the objectives lack consistency and coherence, as the lines between problems, their drivers and consequences are blurred and objectives seem to overlap (and shift). This weakens the IA's intervention logic. The policy options presented to tackle the problems are assessed against two baseline scenarios, which is unusual. Considering the technicality of their implementation – and of the whole IA, more explanatory information would have increased transparency, accessibility and accountability of the analysis, which is also affected by insufficient information on the methods, data and assumptions underlying it (namely regarding quantified estimations drawn from other sources). Finally, the effects of the preferred options combination could have been discussed in more depth.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fit for 55 package: Energy performance of buildings (recast)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-06-2022

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción y obras públicas | consumo de energía | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | edificio | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mejora de vivienda | norma medioambiental | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política energética de la Unión | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético | técnica de la construcción | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen After two negative opinions from the Commission's Regulatory Scrutiny Board and without making adaptations in the IA itself after the second negative opinion, the Commission adjusted its legislative proposal: the legislative framework for new buildings would conform largely to the preferred PO3 ('High ambition I'), while changes for existing buildings would conform broadly to PO2 ('Medium ambition'). The IA analyses the problem, the problem drivers and the likely impacts of the proposed policy options, based on sound research and reliable data. However, although interlinkages with other legislative proposals of the 'fit for 55' legislative package are described, the size of the problem is not fully clear and could have been better explained. The IA draws a clear logic between the problems, the problem drivers and the specific objectives. It provides realistic alternative options. However, the multitude of measures, with varying levels of policy intensity for each of the options, lacks clarity and therefore weakens the IA's ability to inform decision-making effectively. The presentation of the options and the description of the baseline as the 'starting point' for comparison of options is at times unclear, which makes it difficult to follow the reasoning as to why PO3 ('High ambition I') was chosen as the preferred option. Finally, the IA provides a detailed description of the stakeholder consultations. However, the IA presents the views of stakeholder groups (including SMEs) in relation to specific measures rather than to the proposed policy options. It is therefore unclear what support the preferred option of the IA enjoys among stakeholders, in particular SMEs.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of Directive 2010/40/EU on the deployment of intelligent transport systems](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-06-2022

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | infraestructura de transportes | interconexión de sistemas | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política común de transportes | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | seguridad en carretera | sistema de información | sistema de transporte inteligente | transporte combinado | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA provides a qualitative and quantitative assessment, which is based on the evaluation of the existing ITS Directive, the external supporting study, extensive stakeholder consultations, and various data sources. The IA informs openly about uncertainties and limitations in the analysis, for instance regarding estimates of administrative costs. The problem definition would have benefited from a further description of the expected consequences and evolution of the problem, and it would have been useful if the findings of the evaluation had been explained in more detail. The IA comprehensively presents three policy options, which are cumulative and not actual alternatives. With regard to substantiating the preferred option, a further clarification of proportionality aspects, and more detailed information on the stakeholders' views would have been useful. Stakeholder views are referred to in the context of policy measures, but the views of different stakeholder groups on the fully fledged policy options have not been presented. The IA refers to 'wide support' of stakeholders, while pointing to 'some reservations', without however explaining which stakeholder groups have doubts, to which extent the views diverge, and whether all stakeholders find the measures of the policy options proportional. Moreover, the description of the stakeholder consultation results is limited, with the IA referring to the IA supporting study, which does not appear to be publicly available. Overall, this transparency issue weakens the IA's quality.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Fit for 55 package: Reducing methane emissions in the energy sector](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-06-2022

Autor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | gas | hidrocarburo | importación (UE) | industria carbonera | industria petrolera | industria petrolera | industrias carbonera y minera | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política energética de la Unión | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA clearly identifies the problem that needs to be addressed and details the problem drivers. Furthermore, the IA discusses the evolution of the problem if the EU were to take no action. The IA relates the objectives with the problem/problem drivers in a supported manner. The options for the different policy areas to tackle appear to be sufficient and justified against the objectives. The assessment of the options retained for their economic, environmental and social impacts is thorough, but could have benefited from the availability of more complete data, and from the application of the Better Regulation Guidelines in assessing impacts on SMEs and on competitiveness. The indicators for monitoring and evaluating the success of the initiative are supported by existing frameworks and can be considered to be sufficient and effective. Consultation of interested parties occurred through an open public consultation and three stakeholder meetings, the findings of which are in line with the preferred options in the IA. The analysis performed in the IA seems to be well supported, and the comments from the RSB were addressed. In conclusion, the IA and the proposal are consistent.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Combating violence against women and domestic violence](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-06-2022

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave acceso a la justicia | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a las víctimas | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | justicia | lucha contra el crimen | mujer | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | violencia doméstica | violencia sexual

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 8 March 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM). European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced in her political guidelines for the Commission's 2019-2024 term that the EU accession to the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence remains a key priority, and that the EU should do all it can to prevent domestic violence, protect victims and punish offenders (IA, p. 6). The proposal is included in the 2022 Commission work programme and in the joint declaration on EU legislative priorities for 2022. The EU gender equality strategy 2020-2025 reiterates that gender-based violence and harassment have reached alarming levels, and remain under-reported and overlooked. It announces that action will be taken to tackle violence against women (VaW) and domestic violence. According to the Commission, the proposal sets out targeted rules for the protection of victims of VaW and domestic violence in order to strengthen the actions taken by the Member States. The proposal aims to ensure minimum rules on the level of protection across the EU against such violence, regardless of whether it takes place online or offline.

Briefing [EN](#)

[AI and digital tools in workplace management and evaluation: An assessment of the EU's legal framework](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 31-05-2022

Autor externo This study has been written by Professor Valerio De Stefano of Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Toronto, Ontario and the KU Leuven (University of Leuven), and Dr Mathias Wouters of KU Leuven (University of Leuven) 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. The research leading to this study was also carried out in the framework of the 'Employment rights and labour protection in the on-demand economy' grant awarded by the FWO Research Foundation – Flanders to Professor De Stefano. The authors would also like to express their gratitude to Professor Frank Hendrickx and Simon Taes for their comments and suggestions.

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Empleo | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del trabajo | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | política de empleo | política social europea | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This study focuses on options for regulating the use of AI enabled and algorithmic management systems in the world of work under EU law. The first part describes how these technologies are already being deployed, particularly in recruitment, staff appraisal, task distribution and disciplinary procedures. It discusses some near-term potential development prospects and presents an impact assessment, highlighting some of these technologies' most significant implications. The second part addresses the regulatory field. It examines the different EU regulations and directives that are already relevant to regulating the use of AI in employment. Subsequently, it analyses the potential labour and employment implications of the European Commission's proposal for a regulation laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (AI act). Finally, it summarises the other ongoing EU policy debates relevant to the regulation of AI at work. The third and final part of this study reflects in detail upon the AI act and its potential impact on the existing EU social acquis. On this basis, it advances potential policy options across different EU legislative files, including but not limited to the AI act, to ensure that regulation keeps pace with technological development. It also argues that the AI act should 'serve' and complement – rather than over-ride – other regulatory standards that can already govern the introduction and use of AI-enabled and algorithmic-management systems at work.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

Multimedia [Using artificial intelligence in workplace management](#)

[Fit for 55: EU framework to decarbonise gas markets and promote hydrogen](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-05-2022

Autor TENHUNEN Susanna

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estudio de impacto | gas natural | hidrógeno | INDUSTRIA | industria petrolera | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado de la energía | mercado único | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política energética de la Unión | propuesta (UE) | química | red de energía | seguridad de abastecimiento | suministro de gas | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA), accompanying the above-mentioned proposals, adopted on 15 December 2021 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. The Commission proposals to recast the 2009 Gas Regulation (EC) 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and Directive 2009/73/EC on common rules for the internal market in natural gas are underpinned by the need to decarbonise EU energy systems and to respond to significant market changes.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The revision of the Schengen Borders Code](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-05-2022

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | control fronterizo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | extranjero | frontera exterior de la UE | frontera interior de la UE | movimientos migratorios | política migratoria de la UE | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | viaje | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The Commission demonstrates that the Schengen area has experienced considerable challenges in recent years and makes a convincing case for the need to act. It made an effort to substantiate the initiative and to consult widely. The IA is transparent about the lack of data, which results in a predominantly qualitative analysis. However, the presentation of options leaves, in fact, only the choice of the preferred option. Moreover, one would have expected a more in-depth assessment of impacts – a point that was already highlighted by the RSB. The Commission did not provide a comparative analysis between the 2017 proposal and the preferred option of the IA. The proposal corresponds mostly to the preferred option, but includes some changes not reflected in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU response to economic coercion by third countries](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-05-2022

Autor GIRARD VERONIQUE

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Derecho internacional público | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | grupo de interés | modo de financiación | país tercero | política de cooperación | política económica | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanción (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This initiative focuses specifically on the issue of economic coercion and the EU's possible response, aiming to preserve the EU's open strategic autonomy and policy-making space. The IA clearly defines the problem, its underlying causes, and the objectives to address it. The creation of a new legal instrument to deter and counteract economic coercion is the only type of option retained for analysis. This presumably follows on from the political commitment made in early 2021 (although this is not stated explicitly in the IA). This option was broken down into several policy options based on possible parameters used for the design of the instrument. The IA is substantiated by academic work, stakeholders' contributions and examples. The majority of stakeholders support a new policy instrument and their input contributed to the design of the proposed instrument. The IA focuses mostly on economic impacts, while social and environmental impacts are assessed briefly. Important benefits are expected from the instrument. Costs are expected only from its use, in particular from the application of countermeasures. The IA focuses on a qualitative assessment of impacts linked to the instrument's creation and existence, acknowledging that the impacts linked to the instrument's use are difficult to estimate at the design stage. Adequate monitoring and evaluation of the use of the instrument and of progress made against the objectives will therefore be important aspects that would have benefited from further detail in terms of indicators and provisions. The proposal generally reflects the preferred option of the IA, although some elements differ from the IA, such as the objectives and definition of economic coercion.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the Eurovignette Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-05-2022

Autor PAPE Marketa

Ámbito político Fiscalidad | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | impuesto de circulación | infraestructura de transportes | organización de los transportes | peaje | política de transportes | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | propuesta (UE) | red transeuropea | tasa por eje | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vehículo de motor | vehículo industrial

Resumen The European Parliament and the Council as co-legislators have adopted changes to Directive 1999/62/EC on the charging of heavy goods vehicles for the use of certain infrastructure (known as the Eurovignette Directive). Vignettes for heavy goods vehicles will have to be phased out across the core trans-European transport network from 2030 and replaced by distance-based charges (tolls). With a number of other changes, this should help make road pricing fairer and more efficient. The European Commission put forward a legislative proposal to amend the directive in May 2017, as part of its first 'mobility package' seeking to modernise mobility and transport. The aim of the proposal was to move away from a time-based model of charging (vignettes) to a distance-based one – that better reflects the polluter-pays and user-pays principles – and to include other vehicles. In Parliament, the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) took the lead. Parliament adopted its first-reading position in October 2018, without agreement with the Council. After the 2019 European elections, Giuseppe Ferrandino (S&D, Italy) took over as rapporteur. The Council adopted its position in December 2020. Interinstitutional negotiations in the first half of 2021 paved the way for an agreement, subsequently approved formally by both the Council and the Parliament. Sixth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Ariane Debyser and updated by Damiano Scordamaglia. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the Trans-European Transport Network \(TEN-T\) Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-05-2022

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | combustible sustitutivo | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | infraestructura de transportes | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | neutralidad en carbono | organización de los transportes | planificación de transportes | política común de transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política energética | propuesta (UE) | proyecto de interés común | red de transportes | red transeuropea | seguridad del transporte | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA provides a comprehensive problem analysis, based on the evaluation of the current TEN-T Regulation, a public consultation, and targeted consultations with stakeholders and Member States. It is transparent about the methods and uncertainties (e.g. long-term funding) and limitations. The objectives and the policy options have a clear link to the problem definition. The IA comprehensively analyses the economic, social and environmental impacts of the policy options. However, territorial impacts linked to the shift to more sustainable modes of transport could have been explained in more depth. Costs and benefits are assessed and quantified. It could have been explained in more detail how funding will be mobilised. All in all, the IA provides useful information for policy-makers and future policy choices.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Investigación para la Comisión REGI - Las regiones de la UE en la transformación hacia un futuro climáticamente neutro](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 27-04-2022

Autor externo Kinga HAT, Helene GORNY, Mailin GAUPP-BERGHUSEN, Bernd SCHUH, Sergio BARROSO, Markus HAMETNER, Patricia URBAN, Katharina UMPFENBACH, Deyana SPASOVA

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política económica | situación económica | transición económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Environmental crime directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-04-2022

Autor HUEMER MARIE-ASTRID

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | cooperación transfronteriza | delito ecológico | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del medio ambiente | Derecho penal | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | estadísticas del medio ambiente | estudio de impacto | lucha contra el crimen | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad criminal | sanción penal | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, which was submitted on 15 December 2021 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI). Despite the lack of systematic statistical data, environmental, social and economic damage caused by environmental crimes has been widely documented. Directive 2008/99/EC (the Environmental Crime Directive, ECD) was aimed primarily at improving environmental protection by means of harmonised criminal legislation. In 2020, the evaluation of the ECD showed that legal shortcomings and enforcement gaps had affected its effectiveness in deterring environmental crime in all its forms. Its revision, planned in the 2021 Commission work programme, underpins the Commission's priorities around the Green Deal and the biodiversity strategy. The European Parliament has called on the Commission to tackle environmental crime in its 2014 resolution on wildlife crime and its 2013 resolution on organised crime and corruption. The proposal is accompanied by a communication on stepping up the fight against environmental crime.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Review of the Waste Shipment Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-04-2022

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | estudio de impacto | exportación (UE) | exportación de residuos | gestión de residuos | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONOMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de los transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | salud pública | sanidad | transporte intra-UE | transporte transfronterizo | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA convincingly illustrates the identified problems, although their scale is not always supported by estimates, or the source of some of the estimates is not provided. When discussing how the situation would evolve without further action, the IA neither discusses the evolution of each problem identified nor any other existing or upcoming EU initiatives that could lead to improvements. The general objectives appear to be consistent with the problems identified, and the specific objectives comply broadly with the SMART criteria. The retained options tackle the problems' drivers identified progressively, although it is unclear why some of the policy measures identified under Options 2 or 3 were not taken up under the preferred Option 4. The IA appears to assess the main economic, social, and environmental impacts for each policy measure comprehensively, quantifying them whenever possible, and otherwise providing a qualitative assessment. However, the analysis on SMEs is quite limited, and the IA does not provide any explanation as to why competitiveness was not considered. Moreover, despite it likely being relevant, the IA does not appear to have dealt with the impact on third/developing countries sufficiently and systematically. Overall, the monitoring framework envisaged appears to be adequate, although more clarity as to the choice of identifying indicators for only two specific objectives would have been beneficial. Stakeholders were consulted extensively and their opinions systematically reported. The efforts undertaken to provide quantitative support for the analysis performed appear to be convincing, and the IA appears to have addressed the RSB's comments satisfactorily. Finally, the proposal appears to be consistent with the analysis carried out in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Solvency II review](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-04-2022

Autor GIRARD VERONIQUE

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Autoridad Europea de Seguros y Pensiones de Jubilación | compañía de seguros | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | inversión de la UE | seguros | solvencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA covers two Commission proposals representing the biggest amendment to date of the Solvency II framework, which came into force in the EU in 2016. Important parts of the framework laid down in delegated and implementing acts will be updated by the Commission at a later stage. This IA builds on a broad consultation of stakeholders, and on extensive advice from the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA). In addition to various reports from EIOPA including a holistic IA, the IA draws on a technical report from the JRC and an external study, which are adequately referenced and publicly accessible. The objectives are directly linked to the problems identified in the IA and their consequences. The Solvency II review aims to increase policyholders' protection as well as the insurers' contribution to the long-term green financing of the economy, to contribute to financial stability, and to preserve the international competitiveness of the EU insurance industry. The preferred options are in line with EIOPA's advice, except for the policy dimension related to proportionality, where the IA explains why the preferred option deviates from EIOPA's recommendation. The IA shows how the combination of preferred options is expected to contribute to the achievement of the objectives identified. The IA assesses and compares the potential impacts of the options presented to achieve these objectives in a systematic way. In addition, the IA describes the potential positive impact of the preferred options on SMEs. The IA also explains how the proposed Solvency II review is expected to improve proportionality and to simplify the regulatory framework. The IA mainly focuses on the economic impacts of the initiative. The main social impact assessed by the IA concerns the expected improvement of policyholder protection. Potential environmental impacts relating to enhanced green financing, could have been more clearly addressed in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Repercusiones sociales y medioambientales de las actividades mineras en la UE](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 31-03-2022

Autor externo MONONEN Tuija (lead author)
Sonja KIVINEN, Juha M. KOTILAINEN, Johanna LEINO

Ámbito político Empleo | Energía | Medio ambiente | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Política social | Salud pública | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | explotación minera | impacto ambiental | impacto social | industrias carbonera y minera | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Parlamento | petición | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | recurso mineral submarino | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | zona protegida

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

[Transparency and targeting of political advertising](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-03-2022

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | construcción europea | democracia | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | elecciones | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | mercado único | partido político | partidos políticos | prestación de servicios | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | propaganda política | propuesta (UE) | publicidad | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The proposal on political advertising aims to require online platforms to also provide information about the political affiliation and on the funding of the ads. Binding EU harmonised rules on political advertising will help companies, especially the SMEs, to enter the internal market of cross-border advertising services, as well as promote transparency of political ads.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-03-2022

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estatuto jurídico europeo | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | financiación de los partidos | finanzas de la Unión Europea | forma jurídica de la sociedad | fundación | libertad de asociación | libertad de expresión | partido europeo | partido político | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen 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](#)

[Privacy and security aspects of 5G technology](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 17-03-2022

Autor externo DG, EPRS

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública

Palabra clave 5G | análisis económico | CIENCIA | comunicación | datos personales | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de casos | estudio de impacto | humanidades | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | seguridad informática | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | ética

Resumen This study describes two main dimensions of 5G technology, i.e. privacy and security. This research paper focuses on the analysis of cybersecurity risks and threats, privacy challenges and 5G technology opportunities at EU level and worldwide, as well as the relationship between cybersecurity risks and privacy issues. The methodological framework for this assessment of the impact of 5G technology is built on three pillars: (i) a document-based analysis; (ii) a parallel analysis with stakeholder involvement; and (iii) a selection of relevant case studies. The complexity of the 5G ecosystem, where new use cases are constantly emerging, also led the authors to assess the prospects of using new 5G-enabled technologies, such as the internet-of-things, robotics and AI. Moreover, policy options are defined and put forward for consideration by the European Parliament's Committees on Legal Affairs, Internal Market and Consumer Protection, Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, and the Subcommittee on Security and Defence, as well as by other EU institutions and the Member States.

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

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

[EU economic and financial developments: Weekly Picks - 11 March 2022](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-03-2022

Autor HAGELSTAM Kajus | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZORPIDIS ANDREAS | ZSITNAK ALEXANDRA

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | impacto social | marco social | política energética | precio de la energía | precios | previsión económica | Rusia | subida de precios

Resumen This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic, financial and budgetary developments in the EU and the Euro, notably following the Russian invasion in Ukraine and the outbreak of the war. It also highlights related policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse effects and support sustainable recovery.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Fit for 55 package: revising the EU Emissions Trading System as regards aviation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-03-2022

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de emisión de la UE | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | permiso de contaminación negociable | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | venta en subasta

Resumen The IA identifies three problems that need to be tackled, but the analysis regarding how to promote broad and effective participation by states in CORSIA would have benefited from further explanation. The section of the report dealing with the objectives seems less than comprehensive and insufficiently developed. While the options considered appear to be sufficiently broad, a clear and transparent ranking based on the various elements considered is missing. The IA appears to reflect a satisfactory analysis of the main impacts of the retained options. The indicators proposed do not appear fully convincing in measuring the success of the initiative. The stakeholders' preferred option for implementing CORSIA is different from the one selected by the IA. Overall, the reasoning of the IA appears to be well grounded, and the IA appears to have addressed most of the RSB's comments. Finally, the proposal envisages an increase in the share of auctioned allowances that does not correspond to any of the retained options

Briefing [EN](#)

['Fit for 55' package: Revising the Regulation on land use, land-use change and forestry \(LULUCF\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-02-2022

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | explotación agrícola de la tierra | gas con efecto invernadero | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | monte | neutralidad en carbono | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política europea forestal | propuesta (UE) | sector agrario | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de las tierras | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal to amend the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation (EU) 2018/841. Despite the effort involved, the IA contains a number of shortcomings that significantly limit its potential to usefully inform policy-making. The impacts of the preferred option, its costs and benefits remain unclear, despite the estimates provided in the IA. Moreover, the baseline used in this IA does not appear to be dynamic or harmonised with the 'fit for 55' package, while one of the options does not appear to be a real alternative. Finally, the proposal does not seem to follow the recommendations of the IA, which suggests that relatively less ambitious LULUCF targets under Option 2 combined with ESR-LULUCF flexibility would be more coherent if the ESR targets are significantly raised (which is the preferred option in the ESR IA and the proposal for ESR revision).

Briefing [EN](#)

['Fit for 55' package: Fuel EU Maritime](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-02-2022

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | combustible para uso marítimo | combustible sustitutivo | contaminación por barcos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | industria petrolera | infraestructura de transportes | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política energética | propuesta (UE) | recurso renovable | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment (IA) supporting the proposal 'Fuel EU Maritime' provides a qualitative and quantitative analysis, which is based on sound and recent data. It also explains some uncertainties in the analysis of impacts. The IA presents a well-evidenced problem definition and a sufficiently broad range of policy options. The quality of the IA is weakened by some inconsistencies in the comparison of options. In addition, the IA does not assess to what extent SMEs are affected of this proposal and the stakeholders' views on the fully fledged options are not indicated. It can be noted also that the open public consultation period does not meet the 12 week-requirement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Common chargers – Revision of the Radio Equipment Directive

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-02-2022

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | aparato de radio | aparato electrónico | armonización de normas | comunicación | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | electrónica y electrotécnica | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | material de telecomunicaciones | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma europea | norma técnica | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | residuo electrónico | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | teléfono móvil | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission is proposing a new directive on consumer credits to amend the Radio Equipment Directive by introducing provisions regarding common mobile phone chargers. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment accompanying the proposal finds that the impact assessment appears to provide a comprehensive assessment, based on a sound evidence base, of the impacts of the policy options, though the assessment would have benefited from a more thorough discussion of the alignment of the initiative with the proportionality principle and the impacts accruing to SMEs.

Briefing [EN](#)

Bienestar de los animales de granja: aplicación del Derecho de la Unión

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-02-2022

Autor ROJEK Beata

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | animal de granja | análisis económico | bienestar de los animales | comercialización | construcción europea | consumo | cría de ganado | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | etiquetado | información al consumidor | inspección veterinaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | protección de los animales | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El bienestar animal es una cuestión cada vez más importante para los ciudadanos, los agricultores y los responsables políticos. Si bien la legislación de la Unión Europea establece normas estrictas a este respecto, la evaluación de su aplicación muestra que persisten deficiencias en determinados ámbitos. La Comisión de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (AGRI) del Parlamento Europeo ha elaborado un informe sobre la aplicación de la legislación de la Unión que rige el bienestar de los animales de granja. Está previsto que el informe se someta a votación durante el período parcial de sesiones de febrero de 2022.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Rights of third-country nationals who are long-term residents in the EU - Directive 2003/109/EC

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-02-2022

Autor AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave admisión de extranjeros | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derecho de residencia | Derecho internacional | derechos y libertades | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | estatuto jurídico | estudio de impacto | extranjero | igualdad de trato | jurisprudencia (UE) | movimientos migratorios | política migratoria de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Directive 2003/109/EC (the Long-term Residents Directive, or LTRD) sets out the conditions under which a non-EU citizen ('third-country national') who has legally and continuously resided in a European Union (EU) Member State for at least five years can acquire 'EU long-term resident status'. This residence status is permanent, grants these individuals equal treatment rights with EU citizens in several areas, ensures reinforced protection against expulsion, and gives them the (conditional) possibility to move and reside in other Member States. In 2019, the European Commission published its second implementation report on the directive. It also finalised a fitness check on EU legal migration legislation evaluating the effectiveness, coherence, and grounds for improvement of the existing EU laws in the field. These reports found shortcomings both in the EU legal migration framework and in the directive itself. The limitations identified mainly concerned the implementation of legislation by EU Member States. The subsequent European Commission proposals under the 2020 new pact on migration and asylum seek to address these shortcomings by, for instance, revising the LTRD. The LTRD is currently under-used, as most Member States continue to issue almost exclusively national long-term residence permits. Many third-country nationals who could benefit from the rights of the EU status do not have access to it. The Commission has received numerous complaints from citizens, and has launched several infringement procedures pursuing legal action against EU Member States. The revision of the LTRD aims to improve the directive's implementation and functioning by establishing a 'true EU long-term residence status' – with a particular focus on strengthening long-term residents' right to move and work in other Member States (intra-EU mobility).

Briefing [EN](#)

'Fit for 55' legislative package: Deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2022

Autor NAVARRA Cecilia

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | combustible sustitutivo | contaminación por vehículos automotores | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | hidrógeno | INDUSTRIA | infraestructura de transportes | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política energética | propuesta (UE) | química | reducción de las emisiones de gas | suministro de energía eléctrica | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | vehículo eléctrico

Resumen The present IA supports the proposal for a Regulation on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure. It seems quite robust especially in the connection between problem analysis, specific objectives, and measures proposed, and in the quantitative analysis. Still it is complex and not fully accessible to a non-expert reader and it lacks clarity and exhaustive explanations in some points.

Briefing [EN](#)

'Fit for 55': Revision of the EU Emissions Trading System

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-01-2022

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de emisión de la UE | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | gestión administrativa | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | permiso de contaminación negociable | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | reservas | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA identifies in a clear manner the problems, which are clearly linked to the objectives of the initiative, as well as their likely evolution without intervention. The range of options considered seems to reveal an intended path of action, namely the upward revision of the ETS ambition, in line with the political determination already laid out in the 2030 CTP. The IA does seem to provide a good account of the key impacts of the retained options, while taking into account SMEs and suggesting measures to address the social or distributional impacts of carbon pricing. However, not all policy options or supporting elements were assessed individually and the IA does not systematically contemplate the impacts of a scenario more reliant on carbon pricing, nor the interplay between policy areas. The IA's reasoning is supported by various sources which appear to provide a reliable basis for analysis and which are, overall, duly referenced, with the exception of supporting work concerning carbon leakage; however, for most models, the uncertainties and limitations were only vaguely indicated. Overall, the IA does seem to have addressed most of the RSB's recommendations. The proposal appears to be consistent with the IA's analysis, although the Commission's intention to increase the Modernisation Fund share is not assessed under the retained options. Moreover, the choices regarding the market stability reserve and the Innovation Fund (both left by the IA to be decided politically) do not correspond to any of the options assessed in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Investigación para la Comisión de Pesca – Seminario sobre los efectos del Acuerdo de Comercio y Cooperación entre la Unión Europea y el Reino Unido en relación con la pesca y la acuicultura en la UE - Parte II: aspectos comerciales

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 27-01-2022

Autor externo Wageningen Economic Research:
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Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Pesca

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | pesca | política pesquera | previsión económica | Reino Unido | relaciones de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El presente documento es la síntesis del estudio para el Seminario sobre los efectos del Acuerdo de Comercio y Cooperación entre la Unión Europea y el Reino Unido en relación con la pesca y la acuicultura en la UE - Parte II: aspectos comerciales. El estudio completo, que está disponible en inglés, puede descargarse en: <https://bit.ly/3nCSf4A>

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Digital transformation - Cost of Non-Europe

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 27-01-2022

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | JANCOVA LENKA | LOMBA NIOMBO

Ámbito político Industria

Palabra clave análisis económico | cadena de bloques | computación en nube | contabilidad nacional | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pequeña y mediana empresa | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto interior bruto | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | transformación digital

Resumen Europe is in the midst of a digital revolution that is transforming our approach to work and communication and building significant potential to improve living standards and economic output. With the potential to drastically change the economy and society, digital transformation can bring both promising developments and challenges. There is wide variation in advances in digital transformation both within the European Union and between Member States. To this end, the European Union and its Member States are developing and adopting policies targeted at boosting digital transformation. This Cost of Non-Europe study analyses the status quo in digital transformation in the European Union and identifies gaps and barriers hampering the full potential of the digital transformation. Based on this examination, the cost of non-Europe is analysed qualitatively and quantitatively using a computable general equilibrium model. The estimated cost of non-Europe is already substantial in 2021, at €315 billion, and would continue to grow increasingly over time, reaching up to €1.3 trillion by 2033. The study proceeds to identify three broad policy options for EU action that would address the identified gaps and barriers to some extent and thus generate benefits for businesses and society.

Estudio [EN](#)

'Fit for 55' package: Carbon border adjustment mechanism

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-01-2022

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | cambio climático | carbono | comercio de derechos de emisión | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | importación (UE) | INDUSTRIA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | permiso de contaminación negociable | política comercial | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | química | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia a la importación

Resumen The IA is based on extensive internal and external research and modelling and covers a lot of ground relating to a variety of potential impacts, both in the main text and the annexes. It is also transparent with regard to the limitations and uncertainties of the analysis. While not all aspects could be assessed in depth, in the interest of proportionality, the IA considers the relevant impacts of the retained options, with a focus on the industrial sectors that were selected for coverage; it addresses the electricity sector much more briefly in an annex. Although the definition of the objectives has some weaknesses, the intervention logic of the IA is clear. The IA could, though, have highlighted more clearly the trade-offs between the various options in relation to different stakeholders. Furthermore, to reach non-expert policy-makers the complex and technical analysis could have been made more accessible through additional explanations and precise links to the ETS revision. At the end, the IA highlights the relevance of political decision-making and 'weighting' of the criteria it has presented, pointing to the need for coherence with the other initiatives in the 'Fit for 55' legislative package.

Briefing [EN](#)

Anti-money-laundering package

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-12-2021

Autor GIRARD VERONIQUE

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | blanqueo de dinero | delito económico | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | financiación del terrorismo | información y tratamiento de la información | inspección bancaria | instituciones financieras y de crédito | institución financiera | intercambio de información | libre circulación de capitales | lucha contra el crimen | moneda virtual | propuesta (UE) | supervisión financiera | transacción financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The IA covers four Commission proposals on anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism. This legislative package includes major changes designed to strengthen and tackle shortcomings in the current regulatory framework, such as the creation of a new AML authority. This briefing analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the impact assessment accompanying the proposed revisions. The Commission consulted a wide range of stakeholders to support the initiative. The IA clearly defines the problem and the objectives that are directly linked to the problem drivers. However, the IA does not identify any operational objectives that would have facilitated the monitoring of the preferred options. Moreover, some options could have been refined to be more specific, such as for example on the exact criteria for selecting 'risky entities' subject to direct supervision at EU level. Finally, improvements requested by the RSB appear to be only partially addressed in the final IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Towards a new Generalised Scheme of Preferences regulation for developing countries

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-12-2021

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | arancel preferencial | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | exención arancelaria | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | país en desarrollo | política arancelaria | política arancelaria común | reglamento (UE) | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission is proposing a new General Scheme of Preferences regulation to replace the current one that expires at the end of 2023. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment (IA) on the proposal finds that the IA logically links the problems, their drivers, the objectives and the policy interventions under consideration. However, the IA remains evasive on the impacts of crucial aims of the regulation -- poverty eradication and advancing sustainable development and good governance. Additionally, when presenting pro and con arguments, it is not always apparent where the IA stands on the issues. Moreover, only some of the operational objectives are specific and measurable, raising questions as to the feasibility of those that are not. It is also important to note that on product coverage, a key issue raised in the EP's 2019 resolution, there seems to be a discrepancy between the recommendations analysed in the external study and their interpretation in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fit for 55 package: Recasting the Energy Efficiency Directive

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-12-2021

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política energética de la Unión | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de la energía

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 14 July 2021 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal for a recast Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) is part of the Commission's 'Fit for 55' package that aims to adapt EU law to the new EU objective of a minimum 55 % reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030. This objective was laid down in the new European Climate Law, adopted in June 2021, which puts the EU on the path to achieving climate neutrality (net zero GHG emissions) by 2050. As originally enacted, the EED (Directive 2012/27/EU) established a common framework for promoting energy efficiency to reach the EU's 20 % energy efficiency target by 2020 (the target was set in the directive itself). The EED was amended by Directive (EU) 2018/2002, which set the more ambitious EU goal of improving energy efficiency by at least 32.5 % by 2030 and extended its validity beyond 2020 to help achieve the new goal.

Briefing [EN](#)

'Fit for 55' legislative package: ReFuel EU Aviation

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-12-2021

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | biocombustible | calidad del aire | combustible de aviación | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | industria petrolera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política energética | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment (IA) accompanying Commission's ReFuelEU Aviation proposal provides a qualitative and quantitative analysis, which is based on sound and recent data. The IA presents clearly described policy options and openly explains uncertainties in the analysis. However, contrary to the Better Regulation Guidelines, the IA does not assess the impacts on SMEs. In addition, the assessment would have benefited of further clarification in the comparison of options, the scale of the defined problems, and monitoring and evaluation plans. Moreover, the description of stakeholder consultation lacks some transparency.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Fit for 55 package: Energy from renewable sources](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-11-2021

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | consumo de energía | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política energética de la Unión | producción de energía | propuesta (UE) | recurso renovable | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission is proposing a new directive to amend the 2018 directive on the promotion of energy from renewable sources. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal finds that the impact assessment draws a clear logic between the problems, their drivers, the objectives and the policy interventions under consideration. However, the vast amount of work which must have gone into such an assessment is to some extent impaired by the inconsistent, unclear presentation of options and the equivocal identification of preferred options. Also, the IA is not clear as to how it ultimately settles on the specific target of 40%. While the IA was clearly an extremely complex exercise and appears to be based on reliable data, analysis and modelling, different choices as to its organisation and presentation would have likely considerably improved the IA's clarity and readability and its ability to support the policy choices made in the proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing a framework for a European digital identity](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-10-2021

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave administración electrónica | análisis económico | comercialización | comunicación de datos | construcción europea | datos personales | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | firma electrónica | formalidad administrativa | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | pequeña y mediana empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | reglamento (UE) | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 3 June 2021 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal seeks to amend Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (the eIDAS Regulation) in order to better meet the new market and societal demands for trusted government eID linked solutions and for attributes and credentials provided by the public and private sector, which would be recognised across the EU for accessing both public and private services. This proposal would also address users' expectations to have more control over their personal data. This initiative, which European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced in her State of the Union speech of 16 September 2020, is included in the Commission's 2021 work programme and is part of the strategy on shaping Europe's digital future. In its conclusions of 1-2 October 2020, the European Council invited the Commission to come forward with a proposal for a European digital identity framework by mid-2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate action in Slovakia: Latest state of play](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-10-2021

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | Eslovaquia | estudio de impacto | Europa | gas con efecto invernadero | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política energética | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético | transición energética

Resumen The EU's binding climate and energy legislation for 2030 requires Member States to adopt national energy and climate plans (NECPs) covering the period 2021 to 2030. In October 2020, the European Commission published an assessment for each NECP. Slovakia's final NECP is from December 2019. A high proportion of Slovaks (63 %) expect national governments to tackle climate change. Slovakia accounts for 1.1 % of the EU's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reduced emissions at a similar pace as the EU average between 2005 and 2019. The carbon intensity of Slovakia's economy is significantly above the EU average, but has fallen faster than the EU average. Industry is responsible for the largest part of Slovakia's GHG emissions, with a 37 % share of total emissions. Energy industry emissions fell by 41 % between 2005 and 2019, and accounted for 16 % of Slovakia's emissions in 2019. Emissions from transport and from waste management increased over the same period while emissions from agriculture remained stable. Under EU effort-sharing legislation, Slovakia was allowed to increase its emissions by 13 % by 2020, compared with 2005, and will have to reduce them by 12 % by 2030, but is aiming for 20 %. Slovakia achieved a 16.9 % share of renewable energy sources (RES) in 2019, exceeding its 14 % target for 2020. The country aims to reach its 2030 target of a 19.2 % share with onshore wind, photovoltaics and bioenergy. Energy efficiency measures focus on buildings, public sector, industry and transport.

Briefing [EN](#), [SK](#)

[Consumer Credit](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-10-2021

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | consumo | crédito al consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | política crediticia | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission is proposing a new directive on consumer credits to replace the Consumer Credit Directive of 2008. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal finds that the impact assessment establishes a logical chain between the problems identified and the policy options considered, which are presented in a clear and balanced way. The options appear to be realistic and feasible, using the existing policy framework as a departure point and offering a range of interventions with scaling levels of intensity. The impact assessment makes use of a number of visual aids, which are especially valuable in providing the reader with a clear overview of the problems and their drivers, policy objectives and policy options, and help illustrate the complex links between them.

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

[Improving the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-10-2021

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | análisis económico | asilo político | construcción europea | control de la UE | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | investigación y propiedad intelectual | método de evaluación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission proposed to improve the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism established by Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013. The accompanying impact assessment (IA) provides a well defined problem definition, substantiated with evidence. Furthermore, the stakeholder opinions are reported consistently throughout the IA and are used as input for the combination of measures under the preferred option. Moreover, the data sources underpinning the IA are recent, reliable, consistently referenced and publicly available at the time of writing. However, the focus of the IA analysis is predominantly on the administrative costs and benefits, while the assessment of economic, social and fundamental rights impacts of the Mechanism's functioning remains very limited and their quantification was not possible.

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

[The Human Right to Drinking Water: Impact of large-scale agriculture and industry](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-09-2021

Autor externo •Dr Naho MIRUMACHI
•Dr Aleksandra DUDA
•Jagoda GREGULSKA
•Joanna SMĘTEK

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | agua potable | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad del agua | contaminación del agua | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | deterioro del medio ambiente | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de casos | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política agraria | política agrícola | política del medio ambiente | política industrial | política y estructura industriales | recurso hidráulico | salud pública | sanidad | utilización del agua

Resumen Access to safe drinking water is a human right. It is indispensable to a healthy, dignified and productive life. However, a significant proportion of the global population is not able to enjoy this human right. The purpose of this in-depth analysis is to consider the impacts of large-scale agricultural activity and industry on the progressive realisation of the human right to drinking water. In particular, it considers how the European Union and the European Parliament can better support non-EU countries to realise this human right. States and businesses have obligations and responsibilities towards citizens to ensure safe drinking water. However, fulfilling these obligations and responsibilities is in contention with competing water uses and economic considerations and marred by poor enabling environments and power dynamics. Achieving the human right to drinking water needs to be considered in the context of trade-offs emerging from the water-food-energy nexus where water use in one sector can have impacts on others. Virtual water embedded in the trade of agricultural goods demonstrates that demand for food can affect local water availability, posing challenges to ensuring the human right to drinking water in these places. Existing good practices focus on better recognition of obligations and responsibilities through a human rights-based approach, improved assessments of impacts, enhanced stakeholder engagement and mechanisms for due diligence. There are opportunities for the EU to extend the discussion on the human right to drinking water with other interlinked rights, noting the complex and integrated impacts of water resources.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-09-2021

Autor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | conservación de recursos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca | informe | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política marítima | política pesquera | propuesta (UE) | recurso marino | recurso pesquero | región periférica | región y política regional | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad marítima | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen As part of the budget framework for the 2021-2027 period, the European Union has adopted new rules on funding dedicated to the Common Fisheries Policy and the Integrated Maritime Policy. Based on a Commission proposal of June 2018, Parliament adopted its first reading position in April 2019. After lengthy interinstitutional negotiations, started after the 2019 elections, political agreement was reached on 4 December 2020. Compared to the previous period, the new fund gives Member States more flexibility in defining their own measures, as long as they support the priorities and are not part of a list of ineligible measures. Departing from the Commission proposal, the co-legislators have extended support for the small-scale fleet to vessels between 12 and 24 metres in length. The fleet aid provisions allow support for the first acquisition of a vessel by a young fisherman, for the modernisation of engines, and for operations that improve safety, working conditions or energy efficiency. A greater focus on aquaculture is reflected in its inclusion in the name of the fund. Preferential aid is provided for outermost regions. At least 15 % of Member States' allocations should be spent on control and data collection. Following its adoption by the Council, Parliament adopted the agreed text in plenary on 6 July 2021, closing the procedure at second reading. The new regulation entered into force on 14 July and applies retroactively from January 2021. Sixth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure

Briefing [EN](#)

[Inclusion measures within the Erasmus+ programme 2014-2020](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-09-2021

Autor DINU Alina Ileana | ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Autor externo Part I: The in-house opening analysis was written by Dr Alina Dinu and Dr Anna Zygierewicz from 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.

Part II:

- The research paper on Inclusion measures within Erasmus+ Programme 2014–2020 with respect to learning mobility of individuals has been written by Prof. Dr Maurice de Greef, visiting professor and Unesco Chair at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel.

- The research paper on Inclusion Measures within Erasmus+ Programme 2014-2020: The Added Value of the Inclusion and Diversity Strategy for Youth has been written by Prof. Silvia Florea, professor and Unesco Chair at Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu.

Ámbito político Cultura

Palabra clave acceso a la educación | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los necesitados | construcción europea | cooperación en materia de educación | demografía y población | ECONOMÍA | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | integración social | intercambio de estudiantes | joven | política de cooperación | política de la juventud | programa de la UE | protección social | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen In December 2020, the European Parliament Conference of Committee Chairs authorised the launch of an implementation report on the Implementation of inclusion measures within Erasmus+ 2014-2020 by the European Parliament Committee of Culture and Education (CULT) (2021/2009(INI)). The Ex-Post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) of EPRS has been asked to assist in the preparation of the implementation report with a European Implementation Assessment (EIA). The EIA consists of two parts: an in-house desk-research analysis and two external studies that combine desk research and primary data collection. The focus of the EIA is the learning mobility of individuals and the inclusion of young people with special needs or fewer opportunities.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Ten composite indices for policy-making](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 08-09-2021

Autor DOBREVA Alina | JENSEN LISELOTTE | PICHON Eric | WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Medio ambiente | Política social | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración de políticas | estudio de impacto | indicador ambiental | indicador económico | indicador social | informática y tratamiento de datos | intervención normativa | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de la UE | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | prospectiva | recogida de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Evidence and data are key to good policy-making, in particular when it comes to setting priorities, mitigating negative impacts and finding optimum trade-offs. The information provided in this publication is designed to help policy-makers by providing sources of data and identifying possible bias in their use. EPRS has selected 10 composite indices in a range of policy areas from reliable sources; indices already used as references by policy-makers. For each index, a chapter presents the producers and describes their objectives in publishing the index, the data compiled, and how that data is or could be used by policy-makers. The chapters also highlight each index's limitations.

Análisis en profundidad [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Application of the equal pay principle through pay transparency measures](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-07-2021

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO | ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | discriminación económica | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | igualdad de trato | propuesta (UE) | remuneración del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the impact assessment (IA) accompanying the Commission proposal for a directive aimed at strengthening the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women, enshrined in Article 119 of the Treaty of Rome. Following two negative opinions of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board and an exceptional third positive one, the IA provides a good problem definition. The IA coherently identifies the problem drivers and makes a compelling case for the consequences should situation remain unchanged. The options retained for assessment seem built around a pre-selected preferred option package. The analysis regarding the impact on SMEs appears to be insufficiently developed while the one on competitiveness is missing. The proposal includes all the measures presented in the IA's preferred package as well as two extra measures which were suggested, but not explicitly included in the preferred package.

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

[A new neighbourhood, development and international cooperation instrument – Global Europe](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-07-2021

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave análisis económico | ayuda de preadhesión | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | instrumento financiero de la UE | integración europea | país tercero | países y territorios de ultramar | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad nuclear | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In the context of the Commission's proposal for a multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the 2021-2027 period, on 14 June 2018 the Commission published a proposal for a regulation establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument. Council and Parliament agreed in trilogue negotiations, which ended in March 2021, that Parliament would have an enhanced role in defining the main strategic choices of the instrument, through a delegated act and twice-yearly geopolitical dialogue. The Commission also committed to inform Parliament prior to any use of the 'emerging challenges and priorities cushion', and take its remarks into consideration. Parliament insisted that any activities related to migration had to be in line with the objectives of the instrument, and also secured safeguards on the amounts for capacity-building, election observation missions, local authorities, Erasmus, the Pacific and the Caribbean. Negotiators also agreed to include a reference, in a recital, to existing EU financial rules that allow for the suspension of assistance if a country fails to observe the principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. As a final step, negotiators agreed to change the name of the instrument to the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe. After formal adoption by Council and Parliament the regulation was signed on 9 June 2021, and it entered into force on 14 June 2021. The regulation applies retroactively from 1 January 2021. Sixth edition. The 'Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the EU Blue Card Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-07-2021

Autor LECERF Marie

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho del trabajo | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | extranjero | frontera interior de la UE | mercado laboral | migración profesional | movilidad de la mano de obra | movimientos migratorios | obrero cualificado | país tercero | permiso de trabajo | política de cooperación | política internacional | política migratoria de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | relación internacional | trabajador migrante | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | VIDA POLÍTICA | votación parlamentaria | éxodo intelectual

Resumen Attracting highly qualified immigrants to Europe has been one of the EU's key priorities for several years. However, up until now the EU has not been as successful as other OECD countries. This demand for workers is expected to increase due to the increasing shortage of certain skills and the aging of the EU's population. The proposed directive, which would replace the 2009 Blue Card Directive, increases the attractiveness of the EU highly skilled migration scheme by expanding its scope, lowering criteria for admission or expanding the rights of beneficiaries. On 15 June 2017, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) adopted its report, and voted to open interinstitutional negotiations. After the Council agreed its mandate, trilogue meetings started in September 2017, but little progress was made before the end of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term. In October 2019, Parliament decided to resume work on the file in the context of 'unfinished business' to be carried over to the new legislature. The European Commission's 'New Pact on Migration and Asylum', presented on 23 September 2020, stressed the need to finalise the negotiations. On 17 May 2021, the Parliament and the Portuguese Presidency of the EU Council finally reached an interim agreement on the revision of the directive. On 21 May, Member States' ambassadors, in the Committee of Permanent Representatives, endorsed the agreement. And on 3 June, the LIBE committee also endorsed the agreement reached with the Council. Parliament is expected to vote on adopting the agreed text during the September 2021 plenary session. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Martina Prpic. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Rail passengers' rights and obligations in the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-07-2021

Autor Niestadt Maria | SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Ámbito político Protección de los consumidores | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empresa de transporte | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | jurisprudencia (UE) | organización de los transportes | persona con discapacidad | política común de transportes | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | responsabilidad | tarifa de viajeros | transporte de viajeros | transporte ferroviario | transporte rápido | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen In 2007, the EU established a set of basic rights for rail passengers, which became applicable at the end of 2009. These rights provide for all passengers, including those with reduced mobility, a harmonised minimum level of protection, information and assistance. Reports have concluded that the implementation of these rights, although relatively smooth, is not done uniformly across the EU. Moreover, other shortcomings have prevented these rights from being used to their full potential. In September 2017, the European Commission presented a new proposal to address these issues and to strike a new balance between keeping rail operators competitive and providing adequate passenger protection. The European Parliament adopted its first-reading position on this proposal on 15 November 2018. For its part, the Council adopted its general approach on 2 December 2019, under the Finnish Presidency. Interinstitutional negotiations began at the end of January 2020, and on 1 October 2020, under the Germany Presidency, Council and Parliament reached a provisional agreement on the text. On 29 April 2021, the European Parliament voted in favour of the agreed text as adopted by the Council. The new rules were published in the Official Journal of the EU on 17 May 2021. They will apply in principle to all international and domestic rail journeys and services in the EU from 7 June 2023. However, Member States may exempt domestic rail services for a limited time. Seventh edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Erasmus 2021-2027: The Union programme for education, training, youth and sport](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-07-2021

Autor CHIRCOP Denise

Ámbito político Educación

Palabra clave agencia ejecutiva | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación en materia de educación | deporte | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | educación | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estudio de impacto | formación profesional | informe | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política de cooperación | política de la juventud | política educativa | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The Erasmus 2021-2027 proposal was published on 30 May 2018. Establishing a new programme ensures the continuation of the Erasmus+ funding programme for education, training, youth and sport. While Erasmus+ 2014-2020 offered mobility opportunities to more than 4 million people, the new programming period aims to reach up to 12 million participants. The new generation programme maintains a lifelong learning approach and works towards the adoption of a European Education Area by 2025. Flagship initiatives include the European University Networks and the European Student Card. The new regulation also focuses on inclusion and aims at greater simplification for end-users. It incorporates sports in the main structure of the programme, expands the use of digitalisation, supports new areas of knowledge and introduces DiscoverEU, a new mobility initiative. Stakeholders agree that the previous programme has been highly beneficial but lessons need to be learnt to help the next generation programme run more efficiently and effectively. The Parliament and Council reached agreement on the proposal following the overall agreement on the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, and it was adopted in May 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Horizon Europe: Framework programme for research and innovation 2021–2027](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-07-2021

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | CEEA | construcción europea | cooperación científica | Derecho de la Unión Europea | difusión de las innovaciones | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | formación profesional | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | innovación | investigación nuclear | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política de cooperación | política de investigación de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad nuclear | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In June 2018, the European Commission proposed a total budget allocation of €100 billion to finance science, research and innovation projects during the 2021-2027 period, of which the vast majority, €94.1 billion in current prices, would be allocated to the Horizon Europe framework programme. The main aims are to strengthen science and technology, to foster industrial competitiveness, and to implement the sustainable development goals in the EU. Horizon Europe introduces new features such as the European Innovation Council, missions to promote research results, and new forms of partnerships. Horizon Europe also aims at reducing administrative burdens and promoting the concept of open science. More operational synergies are expected through better linkage with other EU programmes. In March 2019, Parliament and Council reached a partial agreement on most aspects of Horizon Europe. However, the financial aspects were only settled in December 2020 as part of the broader MFF negotiations, together with the sensitive issue of third-country association. The final text was adopted in April 2021 and entered into force retroactively from 1 January 2021. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Cemal Karakas. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revising the Machinery Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-07-2021

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | información y tratamiento de la información | informe | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet de las cosas | intervención normativa | máquina | norma de seguridad | norma europea | norma técnica | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | robótica | seguridad del producto | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing checks the quality of the Commission impact assessment (IA) accompanying the regulation proposal on machinery products. It finds that the assessment, which is based on various data sources, is mostly qualitative, and explains openly the analytical methods and data limitations. Furthermore, the scale of all problems and the efficiency aspect in the comparison of the options could have been further explained. The briefing also stresses that the IA could have been more informative in terms of the stakeholder consultations. It also finds it questionable whether the SME Test has been duly conducted.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Horizon Europe – Specific programme: Implementing the framework programme](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-07-2021

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | competitividad | construcción europea | cooperación científica | Derecho de la Unión Europea | difusión de las innovaciones | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | informe | innovación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | organismo de la UE | organización de la empresa | política de cooperación | política de investigación de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | programa marco de IDT | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In June 2018, the European Commission proposed a total budget allocation of €100 billion to finance science, research and innovation projects during the 2021-2027 period, of which the vast majority, €94.1 billion in current prices, would be allocated to the Horizon Europe framework programme. The main aims are to strengthen science and technology, to foster industrial competitiveness, and to implement the sustainable development goals in the EU. Horizon Europe introduces new features such as the European Innovation Council, missions to promote research results, and new forms of partnerships. While the proposal for the framework programme set out the general and specific objective of Horizon Europe as well as the structure and the broad lines of the activities to be carried out, the specific programme aims to define the operational objectives and activities, especially for missions, the European Research Council, the European Innovation Council, work programmes, and the committee procedure. In April 2019, Parliament and Council reached a partial agreement on the specific programme. However, the financial aspects were only settled in December 2020 as part of the broader MFF negotiations. The final text was adopted in April 2021 and entered into force retroactively from 1 January 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Connecting Europe Facility 2021-2027: Financing key EU infrastructure networks](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-07-2021

Autor PAPE Marketa

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Energía | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instrumento financiero de la UE | inversión | organización de los transportes | política económica | política energética | política estructural | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | proyecto de interés común | red de energía | red de transmisión de datos | red de transportes | red transeuropea | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU supports the development of high-performing, sustainable and interconnected trans-European networks in the areas of transport, energy and digital infrastructure. It set up the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) as a dedicated financing instrument for the 2014-2020 period, to channel EU funding into the development of infrastructure networks, help eliminate market failures and attract further investment from the public and private sectors. Following a mid-term evaluation, the European Commission proposed to renew the programme under the long term EU budget for the 2021-2027 period. In the 2014-2019 term, the Council and the European Parliament provisionally agreed on the content, leaving aside the budget and the questions relating to third countries. Negotiations resumed in the present term, reflecting the Commission's revised MFF proposal of May 2020 and the European Council conclusions of July 2020. Final details were agreed on 11 March 2021. The agreement has already been confirmed by the responsible parliamentary committees TRAN and ITRE, and the Council subsequently adopted its first-reading position on 14 June 2021. The Parliament is expected to vote at second reading during the July plenary session. Once adopted, the new CEF regulation will apply retroactively from 1 January 2021. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Revision of the TEN-T Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-06-2021

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | cambio climático | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | informe | infraestructura de transportes | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política común de transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | red transeuropea | reducción de las emisiones de gas | reglamento (UE) | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 (the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) Regulation), has shaped EU transport infrastructure policy by strengthening the network approach. It has furthermore established guidelines for national and EU investment in transport infrastructure, and introduced targeted funding under the Connecting Europe Facility and other relevant EU schemes. In the context of new technological and social challenges and new policy approaches, the TEN-T Regulation needs to better address present and future needs. To this end, the European Commission has started a revision process that should end with the adoption of a new legislative proposal, planned for the third quarter of 2021.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU partnership on metrology](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-06-2021

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | CIENCIA | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | informe | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | metrología | política de investigación de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | propuesta (UE) | Tratado de Funcionamiento de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA underpinning the proposal on the EU partnership on metrology is based on solid sources. The relatively narrow range of options is pre-determined by the Horizon Europe provisions, and the mostly qualitative and comparative assessment gravitates early on towards the preferred option. While subsidiarity, competitiveness and coherence with the overarching political priorities are consistently addressed, the consideration of benefits and costs of the options could have been more complete and precise. The role of the actors in the metrology 'value chain' under both the current and the future scheme could have been better explained. The IA does not include budgetary implications nor effects of the Covid-19 pandemic (justified by the ongoing negotiations at the time of drafting the IA), nor does it assess certain novelties of the Horizon Europe partnerships, such as additionally and directionality.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee: Preliminary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on European agriculture: a sector-based analysis of food systems and market resilience](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-06-2021

Autor externo Francesco Montanari, Inês Ferreira, Filippa Lofstrom, Cesare Varallo, Simone Volpe, Elta Smith, Maria Kirova, Axel Wion, Una Kubota, José Diogo Albuquerque.

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo regional | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda pública | comercialización | comercio electrónico | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | pagos directos de la Unión | política agraria | política económica | producto alimenticio | productos alimenticios | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | seguridad alimentaria

Resumen This study provides a preliminary quantitative and qualitative analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on European agriculture and the agri-food supply chain in light of the responses deployed by the European Union and its Member States to mitigate its effects.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

[Supporting the single market beyond 2020](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-06-2021

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | competitividad | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | informática y tratamiento de datos | mercado único | organización de la empresa | pequeña y mediana empresa | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | recogida de datos | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The single market programme is a new, dedicated €3.7 billion (in 2018 prices) or €4.2 billion (in current prices) programme for the 2021-2027 period supporting the single market. It is particularly aimed at empowering and protecting consumers, and enabling Europe's many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to take better advantage of a well-functioning single market. On 3 May 2021, the Regulation establishing the programme entered into force, with retroactive application from 1 January 2021. The new programme aims to strengthen and streamline the governance of the EU's internal market. It will support the competitiveness of enterprises, and promote human, animal and plant health and a safe food chain, as well as financing European statistics to provide reliable data relevant to the single market. The proposal consolidates and streamlines a wide range of activities that were previously financed separately, and bundles them into one programme. The aim is to create benefits in terms of flexibility, simplification and synergies, and eliminate overlaps.

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

[Digital markets act](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-05-2021

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | bienes y servicios | comercialización | comercio electrónico | competencia | competencia | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía digital | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | pequeña y mediana empresa | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 15 December 2020 and referred to the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) of the European Parliament. The proposal is part of the digital services act package, which includes the digital services act itself. In her political priorities for the European Commission, President Ursula von der Leyen committed to upgrade the liability and safety rules for digital platforms, services and products, and complete the digital single market. The 2020 Commission work programme also included a commitment to establish an ex-ante competition tool to make Europe fit for the digital age.

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

[Establishing the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-05-2021

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | cambio climático | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del medio ambiente | deterioro del medio ambiente | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | informe | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | reglamento (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned communication on the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change (new adaptation strategy), which aims to realise the 2050 vision of a climate-resilient EU. The IA was published on 24 February 2021 and was subsequently referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The Commission's communication builds on Article 4 of the proposal for a European climate law regulation, which requires the Member States and the EU to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen their resilience and reduce their vulnerability to climate change. The new EU adaptation strategy was first announced in the European Green Deal communication in December 2019. The European Parliament welcomed the new strategy as a key component of the EU's climate policy in its resolution of 17 December 2020 and called for a renewed and improved focus on climate adaptation. The Council, meanwhile, repeatedly stressed the need for further action on adaptation, most recently in January 2020. The new strategy on adaptation to climate change is part of the 2021 Commission work programme.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Digital Europe programme: Funding digital transformation beyond 2020](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-05-2021

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | construcción europea | criminalidad informática | Derecho de la Unión Europea | digitalización | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | información y tratamiento de la información | informatización | informática y tratamiento de datos | innovación | inteligencia artificial | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad informática | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tratamiento de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Digital Europe Programme is a new financial support tool for the 2021-2027 period, aimed at bolstering the digital transformation of society, the economy and public administrations in the EU. With a financial envelope of €7.6 billion (in current prices), a figure 17.5 % lower than the initial Commission proposal, it will build up digital capacity and infrastructure and support a digital single market. The programme will operate mainly through coordinated and strategic co-investments with the Member States in the areas of high-performance computing and data processing, artificial intelligence in the public and private sectors, cybersecurity and trust, advanced digital skills and deployment, best use of digital capacities and interoperability. On 11 May 2021, the regulation establishing the programme entered into force, with retroactive application from 1 January 2021. The programme, dedicated to supporting the digitalisation of Europe and achieving digital sovereignty, is the first-ever such financial instrument at the EU level. Furthermore, in the context of recovery from the pandemic, Member States must allocate at least 20 % of the recovery funds to projects that digitalise their economies and societies. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Digital Europe programme](#)

[Updating the EU regulatory framework for batteries](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-05-2021

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acumulador eléctrico | análisis económico | autorización de venta | comercialización | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | electrónica y electrotécnica | estudio de impacto | etiquetado | gestión de residuos | INDUSTRIA | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | propuesta (UE) | residuo electrónico | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, adopted on 10 December 2020 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO). The proposal seeks to update the EU's legislative framework for batteries as laid out in Directive 2006/66/EC (the Batteries Directive), whose objective is 'to minimise the negative impact of batteries and waste batteries on the environment, to help protect, preserve and improve the quality of the environment and to ensure the smooth functioning of the internal market' (IA, p. 10). With its proposal, the Commission intends to ensure that the existing framework could contribute to the ultimate objective of achieving an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. climate neutrality) by 2050, in line with the Commission communication on the European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640. In addition, the proposal aims to contribute to environmental protection, by stimulating investments in the production of batteries with a minimised environmental impact over their life cycle.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU Space programme](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-05-2021

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Industria

Palabra clave Agencia Espacial Europea | análisis económico | comunicación | comunicación por satélite | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espacio ultraterrestre | estudio de impacto | gobernanza | informe | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | navegación por satélite | organismo de la UE | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de los transportes | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política espacial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | técnica espacial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización del espacio | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In June 2018, the European Commission proposed a budget of €16 billion to finance EU space activities during the 2021-2027 period. The majority of this would be allocated to Galileo and EGNOS, the EU's global and regional satellite navigation systems; around a third would be allocated to Copernicus, the EU's Earth Observation programme; and the remainder would be earmarked for security, such as the Space and Situational Awareness (SSA) programme and the new Governmental Satellite Communication initiative (GOVSATCOM) to support border protection, civil protection and humanitarian interventions. The main aims of the new space programme are to secure EU leadership in space activities, foster innovative industries, safeguard autonomous access to space and simplify governance. The European Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) Agency will be transformed into a new EU Agency for the Space Programme. In April 2019, after trilogue meetings, Parliament and Council reached a partial agreement on the programme, which was later incorporated by the Parliament in its first-reading position. The agreement covered most of the programme content but not the budget, relations with third countries, or operational security. Further trilogue negotiations, alongside the conclusion of MFF negotiations, helped to secure a comprehensive political agreement on 16 December 2020. The EU space programme will have a total budget of €14.8 billion. The agreed text was then adopted by the Council and Parliament in April 2021. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Cemal Karakas. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Improving roaming on public mobile telecommunications networks](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-05-2021

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | itinerancia | precios | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | red de transmisión de datos | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | regulación de precios | tarifa de comunicaciones | teléfono móvil | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing finds that the Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the regulation proposal (recast) on roaming is based on sound data and broad stakeholder consultations. Besides qualitative assessment, the IA presents also quantified estimates. The REFIT cost savings are only partially quantified. Further explanations would have benefited the analysis in the comparison of policy options.

Briefing [EN](#)

[First Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 07-05-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost | GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | LEHOFFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPÉ Alice

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Coronavirus

Palabra clave ajuste estructural | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | criterio de elegibilidad | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | inversión | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | producto interior bruto | recuperación económica | reglamento (UE) | Semestre Europeo | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the first Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing addresses the following subjects: the Recovery and Resilience Facility and its scrutiny; the framework for defining and assessing Recovery and Resilience Plans and the procedures and timelines for their adoption; the financing of the Facility; data on the current economic situation and some estimates on the impact of Facility. Five annexes present, respectively, a timeline of the Facility; the state of play with national plans; economic data; the European Semester roadmap and survey data on involvement of national parliaments in the Facility.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Revision of the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-05-2021

Autor AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | construcción europea | control fronterizo | cooperación policial (UE) | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | frontera interior de la UE | informe de actividad | investigación y propiedad intelectual | método de evaluación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reglamento (UE) | sentencia del Tribunal de Justicia (UE) | Sistema de Información Schengen | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen As a component of the Schengen Strategy that the European Commission intends to adopt in 2021, the revision of regulation (EU) No 1053/2013 will aim at making the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism more efficient, by revising current practices - for example, by shortening the adoption processes of the evaluation reports and recommendations, and ensuring a timely follow-up by Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Trans-European energy infrastructure guidelines: Updating the current framework](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-04-2021

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave análisis económico | competitividad | construcción europea | cooperación energética | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | organización de la empresa | pequeña y mediana empresa | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política energética | proyecto de interés común | red de energía | red transeuropea | reglamento (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad de abastecimiento | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, adopted on 15 December 2020 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal seeks to amend Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (TEN E) with a view to ensure that the existing framework is consistent with, and contributes to, the new 2030 EU climate target, set out in COM(2020) 562, commonly known as the 2030 EU climate target plan, with the ultimate objective of achieving an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. climate neutrality) by 2050, and in line with the Commission communication on the European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of Directive 2014/94/EU on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-04-2021

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | calidad del aire | combustible sustitutivo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | industria petrolera | infraestructura de transportes | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política energética | producto petrolífero | recurso energético | reducción de las emisiones de gas | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Alternative fuels can help to diminish the negative effects on the environment and health caused by both passenger and freight transport. Examples of alternative fuels include: electricity, hydrogen, biofuels, synthetic and paraffinic fuels, natural gas, including biomethane, in gaseous form (compressed natural gas, CNG) and liquefied form (liquefied natural gas, LNG), and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). At European Union (EU) level, a directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure was adopted in 2014, with the aim of boosting the development of standard rules and minimum requirements as regards alternative fuels infrastructure (i.e. electric car recharging stations or natural gas refuelling points) in the EU Member States. However, a revision of the directive is planned for 2021 to take account of the latest technological and market developments.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Customs programme: Supporting cooperation to strengthen the customs union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-04-2021

Autor KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave aduana | análisis económico | Comité Económico y Social Europeo | construcción europea | cooperación aduanera | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco financiero plurianual | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | reglamento (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | unión aduanera | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 18 June 2018, the Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation establishing a Customs programme for cooperation in the field of customs over the 2021-2027 MFF period, a successor to Customs 2020. The programme's main objective is to fund actions aimed at strengthening the customs union. On 15 December 2020, the co-legislators reached agreement in trilogue. The Council adopted its first-reading position on 1 March 2021. On 8 March 2021, IMCO – the committee responsible for the file in the European Parliament – adopted its recommendation for second reading of the Customs programme by the Parliament. The Parliament voted to adopt the first-reading position without amendments on 10 March 2021, and the final act was signed the following day. The regulation was published in the Official Journal on 15 March 2021 and entered into force immediately, and with retroactive application as of 1 January 2021. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Waste Shipment Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-04-2021

Autor KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | control de las exportaciones | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | estudio de impacto | exportación de residuos | gestión de residuos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | reglamento (UE) | residuos peligrosos | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The New Circular Economy Action Plan is one of the main building blocks of the European Green Deal. It sets initiatives along the entire lifecycle of products with the aim to ensure that the resources used for their production, including the waste generated, are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible. At the same time, the circular economy policy aims at protecting the environment and empowering the consumers. Waste shipment within and outside the EU has a crucial role in achieving the EU circular economy objectives. At EU level, the transboundary movements of waste are governed by Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste (WSR). However, the current design and implementation of the regulation suffer from deficiencies and thus challenge the achievement of the EU circular economy objectives. This Implementation Appraisal looks at the practical implementation of the WSR in light of the Commission proposal for a revision of the regulation expected in the second quarter of 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[First appraisal of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement by Policy Department A](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-03-2021

Autor externo Andreas Huber at AI.

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Empleo | Industria | Medio ambiente | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | análisis económico | Comisión PE | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política de cooperación | política de la UE | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen "Agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States." (Article 216(2) TFEU). According to the Case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), International law takes precedence over (secondary) EU law: "It should also be pointed out that, by virtue of Article 216(2) TFEU, where international agreements are concluded by the European Union they are binding upon its institutions and, consequently, they prevail over acts of the European Union (see, to this effect, Case C61/94 Commission v Germany [1996] ECR I3989, paragraph 52; Case C311/04 Algemene Scheeps Agentuur Dordrecht [2006] ECR I609, paragraph 25; Case C308/06 Intertanko and Others [2008] ECR I4057, paragraph 42; and Joined Cases C402/05 P and C415/05 P Kadi and Al Barakat International Foundation v Council and Commission [2008] ECR I6351, paragraph 307)". Arguably, acts adopted by bodies established by the EU-UK TCA could also enjoy primacy: "7 It follows [...] that decisions of the EEC-Turkey Association Council are measures adopted by a body provided for by the Agreement and empowered by the Contracting Parties to adopt such measures. 18 In so far as they implement the objectives set by the Agreement, such decisions are directly connected with the Agreement and, as a result of the second sentence of Article 22(1) thereof, have the effect of binding the Contracting Parties. 19 By virtue of the Agreement, the Contracting Parties agreed to be bound by such decisions and if those parties were to withdraw from that commitment, that would constitute a breach of the Agreement itself."

Estudio [EN](#)

[Digital Services Act](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-03-2021

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consulta pública | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | región y política regional | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA underpinning the proposal for a Digital services act contains a lot of valuable information and is based on solid sources and broad consultations. However, the analysis could have been more coherent in its problem definition and more specific regarding the practical implementation of the assessed three broad option packages in addition to the status quo. It could have been also more transparent, precise and complete regarding the data and methods used for the analysis, and regarding the quantitative estimates (namely in relation to SMEs). Some important information, for instance on liability rules or other elements of digital services, would have been useful in the main text instead of the annexes.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Parliament work in the fields of Impact Assessment and European Added Value: Activity Report for July 2019 to December 2020](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-03-2021

Autor HILLER WOLFGANG

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | Comisión PE | competencia institucional (UE) | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | informe de actividad | iniciativa legislativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | propuesta (UE) | redacción legislativa | relación legislativo-ejecutivo | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This activity report summarises and explains the work undertaken by the European Parliament in the fields of impact assessment and European added value during the first 18 months of the current 2019-24 EU institutional cycle. It details the support given by the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) to assist parliamentary committees in their oversight and scrutiny of the executive in the fields of ex-ante impact assessment, European added value, and ex-post evaluation of EU law and policy in practice. It also details wider horizontal support provided in the respect of the policy cycle to the institution as a whole. During the 18 months under review, 116 substantive pieces of work were published by the Directorate, all of which can be accessed by hyperlinks in this report.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Renewable Energy Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-03-2021

Autor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | consumo de energía | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estadística energética | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política energética | recurso renovable | reducción de las emisiones de gas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (the Renewable Energy Directive, RED II), established a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU and set a binding target of 32 % for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in the EU's gross final consumption of energy in 2030. It also established sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, and laid down rules on financial support to enhance renewable energy usage. The RED II is a recast of Directive 2009/28/EC (RED I), done as part of the 'Clean energy for all Europeans package'. In 2021 the European Commission will review the Directive with the aim to better adjust it to the European Green Deal objectives.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Energy Efficiency Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-03-2021

Autor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | cambio climático | consumo de energía | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | directiva (UE) | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | informe | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modificación de la ley | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política energética | rendimiento energético | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de la energía | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) was adopted in 2012 to promote energy efficiency across the EU and to help the EU to reach its (at least) 20 % energy efficiency target by 2020. In 2018, the EED was amended as part of the 'Clean energy for all Europeans package'. The amendments included raising the EU energy efficiency target to (at least) 32.5 %, to be achieved by 2030, among other things. The European Commission plans to submit its proposal for the revision of the EED in June 2021, with the aim of better adjusting the EED to the European Green Deal objectives and an increased climate ambition. Improvements will aim to achieve the objective for Europe to become the first climate-neutral continent, with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing a computerised system for communication in cross-border civil and criminal proceedings \(e-CODEX\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-03-2021

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave acción civil | acción penal | administración electrónica | análisis económico | construcción europea | cooperación judicial civil en la Unión Europea | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | cooperación transfronteriza | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | funcionamiento institucional | gestión electrónica de documentos | información y tratamiento de la información | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intercambio de información | justicia | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sistema de información | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the Commission impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal to formally establish the e-CODEX system at EU level and entrust its operational management to the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (EU-LISA). The IA contains a number of important shortcomings that significantly reduce its overall quality.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Updating the Crypto Assets Regulation and establishing a pilot regime for distributed ledger technology](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-03-2021

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | consulta pública | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dinero electrónico | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | informatización | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | moneda virtual | pequeña y mediana empresa | principio de proporcionalidad | principio de subsidiariedad | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | servicios financieros | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The markets in crypto assets (MiCA) proposal intends to adapt to the latest technological trends in the FinTech sector. The briefing analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the impact assessment (IA) accompanying the MiCA and DLT proposals. The IA is quite technical and difficult to read for a non-expert. The policy options were compared against the criteria of effectiveness, efficiency and coherence, but not against proportionality, which is required by the better regulation guidelines. The preferred option is a mix of various options, and one of the preferred options is transferred into another, new legislative proposal, i.e., on the DLT. The IA foresees cost reduction for business due to the use of DLT, which saves costs compared to the traditional trading activities, with new entrants facing one-off costs similar to multilateral trading facilities (MTFs).

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

The ECB's Measures in Support of the COVID-19 Crisis

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 01-03-2021

Autor externo Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Coronavirus

Palabra clave análisis de la información | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Banco Central Europeo | consecuencia económica | deuda pública | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estabilidad financiera | estudio de impacto | Eurogrupo (zona euro) | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Italia | libre circulación de capitales | política monetaria única | recuperación económica | relaciones monetarias | sanidad | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper illustrates and discusses the monetary policies activated in response to the COVID-19 crisis. We argue that these policy measures have stabilised the European economic and financial system by incentivising banks' lending to households and businesses and by indirectly creating short-term fiscal capacity also for those Member States of the euro area that have a very high government debt/GDP ratio. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Marketing standards for fishery and aquaculture products: Revision of Regulation (EC) No1379/2013

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-03-2021

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | etiqueta ecológica | informe | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de comercialización | norma medioambiental | organización común de mercado | pesca | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | producto pesquero | reglamento (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The marketing standards for fishery and aquaculture products are covered by the Common Market Organisation (CMO) Regulation (regulation 1379/2013), one of the pillars of EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). The marketing standards for FAPs have remained unchanged for more than 20 years and in 2018 they were submitted to an evaluation process by the European Commission. The expected outcome is the release of a new legislative proposal by the first half of 2021, in line with the European Commission's Farm to Fork strategy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Unconventional Policy Instruments and Transmission Channels: A State-Contingent Toolbox for the ECB

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 01-03-2021

Autor externo Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Coronavirus

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Banco Central Europeo | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | Eurosistema | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | interés | mercado monetario | política monetaria | política monetaria única | recuperación económica | relaciones monetarias | sanidad | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona euro

Resumen We present a general framework apt to explain why central banks care about the co-existence of different transmission channels of monetary policy, and hence they endow themselves with different policy instruments. Within this framework, we then review and examine the key instruments adopted by the ECB to tackle the post-pandemic challenges, with a view to their consistency and efficacy. Finally, we make a few considerations about the future perspectives of monetary policy. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-02-2021

Autor externo J. Scott MARCUS et al.

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | derechos de los pasajeros | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | frontera interior de la UE | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | impacto social | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco social | mercado único | política de transportes | protección del consumidor | sanidad | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study assesses the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Internal Market and consumer protection, including the impact of measures introduced at national and EU level to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic. What further measures should be considered in order to reinforce the resilience of the EU's Internal Market in the face of future crises?
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Estudio [EN](#)

[Improving the resilience of critical entities](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-02-2021

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | gestión de riesgos | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | prestación de servicios | propuesta (UE) | protección de infraestructuras críticas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This briefing finds that the European Commission's impact assessment (IA), which accompanies the directive proposal on the resilience of critical entities, provides a good evidence-based problem definition and a sufficiently broad range of options. The assessment is mostly qualitative, due to difficulties in quantification. The IA could have been more transparent in its description of stakeholder views, and could have provided due references and a link to the feasibility study which has supported the IA. Further explanations to support the preferred option in terms of efficiency would have benefited the analysis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing an EU single window for customs](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-02-2021

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave administración electrónica | análisis económico | cooperación administrativa | cooperación aduanera | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación aduanera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen aduanero de la UE | sistema de información | unión aduanera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The IA underpinning the proposal to establish a single window environment for customs is well structured, substantiated and clear. It acknowledges a scarcity of comparable EU-wide data, and is transparent on the assumptions underlying the analysis. The presentation, screening and assessment of the retained policy options is clear and balanced, assessing their direct economic impacts, as well as their social and environmental implications. The selection of the preferred options is based on cost-effectiveness and qualitative analyses, expecting significant net benefits from interconnecting authorities responsible for non-customs formalities laid down in EU legislation to existing national single window environments, which in turn, are harmonised to achieve a level playing field for economic operators, in particular SMEs. Social and environmental benefits derive from better digital administrative cooperation, the reduction of fraud and better compliance with EU regulatory requirements.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Statistics on agricultural inputs and outputs \(SAIO\): Updated rules](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-02-2021

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | cooperación agrícola | Derecho agrario | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estadística agraria | estadística de la UE | estructura agraria | estudio de impacto | informática y tratamiento de datos | política agraria | política agrícola común | política de cooperación | producción y estructuras agrarias | recogida de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sistema de explotación agraria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In the context of modernising the European agricultural statistics system (EASS), updated rules have been published by the European Commission on statistics for EU farming, including the organic sector, covering both inputs and outputs for crops and animals, pesticides, nutrients, agricultural prices, etc. The new legislative proposal is the outcome of an evaluation process underlying that existing legal and methodological structure of agricultural statistics does not take into account future needs and does not function in an efficient way.

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

[Improving the common level of cybersecurity across the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-02-2021

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | criminalidad informática | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | gestión de riesgos | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | protección de infraestructuras críticas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad europea | seguridad informática | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Drawing on the findings of an evaluation of the NIS directive, the IA generally seems to provide a clear and relevant analysis of the shortcomings of the existing NIS Directive and the available policy options for their improvement by a new legal act. It appears that the IA's assumptions are based on a thorough stocktaking exercise involving the consultation of a big number of stakeholders. The IA could however have explained in closer detail practical implications of the proposed initiative. It would have been useful if the IA had provided a fuller impact analysis particularly of potential economic costs and fundamental rights implications, as noted in the RSB opinion. Finally, the range of options assessed is limited to two in addition to the baseline. Given that the final outcome of the assessment is a significant revision of the existing legal framework, one might have expected a more granular formulation of policy options in the IA.

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

[Adequate minimum wages](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-01-2021

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Política social

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | condición de vida | contabilidad nacional | convenio colectivo | Derecho del trabajo | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | fijación del salario | marco social | negociación colectiva | nivel de vida | política de empleo de la UE | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | salario mínimo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen This briefing finds that the European Commission's impact assessment (IA), which accompanies the directive proposal on adequate minimum wages, is based on sound data and presents a sufficiently broad range of policy options. It would have been useful if the measures concerning collective bargaining and adequacy of minimum wages had been explained more thoroughly in relation to the chosen legal basis. The problem description would have benefited of using more information from the extensive annexes. It would have clarified the text if the IA had provided the comparative analysis and selection of the preferred option separately for both minimum wage setting systems (collective agreements and legal provisions).

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

[EU policy on air quality: Implementation of selected EU legislation](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-01-2021

Autor KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | calidad del aire | construcción europea | contaminación industrial | contaminante atmosférico | control de la contaminación | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de la UE | política del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen Air pollution is a cross-border problem with direct negative effects on health and the environment. It also has indirect but tangible adverse effects on economies and societies. With the aim of securing good air quality status for its citizens and the environment, the EU has established a policy framework that employs legal regulation as the main policy instrument. This European implementation assessment (EIA) presents findings on the implementation of three major pieces of EU legislation on air quality, namely the two Ambient Air Quality Directives and the Industrial Emissions Directive, and makes recommendations for policy action. In addition, the research paper annexed to this EIA maps and assesses the local policies designed and implemented by 10 EU agglomerations with the aim of tackling air pollution from relevant sources, and, in particular, from road transport. It also makes recommendations for policy action, some of which are relevant to any other EU zone/agglomeration affected by air pollution exceedances, irrespective of specific local conditions. Furthermore, the research paper studies the effects of the first wave of pandemic lock-down measures implemented in the same 10 EU agglomerations and their effects on concentrations of certain air pollutants (particularly harmful for health), and, on this basis, outlines lessons that could be applied in future policy-making on air quality at all levels of governance.

Estudio [EN](#)

[European works councils \(EWCs\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-01-2021

Autor MULLER KLAUS

Ámbito político Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | Comité de Empresa Europeo | consulta a los trabajadores | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos sindicales | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | grupo de empresas | información de los trabajadores | negociación colectiva | organización de la empresa | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | sindicato | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen European works councils (EWCs) represent over 17 million employees and are the first European representation of workers at company level. They facilitate the information, consultation and participation of employees with a focus on transnational issues. In times of crisis, including the COVID 19 crisis, relatively few workers lost their job in EU Member States with well-developed industrial relations systems where workers and their representatives have relatively strong rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate action: The way ahead \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-12-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | cambio climático | deterioro del medio ambiente | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | gestión de recursos | impacto ambiental | informe | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional

Resumen In a passionate speech delivered recently at Columbia University in New York, the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, described the fight against climate change as the top priority for the 21st century. Furthermore, the election of Joe Biden as the next President of the United States raises hopes that climate action will now be more coordinated and ambitious. Meanwhile, the European Union is determined to push ahead with its Green Deal in a package of measures that aims to radically cut emissions of greenhouse gases while creating jobs in clean industries. The main objectives of the European Green Deal are for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050, to radically reduce other types of pollution, help European companies become world leaders in green products, and offer aid to regions affected by this economic transition. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the Green Deal and climate issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous item from these series, published in March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Impact of state aid on competition and competitiveness during the COVID-19 pandemic: an early assessment

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 17-12-2020

Autor externo Jan VAN HOVE

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Coronavirus

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda pública | competencia | competitividad | consecuencia económica | control de las ayudas públicas | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | organización de la empresa | política de competencia de la UE | política económica | sanidad

Resumen This economic assessment of EU state aid principles and practises related to the COVID-19 pandemic confirms the clear focus on maintaining the level playing field in the EU single market. Future monitoring and policy fine-tuning, focusing on SMEs, and keeping all Member States involved are the main challenges. Moreover, current policies fail to incorporate a strong focus on broader, strategic policy goals like the green and digital transformation of the European economy or the enhancing of EU firms' global competitiveness. This document was prepared by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Estudio [EN](#)

Air services: Revision of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-12-2020

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | aviación civil | avión | circulación aérea | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | línea aérea | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | reglamentación del transporte | Reglamento CE | sanidad | transporte aéreo y espacial | transporte de viajeros | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen New rules regulating the air services are expected by the end of year. The basic legal act organising the internal EU aviation market, namely Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008, is expected to be revised by the European Commission, after being evaluated in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Strengthening digital operational resilience in the financial sector

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-12-2020

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones financieras y de crédito | institución financiera | intercambio de información | mercado único digital | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | seguridad informática | servicios financieros | subcontratación externa | tecnología de la información | tecnología financiera | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying Commission proposals to strengthen digital operational resilience in the EU, which are part of the digital finance package. The IA would have benefited from a more balanced set of options, and it would have been useful to further clarify the arguments supporting the choice between options 2 and 3. The assessment of social impacts is very limited, and the competitiveness aspect raised could also have been discussed at greater length. The IA estimates that the initiative would benefit SMEs in terms of reduced administrative burden and improved capacity to operate in a cross-border context. In addition to the qualitative assessment, the IA provides quantified estimates, openly recognising some data limitations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change and its impact on mental health](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-12-2020

Autor externo Maria NILSSON

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | demografía y población | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad mental | estudio de impacto | exclusión social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | niño | política del medio ambiente | riesgo sanitario | salud mental | sanidad | sistema sanitario | vida social

Resumen Climate change health impacts are experienced through direct and indirect pathways. These can take the form of an increase in the frequency and/or severity of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, and storms which directly may impact health, resulting in heat-related mortality and morbidity, injury and trauma. Indirectly, climate change may impact health through loss of livelihoods, land and property and through interaction with environmental systems.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reducing methane emissions: A new EU strategy to address global warming](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-12-2020

Autor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | impacto social | marco social | política de la UE | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Methane, a short-lived greenhouse gas, has a global warming potential much higher than that of carbon dioxide, and is directly linked to air pollution through the formation of ozone. Methane emissions are derived from both natural sources and human activity. Energy, agriculture, waste and wastewater treatment are the biggest sources of anthropogenic methane emissions. Globally, methane emissions increased by 24 % between 1990 and 2018. In the EU-27, methane emissions fell by 0.2 % between 2009 and 2018 and accounted for just over 10 % of total GHG emissions in 2018. The EU has been tackling methane through legislation, policies and strategies aimed at reducing emissions in Europe and internationally since 1996. The EU's methane emissions dropped by a third between 1990 and 2018. As a precursor to ozone, methane is a key factor in air quality and human health. On 14 October 2020, the European Commission presented an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions. The document focuses on cross-sectoral actions within the EU, and builds on actions in the energy, agricultural, waste and wastewater sectors within the EU and internationally. Stakeholders from the industry sector and environmental non-governmental organisations have given feedback on the strategic document and have welcomed the strategy while also highlighting aspects that could be strengthened. In 2019, the European Parliament asked the Commission to address methane emissions reductions through a strategic plan by the end of the first half of its 2019-2024 term. In October 2020, when the strategy was presented, MEPs from the Committees on Industry, Research and Energy welcomed the document and also posed questions in respect of its scope. Parliament's response is currently being prepared by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Airport charges: Revision of Directive 2009/12/EC](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-11-2020

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave aeropuerto | análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional | política común de transportes | política de transportes | reglamentación del transporte | tarificación de la infraestructura | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Airports Charges Directive 2009/12/EC is the main legislative act regulating the essential features of airport charges. Airport charges are the charges that the airlines pay to the airports for using their infrastructure and facilities. The two main issues that the directive aims to tackle are the risk that some airports might set prices and terms that are not in line with a competitive market, and the diverging and non-transparent charging systems in the Member States. If the evaluation of the directive revealed positive effects of the regulation, it also identified problematic issues, which hampers the full achievement of its objectives. The European Commission is expected to submit a new proposal by the end of the year.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Four EU scenarios for governance in a post Covid-19 world](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-10-2020

Autor AUBER JOEL | DAMEN Mario | JOCHHEIM Ulrich | LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave análisis de políticas | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de la UE | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Scarcity of medical equipment during the COVID-19 crisis, and the ensuing discussion on 'reshoring' certain industries back to Europe, have brought back an old dilemma. Namely, countries wish to be strategically independent while depending on products and resources from other countries to fulfil their economic needs. This reflects the debate about whether markets or governments are better at delivering solutions. We can also define this debate as a choice between 'competitive capitalism' and 'strategic autonomy'. Calls for strategic autonomy have increased since the COVID-19 crisis, at national and EU level. However, strategic autonomy conflicts with the achievements of international cooperative governance. This introduces another dilemma: the choice between interests and values. Pursuing interests alone leads to a vicious cycle of increased competition between markets and between states, ultimately deteriorating into imperialism. Developing value-oriented actions at government and market level can break that vicious cycle. Value-oriented concepts already form part of many EU policies, which place substantial emphasis on environmental and social rights. When ethical values become an integral part of business and government decisions, this is called 'due diligence'. We can define value-oriented international cooperation between governments as 'cooperative governance'. Similarly, we can define ethical and value oriented action by private actors — whether NGOs or businesses — as 'ethical capitalism'. Putting the two dichotomies on a grid creates a model of four possible scenarios for action which can aid our understanding of ongoing discussions on governance in a post COVID-19 world. EU policy makers could also use these scenarios as alternative ways of shaping EU and foreign policy. The management of natural resources, ranging from water, land, forests, energy resources and metals to rare earths, shows a counter-clockwise development through the scenarios. Moving away from unregulated markets, extraction and use were gradually regulated by national governments, who competed against each other in an imperialist setting. The transnational nature of economic and environmental problems has increasingly brought them into the scope of international cooperative governance. Ethical capitalism (changing market forces from within) is a relatively new development complementing government action. Progress through the scenarios is not always sequential: actors face pressures to switch between them. We can draw lessons for governance in a post COVID-19 world from the experiences of natural resources management. This study is the first on 'global trends in external policies', aiming to develop forward-looking and strategic analyses.

[Estudio](#) [EN](#)

[Review of the Benchmark Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-10-2020

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consumo | control financiero | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Euribor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado financiero | precios | presupuesto | protección del consumidor | reglamentación financiera | reglamento (UE) | relaciones monetarias | UNIÓN EUROPEA | índice de precios

Resumen The European Commission's proposal to amend the existing Benchmark Regulation (BMR) aims to address the expected cessation of the widely used LIBOR critical benchmark, as the BMR does not provide mechanisms to manage the consequences of the cessation of such critical benchmarks. The BMR would be amended also to ensure that European Union banks and companies can continue using hedging tools against the volatility of currencies that are not freely convertible into their base currency after the expiry of the transitional period at the end of 2021. The initiative is part of measures contributing to a capital markets union and an economy that works for people. The initial appraisal – which provides an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal – finds that the IA is underpinned by sound and recent data and extensive stakeholder consultations. The problem definition, objectives and policy options are clearly linked.

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

[The gendered impact of the Covid-19 crisis and post-crisis period](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-09-2020

Autor externo Clare WENHAM, Department of Health Policy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), London, United Kingdom

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Coronavirus | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | impacto social | marco social | sanidad | vida social

Resumen Outbreaks affect men, women and other genders differentially. This can be both the direct infections with a pathogen, or the secondary effects of public health response policies. COVID-19 is no exception, and the gendered impacts thus far and in the future are numerous. This study outlines some of the key gendered effects thus far and suggestions for how these may extend into the post-crisis period based on currently available data on COVID and longer-term effects of previous outbreaks. This includes the lack of sex-disaggregated data, the role of healthcare workers and care workers, domestic violence, the impact of quarantine on feminised sectors of the economy, the additional unpaid labour on women as a result of lockdown, access to maternity, sexual and reproductive health services. This study commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee.

[Estudio](#) [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The second wave? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | medicina preventiva | sanidad

Resumen Since the end of the holiday season, the rate of Covid-19 infection in Europe has increased to levels not seen since their peak in April 2020. Many cities and regions, and now whole countries, have had to reinforce preventive measures. An increasing number of governments around the world already face a dilemma over whether or not to return to strict confinement, which would further cripple their economies. In this context, this year's UN General Assembly, witnessed a bizarre digital stand-off between the Presidents of the United States and China, as they compete respectively for domestic and global approval of their handling of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 4 September 2020.

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

[The evolving consequences of the coronavirus 'infodemic': How viral false coronavirus-related information affects people and societies across the world](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-09-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Coronavirus

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | desinformación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | propaganda política | sanidad | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Massive waves of information, including extensive amounts of false information have accompanied the coronavirus pandemic. False information is being spread by a number of different actors for various reasons. Deliberately deceptive (geo-)political disinformation campaigns to undermine democracies – including the European Union (EU) – have been spread by authoritarian state actors and their proxies. Extremist groups have exploited the situation to spread their messaging. Others have propagated misleading information for financial gain. At the same time, a combination of widespread anxiety as well as increased use of social media during lockdowns in many countries have provide fertile ground for 'organic' false information and conspiracy theories by individual users who do not intentionally want to deceive anyone, but inadvertently become part of the problem by spreading and/or amplifying misleading messages. The repercussions of the 'infodemic' are still evolving, but have impacted the ability of authorities to effectively deal with the pandemic, with the infodemic is aggravating the spread of the virus itself. Different regions of the world have been challenged by a variety of types of false information and both general and region-specific narratives – many of which have impacted public health, the economy, geopolitics and societal stability.

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

[Impact investing in the framework of business and human rights](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 31-07-2020

Autor externo Dr. Barbara SCHECK, Dr. Wolfgang SPIESS-KNAFL.

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | colocación de capitales | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | instituciones financieras y de crédito | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | mercado financiero | política económica | reglamentación de inversiones | reglamentación financiera | sociedad de inversión

Resumen Impact investments are an emerging sustainable investment strategy and represent a small and medium enterprise-led approach to development. Impact investments are executed only when a positive financial return can be achieved alongside a measurable positive impact on an individual or societal level. Impact investors thus go beyond more established sustainable investment strategies such as exclusion or integration by explicitly aiming at impact, investing in business models that directly address social issues. Most impact investment funds invest in areas such as healthcare, education or employment and thus improve the situation of the target group. At the same time, however, there is no explicit human rights perspective integrated into the investment process yet. Given the rather small scale of investments which is usually in the range of EUR 200 000 to EUR 5 million per transaction, unintended negative consequences can occur, if only to a very limited extent. This in-depth analysis discusses the impact investing industry in the context of sustainable finance and analyses central aspects of the concept such as financing instruments, the impact measurement process or the impact logic of the investors. The analysis also discusses the limitations impact investing faces such as commercial boundaries of business models, and illustrates modified concepts to mitigate these challenges which are summarised as social finance.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: An initial mapping of structural risks facing the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 29-07-2020

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | impacto social | marco social | política de la UE | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen 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.

Estudio [EN](#)

[How the COVID-19 crisis has affected security and defence-related aspects for the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-07-2020

Autor externo Christoph O. Meyer, Sophia Besch, Prof. Martin Bricknell, Dr Ben Jones

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Coronavirus | Salud pública | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | defensa | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | política común de seguridad y defensa | política europea de defensa | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing examines the impact that the COVID-19 crisis has had on security and defence-related aspects for the European Union (EU) between December 2019 and June 2020. Based on this analysis, it identifies key problems or questions that require more attention from policymakers in the coming months and years. Four areas are singled out for analysis, as follows.
Section (i), on the security environment and implications for strategy, discusses how COVID-19 tends to feed violent conflict and empowers non-state actors, but also highlights new opportunities to make cease-fires stick. It makes the case for examining in what areas and through what steps Europe can strengthen its self-reliance, unity and strategic leadership capability amidst the growing risk of great power competition.
Section (ii), on Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and defence-related mechanisms, capabilities and resources, identifies the growing risk to Europe's defence budget, capabilities and ambitions and suggests a number of ways in which Member States can manage these risks through fiscal measures, greater prioritisation and collaboration.
Section (iii) highlights the multi-faceted positive contributions that the armed forces have made to support civilian authorities at home, but suggests substantial untapped potential to do more in future emergencies. It makes the case for analysing the long-term implications of COVID-19 on readiness and generating forces for overseas operations.
Section (iv), on the different ways CSDP operations and missions have been affected by COVID-19 and the ways in which they have adapted to support host countries, makes the case for tackling pre-existing problems with staffing of missions and the resilience of missions to infectious diseases. It also recommends reviewing the rationale and scope for what might be termed 'health diplomacy'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain future \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-07-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Coronavirus

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | impacto social | marco social | sanidad

Resumen The spread of the coronavirus pandemic is reshaping the world economy and politics. Analysts and politicians argue that the extent of changes will depend on the persistence of the crisis and the ability of global powers to cooperate in efforts to contain and control it. In Europe, where containment rules have already been eased in many countries, governments and citizens fear a second wave of the pandemic, especially given that infection rates are again slowly rising in certain regions. Worldwide, populations in conflict-zones find themselves in an especially precarious situation. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 10 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-07-2020

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Coronavirus

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | democracia | ECONOMÍA | elecciones generales | elecciones presidenciales | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | marco político | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | sanidad | sistema de votación | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The coronavirus has taken a heavy toll on electoral processes around the world, with many elections being postponed because of emergency situations. Ideally, postponing elections should involve a sensible balancing act between the democratic imperative, enshrined in international law and national constitutions, to hold regular elections, and public health requirements restricting large gatherings and minimising close contact between people. While some countries have decided to go ahead with elections, most countries with elections scheduled since the beginning of March have postponed them. Among those that have held elections during the pandemic, South Korea has emerged as a model for having organised a highly successful electoral process, while protecting the health of its population. Others, such as Burundi, have set a negative standard, ignoring health risks putting both population and politicians in peril. Postponing elections as part of the policy response to the crisis ideally requires a broad political consensus. However, rescheduling has proven divisive in many cases. Those in power have often been accused by the opposition and other critics of trying to reshape the calendar to their own advantage, either by lifting lockdowns too early to allow for the restart of the electoral process (such as in Serbia – the first European country to hold parliamentary elections after the crisis) or by prolonging transitional situations unnecessarily (such as in Bolivia, which has an interim president). The crisis provides a unique opportunity for electoral reform. Extending opportunities for early and remote voting has been seen as a way to reduce risk. However, much caution is needed, particularly as regards remote online voting, which involves either limitations of the right to voting secrecy or serious and still unmanageable cyber-risks.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - July 2020](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 03-07-2020

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Coronavirus | Industria | Presupuesto

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | democracia | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | marco político | política educativa | sanidad | trabajo femenino | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen 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.

[De un vistazo EN](#)

[Assessing the potential impact of an EU-India trade agreement](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-07-2020

Autor NAVARRA Cecilia

Ámbito político Derecho internacional público | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | construcción europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | India | informe de investigación | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU and India are major actors in the international arena and the discussions over a possible Free Trade Agreement has been ongoing for several years. This study analyses the potential effects of an FTA between EU and India in a "Cost of Non Europe" perspective. The results of a quantitative simulation of a potential FTA in goods and services indicate that welfare gains from increased trade for both sides may be between € 8 billion and € 8.5 billion (0.03 % increase with respect to the baseline for the EU and about 0.3 % for India). Furthermore, a qualitative analysis suggests that potential gains may appear from a coordinated EU action in addressing possible side effects, distributive impacts and externalities (such as inequalities, labour market effects, poverty and development implications, environmental issues) and from increased coordination in the provision of global public goods. By considering these aspects, the Cost of Non-Europe in the field may be larger.

[Estudio EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence: How does it work, why does it matter, and what can we do about it?](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 28-06-2020

Autor BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Ámbito político Cultura | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Educación | Empleo | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | impacto de la tecnología de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen Artificial intelligence (AI) is probably the defining technology of the last decade, and perhaps also the next. The aim of this report is to support meaningful reflection and productive debate about AI by providing accessible information about the full range of current and speculative techniques and their associated impacts, and setting out a wide range of regulatory, technological and societal measures that could be mobilised in response.

Estudio [EN](#)

[A more resilient, sustainable and fair Europe after coronavirus?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 25-06-2020

Autor MILOTAY Nora

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Coronavirus | Educación | Empleo | Medio ambiente | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | política económica | recesión económica | recuperación económica | sanidad | situación económica

Resumen The triple-crisis – the pandemic's public health and economic consequences intertwined with the underlying environmental crisis – may lead to increasing divergence, instead of convergence and cohesion among Member States, regions, generations and different groups of society across the EU and globally. However, if handled with a longer-term perspective with the aim of achieving a more resilient, sustainable and fair EU – the crisis also offers the opportunity to turn the three into the guiding principles of the recovery. This applies as much for the content of the policies as for the process of their design and implementation, both in the short and longer terms.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence: From ethics to policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-06-2020

Autor externo DG, EPRS This study has been written by Dr Aimee van Wynsberghe of Delft University of Technology and co-director of the Foundation for Responsible Robotics 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.

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | CIENCIA | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | humanidades | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | ética

Resumen There is little doubt that artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) will revolutionise public services. However, the power for positive change that AI provides simultaneously has a potential for negative impacts on society. AI ethics work to uncover the variety of ethical issues resulting from the design, development, and deployment of AI. The question at the centre of all current work in AI ethics is: 'How can we move from AI ethics to specific policy and legislation for governing AI?' Based on a framing of 'AI as a social experiment', this study arrives at policy options for public administrations and governmental organisations who are looking to deploy AI/ML solutions, as well as the private companies who are creating AI/ML solutions for use in the public arena. The reasons for targeting this application sector concern: the need for a high standard of transparency, respect for democratic values, and legitimacy. The policy options presented here chart a path towards accountability; procedures and decisions of an ethical nature are systematically logged prior to the deployment of an AI system. This logging is the first step in allowing ethics to play a crucial role in the implementation of AI for the public good.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

Opportunities of Artificial Intelligence

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2020

Autor externo James EAGER, Mark WHITTLE, Jan SMIT, Giorgio CACCIAGUERRA, Eugénie LALE-DEMOZ

Ámbito político Industria

Palabra clave análisis económico | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espacio industrial europeo | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | política y estructura industriales

Resumen This study focuses on presenting the technological, impact and regulatory state of play in the EU, as compared to key competitor countries. This study also highlights industrial areas in which AI will bring significant socioeconomic benefits, before presenting a methodology for scrutinising the fitness of the EU policy and regulatory framework in the context of AI.

Estudio [EN](#)

Blockchain for supply chains and international trade

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 29-05-2020

Autor externo This study was written by Bertrand Copigneaux, Nikita Vlasov and Emarildo Bani of IDATE DigiWorld, Nikolay Tcholtchev and Philipp Lämmel of Fraunhofer Institute for Open Communication Systems, Michael Fuenfzig, Simone Snoeijsbos and Michael Flickenschild from Ecorys, and Martina Piantoni and Simona Frazzani from Grimaldi Studio Legale 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.

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banca electrónica | cadena de bloques | cadena de suministro | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This study provides an analysis of blockchain technology in the context of international trade. It analyses the potential impacts of blockchain development and applications in eight use cases for supply chains and international trade. It also provides an analysis of the current legislative framework and existing initiatives. Based on this analysis, and following a broad consultation of relevant organisations, the study identifies several challenges in international trade documentation and processes, and presents a range of policy options for the European Parliament.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo [EN](#)

How digital technology is easing the burden of confinement

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-05-2020

Autor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Industria

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio tecnológico | comunicación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | impacto de la tecnología de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | retraso digital | sanidad | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajo a distancia | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transmisión de datos

Resumen The coronavirus pandemic is bringing an unforeseen acceleration in the digital transformation of societies around the world. This is the first pandemic in history in which digital technologies are being used on a massive scale to keep people connected while in isolation, allowing them to telework, follow online courses, shop online or consult health professionals from home. As a result, internet traffic has increased substantially since confinement began. According to EU Member States' national regulators, operators have so far been able to manage this surge, while also introducing many exceptional measures, such as temporarily removing broadband data caps and making extra data and free online content available. The current crisis has highlighted the importance that upgraded telecoms networks and 5G will have for societies and economies. Furthermore, now that confinement has started to ease, it is increasingly clear that digital technology will continue to play a very important longer-term role in controlling the spread of the coronavirus. The scope of contact-tracing apps is likely to expand, and teleworking, telehealth and e-learning are likely to become more prevalent than before. However, the most popular digital apps, whether for e-commerce, social media, videoconferencing or contact tracing are not of EU origin, posing concerns for the EU's digital dependency, competitive advantage and data privacy. In fact, the coronavirus crisis has further consolidated the existing dominance of 'Big Tech'. The pandemic has further exacerbated existing issues; for instance, the digital divide has broadened further and there has been a global rise in cybersecurity incidents. The EU is poised to tackle these issues, while at the same time embracing the digital transformation in our lifestyles and allowing the internet to play a critical role in defeating the virus.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [How digital technology is easing the burden of confinement](#)

[Which 'new normal' after coronavirus? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | impacto social | marco social | salud pública | sanidad

Resumen Many countries are now beginning to relax their strict confinement measures as the infection, hospitalisation and death rates from the coronavirus all fall. However, the impact of such moves is being monitored very closely, in order to try to forestall any second wave of infection. Meanwhile, debate intensifies about whether people's previous life-styles and working practices, especially in richer industrialised countries, will be radically changed and/or remain sustainable in the emerging 'new normal'. In parallel, the possibility of finding a vaccine, and using other modern technology applications, to overcome the virus is being intensively discussed. Analysts are also looking at the disease's specific impact in the poorest regions of the world, notably in sub-Saharan Africa. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 May.

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

[The e-commerce Directive as the cornerstone of the Internal Market](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Alexandre de STREEL and Martin HUSOVEC

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen 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.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

[Potentially negative effects of internet use](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 13-05-2020

Autor QUAGLIO Gianluca

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | campaña de sensibilización | comportamiento social | comunicación | construcción europea | desarrollo personal | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | impacto de la tecnología de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | ludopatía | mercado único digital | relaciones humanas | salud pública | sanidad | seguridad informática | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen It is increasingly recognised that the internet, in spite of all its benefits to society, can also be correlated with significant harms to individuals and society. Some of these harms have been studied extensively, particularly harms to privacy, harms associated with security and cybercrime, and harms resulting from digital divides. This report covers less studied but equally important harms: harms associated with internet use that concern the health, well-being a functioning of individuals, and the impact on social structures and institutions. The ultimate aim of the study is to develop concrete policy options to be considered by the EU Institutions and Member States, to mitigate negative effects of the internet for European citizens.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

Multimedia [Potentially negative effects of internet use](#)

[Coronavirus: From lock-down to de-confinement, and beyond \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-05-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | recuperación económica | sanidad | situación económica

Resumen A number of European countries have now started, or will soon start, relaxing the lock-downs put in place to slow the spread of the lethal coronavirus. The goal is to begin the process of reviving their economies, which have been hit very hard by the crisis, without prompting a further upsurge in the pandemic. While still assessing the immediate impacts of the crisis and actively examining various 'exit strategies', analysts are also shifting their focus towards identifying the medium- and long-term legacy of the crisis, the likely shape of the 'world after coronavirus', and the best policies for the future. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 28 April.

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

[Northern Ireland after Brexit](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-05-2020

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | Irlanda del Norte | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union ('Brexit'), by referendum in June 2016, raised particular concerns in and about Northern Ireland, which had voted by 56 per cent to remain within the European Union. Principal among these concerns was the prospect of a 'hard' border, potentially upsetting the delicate balance between the region's status as part of the United Kingdom and its close relationship with Ireland. There were fears that this in turn could disrupt the peace process and the progress made since the 1998 Good Friday/Belfast Agreement. Given the UK's insistence on leaving the EU's customs union, the question of avoiding a hard border without introducing new divisions between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK was a particular challenge in the withdrawal negotiations. The Withdrawal Agreement eventually adopted in January 2020 envisages that the region will nominally be part of UK customs territory, but retain close ties to the EU customs union and single market regulations on manufactured and agricultural goods, with the aim of enabling unobstructed trade to continue between the two parts of the island of Ireland. Much will depend on the detailed arrangements for implementing the Agreement, to be worked out by a specialised committee of EU and UK representatives, which met for the first time on 30 April 2020. With uncertainty as to how Northern Ireland's rather ambiguous status under the Withdrawal Agreement will work in practice, trade and investment could see some disruption. Economic effects could also result from migration restrictions – given the large number of EU nationals working in Northern Ireland – and the loss of some EU funding. There are also political implications, with the Brexit process having brought debate on Northern Ireland's status as part of the UK back on to the political agenda.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 04/05/2020](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-05-2020

Autor ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITA KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Coronavirus | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Banco Central Europeo | China | consecuencia económica | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | recesión económica | recuperación económica | resumen | sanidad | Semestre Europeo | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and the world of work](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-04-2020

Autor KISS Monika

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Empleo | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | ECONOMÍA | empleo | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | paro | sanidad | supresión de empleo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen The coronavirus pandemic and the measures taken to curb its spread have had far-reaching and lasting consequences in different sectors of the economy, in the form of job and income losses or significantly modified working conditions. This briefing gives an overview of the host of problems confronting workers and employers due to the pandemic and its consequences, and presents possible solutions that can be applied at different levels. A set of solutions concerns the level of the individual worker or the company employing them. Certain types of occupations, for instance, allow 'going digital' (even if teleworking also has its challenges). In other cases, the company can pay partial or total wages or sick leave to its employees. At yet another level, that of the Member States, short-time work schemes can be introduced or have their scope further extended. Governments can also regulate parameters of teleworking or extend income replacements to groups of workers benefiting from lesser social protection. Through initiatives such as the Support to Mitigate Unemployment Risks in Emergency (SURE) and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives, the European Union is taking an active part in tackling the coronavirus crisis by supporting Member States, companies and workers to face the challenges. At its 16-17 April plenary session, the European Parliament voted on and adopted a number of important coronavirus-related proposals, concerning among others workers in certain sectors (healthcare, fishermen and aquaculture farmers) as well as more flexible use of the European structural and investment funds.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Living in the EU: Work before the coronavirus crisis](#)

[Coronavirus: Impact and challenges \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-04-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | impacto social | marco social | recesión económica | sanidad | situación económica

Resumen As the coronavirus crisis continues to take its deadly toll across the world, it does so with varying degrees of severity depending on the country. Some states are considering relaxing preventive measures against the disease, others are doing so already. Many analysts and politicians are beginning to turn their attention from short-term measures to contain the virus and save economies from collapse to longer-term challenges, such as the pandemic's impact on international governance, defence, foreign policy and the international debt market. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by the EPRS on 15 April.

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

[The Impact of Covid-19 Measures on Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-04-2020

Autor MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | democracia | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | Estado de Derecho | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | marco político | sanidad | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This Briefing was prepared by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs upon request of the LIBE committee Monitoring Group on Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights. It focuses on the measures adopted by EU Member States to fight Covid-19 and their impact on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights in the EU. The Policy Department has monitored such measures and examined their impact in relation to: state of emergency and exceptional powers, the functioning of national parliaments and of the judiciary; freedom of movement; freedom of expression and of the media; freedom of assembly; privacy and data protection; asylum; prisons; discrimination and vulnerable groups; other issues of relevance for Art. 2 TEU. The monitoring exercise reveals a series of areas of possible concern for the EU and the European Parliament. This exercise is notably useful in preparation of the first annual inter-institutional monitoring exercise in the framework of the new European mechanism on the Rule of Law.

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

[Impact of the Erasmus+ programme](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-04-2020

Autor externo Mueller, Klaus

Ámbito político Educación | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | cooperación en materia de educación | ECONOMÍA | educación | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | intercambio de estudiantes | movilidad escolar | organización de la enseñanza | política de cooperación | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Erasmus+ is the EU programme in the field of education and training, and highly valued by the Member States, the general public and the stakeholders. The European Added Value is high. The multiplier effect of this investment is EUR 10 (lowest estimation) for each EUR 1 invested within 5 years.

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

[Coronavirus: What should policy-makers do? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-04-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | medicina preventiva | sanidad

Resumen The coronavirus pandemic continues to spread around the world. Governments have adopted preventive measures of varying degrees of severity. Analysts and commentators continue to call for a more coordinated response to the disease, notably at European Union level, without always agreeing on what the precise response should be. Meanwhile, some are beginning to try to envisage how the world will have changed once the virus is finally contained. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 26 March.

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

[Protecting the EU agri-food supply chain in the face of COVID-19](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-04-2020

Autor ROSSI Rachele

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Coronavirus

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cadena de suministro | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | seguridad alimentaria

Resumen In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, EU countries' governments have taken a host of measures, including reintroducing border controls and setting limits to free movement of people within their territory, in an attempt to stem the spread of the disease. These measures have had a pronounced impact on the EU agri-food supply chain. The EU food system is a complex web of inter-related sectors that ensure both the sustenance of EU consumers and the achievement of food security, one of the EU Treaty's objectives. This system relies on about 10 million farms, several hundred thousand food and beverage processing companies, thousands of businesses manufacturing agricultural inputs or handling packaging, transport, storage and distribution, as well as wholesalers, markets and other retailers. When the functioning of any one sector of the food chain is hindered, the whole chain can be disrupted. For instance, as highlighted by sectoral stakeholders and then addressed by EU-level measures, recent national restrictions have contributed to problems such as blocked transport routes, long queues at border checks for commodity transport, and shortages of seasonal farm workers who can no longer move freely from one Member State to another. Specific schemes have been set up at EU level as a lifeline to farms and companies from the agri-food sectors that have been the hardest hit and are in greatest need of support. The European Parliament voted the first emergency measures to combat COVID-19 at an extraordinary plenary meeting on 26 March. Members of the Parliament's Agricultural and Rural Development Committee have put forward proposals on further measures. There has also been an overhaul of EU farm policy rules as a first step to address the emergency at EU level. How these rules will evolve further depends on the concerted efforts of all parties concerned: stakeholders, the EU and national policy-makers. Unified action at EU level is also required to complete the legislative process for the adoption of the 2021-2027 long-term EU budget and future EU farm policy, discussion of which has slowed down due to the crisis.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Protecting the EU agri-food supply chain in the face of COVID-19](#)

[Coronavirus: Impact and reaction \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-03-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | impacto social | marco social | política sanitaria | sanidad

Resumen Governments around the world are introducing increasingly harsh measures to contain the highly contagious coronavirus, which causes the often lethal COVID-19 disease. In many countries, borders have been shut, schools, restaurants and non-food shops closed, and a ban on public and sometimes private meetings has been introduced. According to news media reports, as of 24 March, confirmed coronavirus cases around the world exceeded 377 000 across 194 countries and territories, with more than 16 500 of them having been fatal. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in the series, published on 18 March.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The ethics of artificial intelligence: Issues and initiatives](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 11-03-2020

Autor externo DG, EPRS This study has been drafted by Eleanor Bird, Jasmin Fox-Skelly, Nicola Jenner, Ruth Larbey, Emma Weitkamp and Alan Winfield from the Science Communication Unit at the University of the West of England, 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.

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Democracia | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | CIENCIA | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | humanidades | impacto social | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | marco social | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | robótica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | ética

Resumen This study deals with the ethical implications and moral questions that arise from the development and implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. It also reviews the guidelines and frameworks that countries and regions around the world have created to address these. It presents a comparison between the current main frameworks and the main ethical issues, and highlights gaps around mechanisms of fair benefit sharing; assigning of responsibility; exploitation of workers; energy demands in the context of environmental and climate changes; and more complex and less certain implications of AI, such as those regarding human relationships.

[Estudio EN](#)

[Anexo 1 EN](#)

[Unión bancaria - Informe anual 2019](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-03-2020

Autor STAMEGNA CARLA

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comité (UE) | consumo | crédito inmobiliario | DERECHO | Derecho civil | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | hipoteca | informe de actividad | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | Parlamento Europeo | pequeña y mediana empresa | protección del consumidor | tipos de empresa | unión bancaria de la UE | unión de los mercados de capitales | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Está previsto que durante el periodo parcial de sesiones de marzo I el Parlamento debata un informe de propia iniciativa sobre la unión bancaria en 2019. Hace referencia a los retos emergentes y a los riesgos reales para el sector bancario europeo, haciendo hincapié en su papel en la financiación de la economía real, y aborda las normas prudenciales y de resolución. En el informe se reitera también la necesidad de completar la unión bancaria creando un mecanismo de protección presupuestaria y un sistema europeo de garantía de depósitos, y se defiende una participación más activa del Parlamento en el proceso.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[European Commission Work Programme for 2020](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-02-2020

Autor REMAC Milan | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia

Palabra clave análisis económico | Comisión Europea | Comisión PE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | funcionamiento institucional | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intervención normativa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees planning their activities in relation to the European Commission's 2020 work programme (CWP 2020). It offers a brief description of the work programme's content and of related publications provided by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit (IMPA) and the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), in particular initial appraisals of Commission impact assessments and implementation appraisals.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Effects of 5G wireless communication on human health](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-02-2020

Autor KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova

Ámbito político Salud pública

Palabra clave 5G | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | red de transmisión de datos | riesgo sanitario | sanidad

Resumen The fifth generation of telecommunications technologies, 5G, is fundamental to achieving a European gigabit society by 2025. The aim to cover all urban areas, railways and major roads with uninterrupted fifth generation wireless communication can only be achieved by creating a very dense network of antennas and transmitters. In other words, the number of higher frequency base stations and other devices will increase significantly. This raises the question as to whether there is a negative impact on human health and environment from higher frequencies and billions of additional connections, which, according to research, will mean constant exposure for the whole population, including children. Whereas researchers generally consider such radio waves not to constitute a threat to the population, research to date has not addressed the constant exposure that 5G would introduce. Accordingly, a section of the scientific community considers that more research on the potential negative biological effects of electromagnetic fields (EMF) and 5G is needed, notably on the incidence of some serious human diseases. A further consideration is the need to bring together researchers from different disciplines, in particular medicine and physics or engineering, to conduct further research into the effects of 5G. The EU's current provisions on exposure to wireless signals, the Council Recommendation on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz), is now 20 years old, and thus does not take the specific technical characteristics of 5G into account.

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

Multimedia [Is 5G wireless communication safe for human health?](#)

Covered bonds – Issue and supervision, exposures

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-01-2020

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Autoridad Bancaria Europea | caja hipotecaria | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | emisión de valores | entidad de crédito | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | inversión | Junta Europea de Riesgo Sistémico | libre circulación de capitales | liquidez | mercado de capitales | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | sociedad de inversión | supervisión financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor de renta fija

Resumen Covered bonds are debt securities issued by credit institutions and secured by a pool of mortgage loans or credit towards the public sector. They are characterised further by the double protection offered to bondholders, the segregation of assets in their cover pool, over-collateralisation, and their strict supervisory frameworks. Currently, their issuance is concentrated in five Member States. National regulatory regimes vary widely in terms of supervision and composition of the cover pool. Lastly, despite benefiting from preferential treatment under the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), they share no common definition, which can lead to different securities benefiting from this treatment. To remedy this, the Commission has adopted proposals for, on the one hand, a directive, which would lay down investor protection rules and provide common definitions, and on the other, a regulation, which would amend the CRR with regard to covered bond exposures. Parliament voted in plenary on 18 April 2019 to adopt the texts agreed in trilogue. After linguistic corrections, Parliament approved corrigenda and the two acts were signed on 27 November 2019. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Modernisation of EU consumer protection rules: A new deal for consumers

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-01-2020

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | competencia | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | incumplimiento del Derecho de la UE | indemnización | INDUSTRIA | industria del automóvil | industria mecánica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | interés colectivo | justicia | mercado único | orden conminatoria | política de los consumidores | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | publicidad abusiva | sanción penal | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 11 April 2018, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a directive on better enforcement and modernisation of EU consumer protection rules, as part of its 'new deal for consumers' package of measures. The proposal followed a fitness check of consumer legislation and an evaluation of the Consumer Rights Directive that showed that EU consumer legislation could benefit from certain aspects being clarified and brought into line with the reality of the digital economy. Following negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, the agreed text was adopted by the European Parliament in April 2019, and the final act was signed on 27 November 2019. The new directive leaves the consumer's right of withdrawal intact. It will ban several unfair commercial practices, such as false online reviews, and require Member States to set the maximum penalty for widespread infringement to at least 4 % of the trader's annual turnover. Dual quality of food will not be banned altogether, but could be considered to be misleading depending on the circumstances. Online marketplaces will be required to inform consumers about the parameters of their search results. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Modernisation of EU consumer protection rules: A new deal for consumers](#)

Appraising the quality of the European Commission's impact assessments

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-12-2019

Autor externo DG, EPRS

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | evaluación de proyectos | gestión administrativa | informe de estudio de la UE | intervención normativa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Based on a scoring exercise of 132 Commission Impact Assessments, adopted between July 2015 and December 2018, and their appraisal by the IMPA unit of the EPRS, this study provides a critical assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of these IAs. While their overall average quality is considered satisfactory, the analysis finds considerable variation between different parts of an IA. In view of contributing to future improvements of the IA process and promoting the value of IAs to support transparent political decision-making, this study indicates the main structural shortcomings to be addressed.

Estudio [EN](#)

European Institute of Innovation and Technology and its Strategic Innovation Agenda, 2021-2027

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-12-2019

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | estudio de impacto | innovación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Instituto Europeo de Innovación y Tecnología | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The main objective of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) is to stimulate and support innovation and competitiveness in Europe. In this light, it is regrettable that the impacts on SMEs, competitiveness, or territorial impacts are not discussed in the impact assessment. The budget of the EIT under Horizon 2021-2027 proposal is EUR 3 billion. As most innovation activities managed by EIT take place in 5 countries only, improved regional outreach is one of the objectives of this initiative. New activity - HEInnovate - is proposed to support entrepreneurial and innovation capacity of universities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Public hearing with Andrea Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-12-2019

Autor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | banco | blanqueo de dinero | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión contable | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | libre circulación de capitales | miembro del Banco Central Europeo | nombramiento (de miembros) | Reino Unido | rentabilidad | retirada de la UE | sesión pública | trabajos parlamentarios | Tribunal de Cuentas Europeo | unión bancaria de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 12 December 2019. The briefing addresses (i) Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) priorities for 2020, (ii) Banks' profitability issues; (iii) Stress testing developments; (iv) some individual bank cases; (v) supervisory issues and policies (anti-money laundering, Brexit, and impact of Basel III and IFRS9), and (vi) the completion of the Banking Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

Geographical indications for non-agricultural products

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-11-2019

Autor THIRION Elodie

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cerámica | comercialización | consumo | costumbres y tradiciones | cultura y religión | denominación de origen | denominación del producto | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | etiquetado | INDUSTRIA | industrias diversas | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES

Resumen This Cost of Non-Europe report seeks to quantify the costs arising from the lack of European Union (EU) legislation protecting Geographical Indications (GIs) for non-agricultural products and to analyse the benefits foregone for citizens, businesses and Member States. The report estimates that introducing EU-wide GI protection for non-agricultural products would have an overall positive effect on trade, employment and rural development. More precisely, after approximately 20 years of implementation, such a protection scheme would yield an overall expected increase in intra-EU trade of about 4.9-6.6 % of current exports (€37.6-50 billion) in the more relevant sectors. Expectations are that regional-level employment would rise by 0.12-0.14 % and that 284 000-338 000 new jobs would be created in the EU as a whole. The expected positive impact on rural development would materialise, among other things, through direct support for locally based high-quality producers, rural economic diversification and local producers' capacity to organise collectively.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work: Third proposal](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-08-2019

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Empleo | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | aprobación de la ley | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad profesional | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de seguridad | política del medio ambiente | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | redacción legislativa | residuos peligrosos | riesgo industrial | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | sanidad laboral | sustancia cancerígena | sustancia peligrosa | sustancia tóxica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The European Commission has proposed to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing substances. The initiative is proceeding in steps. The first proposal of May 2016 covered 13 priority chemical agents, the second, of January 2017, a further seven. The current (third) proposal addresses an additional five. Broad discussions with scientists and the social partners fed into all three proposals. Reacting to the Commission's set of measures as a whole, trade unions have acknowledged the importance of further improving the existing framework. Actors on the employers' side have underlined the need to ensure that values are proportionate and feasible in terms of technical implementation. After adoption by the Parliament and Council, in March and May respectively, based on a text agreed in trilogue in January 2019, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators on 5 June 2019. Directive (EU) 2019/983 entered into force on 10 July 2019 and is to be transposed into national law within two years, by 11 July 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Framework for a pan-European personal pension product \(PEPP\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-08-2019

Autor KISS Monika

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | información al consumidor | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | mercado único | pensión complementaria | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | promoción de inversiones | propuesta (UE) | protección social | reglamentación de inversiones | sociedad de inversión | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Europe's population is ageing, due to people living longer and having fewer children, putting pressure on pension systems and leading to reforms to make public pensions more sustainable – and often less generous – in future. To support retirement incomes, the European Commission's 2012 pensions white paper called for more opportunities for citizens to save in safe and good-value complementary pensions. The aim of the proposed framework for a pan-European personal pension product (PEPP) was to encourage the development of personal (voluntary, individually funded) pensions in Europe, to support retirement saving and strengthen the single market for capital by making more funds available for investment. Generally the proposal was considered a welcome extra option to support retirement savings and investment. However differing national pension systems and tax treatments were noted as challenges, although the Commission also issued an accompanying tax recommendation. Following trilogue negotiations, an agreement was reached on the legislative proposal. It was subsequently approved by the Parliament on 4 April 2019 and by the Council on 14 June 2019. The final act was signed on 20 June 2019. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by David Eatock. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ensuring more transparent and predictable working conditions](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-08-2019

Autor KISS Monika

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Empleo

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | comunicación | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | consulta pública | contrato de trabajo | convenio colectivo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | despido | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | estudio de impacto | información de los trabajadores | período de prueba | política de empleo de la UE | propuesta (UE) | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen An employer's obligation to inform employees of the conditions applicable to their contracts is regulated by Directive 91/533/EEC. Major shifts in the labour market due to demographic trends and digitalisation, spawning a growing number of non-standard employment relationships, have made it necessary to revise this directive. The European Commission therefore came forward with a proposal for a directive aimed at updating and extending the information on employment-related obligations and working conditions, and at creating new minimum standards for all employed workers, including those on atypical contracts. In the European Parliament, the Committee for Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) considered the proposal and adopted a report focusing in particular on the scope, on employees' working hours, on the conditions for making information available to them, and on employers' responsibilities. Following trilogue negotiations, the European Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the content of the draft legislation. The final act was signed on 20 June 2019 and published in the Official Journal on 11 July 2019. Member States have until 1 August 2022 to take the necessary measures to comply with the new directive. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How the General Data Protection Regulation changes the rules for scientific research](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-07-2019

Autor externo DG, EPRS; This study has been conducted by the Health Ethics and Policy Lab, ETH Zurich

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | integridad en la investigación | investigación científica | investigación y propiedad intelectual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | reglamento (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) raises a series of challenges for scientific research, especially regarding research that is dependent on data. This study investigates the promises and challenges associated with the implementation of the GDPR in the scientific domain and examines the adequacy of the GDPR exceptions for scientific research in terms of safeguarding scientific freedom and technological progress.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

Multimedia [How the General Data Protection Regulation changes the rules for scientific research](#)

[European Accessibility Act](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-07-2019

Autor LECERF Marie

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política social

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | aprobación de la ley | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | demografía y población | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | envejecimiento de la población | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | infraestructura de transportes | integración de los discapacitados | medios para discapacitados | pequeña y mediana empresa | persona con discapacidad | política de transportes | tipos de empresa | trabajos parlamentarios | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen To ensure the full participation of people with disabilities in society, and to reduce the fragmentation of legislation governing access to products and services, the European Commission has adopted a proposal for a directive – often referred to as the European Accessibility Act. This proposal, published on 2 December 2015, provides for a common EU definition of, and implementation framework for, accessibility requirements for certain products and services. It also aims to use the same accessibility requirements to provide a clear definition of the existing general accessibility obligation laid down in European law. Many stakeholders welcomed the European Union's wish to honour its responsibilities under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but they were divided on the means to reach this objective. In the European Parliament, the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) adopted its report on 25 April 2017, which was discussed in plenary on 15 September. At the same time, Parliament gave a mandate to start negotiations with the Council. On 7 December 2017, the Council agreed on a position (general approach). On 8 November 2018, the EP and the Council came to a provisional agreement. The agreed text was adopted by the EP on 13 March 2019, then by the Council on 27 March, and published in the Official Journal on 7 June 2019. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU certification of aviation security screening equipment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2019

Autor DEBYSER Ariane

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | autorización de venta | aviación civil | comercialización | comercio internacional | competitividad | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | electrónica y electrotécnica | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | equipo electrónico | estudio de impacto | homologación | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de mercancías | marcado «CE» de conformidad | mercado único | norma técnica | organización de la empresa | política de transportes | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | seguridad operacional de la aviación | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In 2016, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation establishing a certification system for aviation security screening equipment. The proposal sought 'to contribute to the proper functioning of the EU internal market and to increase the global competitiveness of the EU industry by establishing an EU certification system for aviation security equipment'. This system was to be based on EU type-approval and issuance of a certificate of conformity by manufacturers, which would have been valid in all Member States, according to the principle of mutual recognition. Progress on the proposal rapidly reached a stalemate. Consequently, in its 2019 work programme, the Commission announced its intention to withdraw the proposal, noting that there was a common understanding that an EU certification system would be better reached by amending existing implementing legislation based on Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security. The proposal was formally withdrawn on 21 June 2019. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impact Assessment and European Added Value work during the eighth legislative term, 2014-2019](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-07-2019

Autor HILLER WOLFGANG

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración de políticas | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | legislación | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The responsibility for better law-making is shared between the European Union institutions. In recent years Parliament has developed its own instruments to guarantee proper and independent assessment and to support parliamentary committees in their work. The concept of impact assessment is applied throughout the whole policy cycle – on both an ex-ante and an ex-post basis – from the design of legislation through to its implementation, evaluation and revision. The European Parliament also advocates a proper assessment of European added value, in terms of what savings will result from a European solution and if supplementary costs would arise in the absence of a European solution. This briefing provides a look back over five years' experience in support of better regulation for the benefit of citizens.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Industrial policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-06-2019

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Industria | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de normas | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competitividad | crecimiento económico | cultura y religión | digitalización | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | fabricación industrial | globalización | INDUSTRIA | industria cultural | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | navegación por satélite | organización de la empresa | organización de los transportes | política económica | política industrial de la UE | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación | TÉCNICA | TRANSPORTES

Resumen Through its industrial policy, the European Union (EU) has been striving to create conditions conducive to increasing industry growth and competitiveness since 1992. European industry remains a cornerstone of the economy, providing one job out of five, and is responsible for the bulk of EU exports and investment in research and innovation. Today, the aim of EU policy is to enable a successful transition towards digital, knowledge-based, decarbonised and more circular industry in Europe. To achieve this goal, the EU supports, coordinates and supplements Member State-level policies and actions, mainly in the areas of research and innovation, SMEs and digital technologies. In a Eurobarometer poll conducted for the European Parliament, more than half of EU citizens expressed support for increased EU action on industrial policy. Despite this, it is still the least understood policy area covered by the poll. Since 2014, efforts have been made in a number of areas, including investment (mainly through the European Fund for Strategic Investment, which supports industrial modernisation); digitalisation (for example setting up a number of research partnerships, or a growing network of digital innovation hubs); financing (making it easier for industry and SMEs to access public markets and attract venture funds); greener industry (for example through the revised 2030 emission targets, or measures on clean mobility); standardisation (bringing together relevant stakeholders to collectively develop and update European standards); and skills (mobilising key stakeholders to close the skills gap and providing an adequate workforce for modern industry). The European Parliament has called for ambitious policies in many of these areas. In the future, EU spending on key areas relevant to industrial policy is expected to rise moderately. The European Commission is proposing to boost the share of EU spending on research, SMEs and key infrastructure, although not as much as Parliament has requested. In the coming years, policies are likely to focus on seeking fairer global competition, stimulating innovation, building digital capacities and increasing the sustainability of European industry. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multimedia [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Industrial policy](#)

[Regulation of OTC derivatives: Amending the European Market Infrastructure Regulation \(EMIR\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-06-2019

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | contrato | control administrativo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derivado financiero | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | instrumento financiero | libre circulación de capitales | mercado a plazo | modificación de la ley | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | reglamento (UE) | trabajos parlamentarios | transacción financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR – Regulation (EU) No 648/2012), adopted in 2012, forms part of the European regulatory response to the financial crisis, and specifically addresses the problems observed in the functioning of the 'over-the-counter' (OTC) derivatives market in the 2007-2008 period. In May 2017, after carrying out an extensive assessment of EMIR, the Commission proposed a regulation amending and simplifying it in the context of its Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) programme, to address disproportionate compliance costs, transparency issues and insufficient access to clearing for certain counterparties. A provisional agreement was reached in trilogue on 5 February 2019. Parliament voted to approve that agreement on 18 April 2019 in plenary session and the Council subsequently adopted it on 14 May. The new regulation comes into force on 17 June 2019. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Single-use plastics and fishing gear: Reducing marine litter](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-06-2019

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | bien no duradero | consumo | contaminación marina | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | gestión de residuos | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | industria pesquera | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra la contaminación | materia plástica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pesca | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | química | residuo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Most of the plastic in our oceans originates from land-based sources. On European beaches, plastics make up 80-85 % of marine litter, which is considered a major threat to marine and coastal biodiversity. Marine litter also costs the European Union economy an estimated €259 million to €695 million per year. In May 2018, the European Commission put forward a legislative proposal seeking to address the issue of marine litter from plastics. The proposal would introduce a series of measures regarding the top 10 single-use plastics found on European beaches, as well as fishing gear, with a view to reducing their impact on the environment and ensuring a functional internal market. After completion of the legislative procedure, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators (European Parliament and Council) on 5 June 2019, and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 12 June 2019. Member States have two years (i.e. until 3 July 2021) to transpose the new directive into national law. Fourth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Didier Bourguignon. document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Copyright in the digital single market](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-06-2019

Autor MADIEGA Tambiama André

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | construcción europea | cultura y religión | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | gestión de derechos digitales | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | mercado único digital | patrimonio cultural | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa audiovisual | propuesta (UE) | radiodifusión | red de transmisión de datos | reproducción de documentos | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | televisión | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission presented a legislative package for the modernisation of the EU copyright rules, including a new directive on copyright in the digital single market, on 14 September 2016. Stakeholders and academics were strongly divided on the proposal. In February 2019, after more than two years of protracted negotiations, the co-legislators agreed on a new set of copyright rules, including two controversial provisions: 1) the creation of a new right that will allow press publishers to claim remuneration for the online use of their publications (Article 15), and 2) the imposition of content monitoring measures on online platforms such as YouTube, which seeks to resolve the 'value gap' and help rights-holders to better monetise and control the distribution of their content online (Article 17). Furthermore, in addition to the mandatory exception for text and data mining for research purposes proposed by the Commission in its proposal, the co-legislators agreed to enshrine in EU law another mandatory exception for general text and data mining (Article 4) in order to contribute to the development of data analytics and artificial intelligence. The European Parliament (in plenary) and the Council approved the compromise text in March 2019 and in April 2019 respectively. The directive was published on 15 May 2019 in the Official Journal of the European Union, and all Member States must transpose the new rules into their national law by June 2021. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The impact of the UK's withdrawal on the institutional set-up and political dynamics within the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-05-2019

Autor externo BESSELINK Leonard, SWIDER Katja, MICHEL Bastian

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | funcionamiento institucional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | país tercero | política de cooperación | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCD Committee, examines the impact of Brexit on the institutional balance within the Council and European Parliament, on the interinstitutional balance and on the necessity of Treaty changes, and delineates constitutional limits on the participation of non-Member States in EU policies.

Estudio [EN](#)

Unfair trading practices in the food supply chain

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-05-2019

Autor KELLY PATRICK

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave abastecimiento | análisis económico | cadena comercial | cláusula abusiva | competencia | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | distribución | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | industria alimentaria | informe | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | pequeña y mediana empresa | producto perecedero | productos alimenticios | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | proveedor | restricción de la competencia | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The food supply chain ensures that food and drink products are delivered to the public. It affects all consumers in the EU. The final price paid by the consumer is impacted by the number of participants in the food supply chain. While the single market has brought benefits to operators in the supply chain through more market opportunities and a larger customer base, it has also brought challenges. Structural changes have occurred, leading to different levels of bargaining power and imbalances between actors in the chain. The abuse of such differences may lead to unfair trading practices. To strengthen the position of smaller operators (farmers) in the food supply chain, in April 2018 the European Commission proposed a new directive on unfair trading practices. Trilogue discussions began in October 2018 after a successful vote in plenary. The final agreed text was adopted by both Parliament and Council at first reading, and signed on 17 April. Member States must now incorporate its provisions into national law, and apply them by 1 November 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

The relationship between artistic activities and digital technology development

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 03-05-2019

Autor externo DG, EPRS

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación | Empleo | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | artes | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio tecnológico | creación artística | cultura y religión | diseño asistido por ordenador | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | impacto de la tecnología de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | realidad virtual | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This report examines how digital technology change is affecting artistic activity and how artistic activity is affecting digital technology. Artistic activity is broadly defined to include design, film, computer games, architecture, music and fashion as well as art. The focus is on digital technology's role in creative activity. The study examines global trends with a particular focus on the European Union (EU). It describes likely future trends and sets out policy options to encourage activity at the intersection of artistic and technological skills.

Estudio [EN](#)

Revision of the European Electronic Tolling Service (EETS) Directive

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-04-2019

Autor DEBYSER Ariane

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación | construcción europea | cooperación transfronteriza | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | electrónica y electrotécnica | equipo electrónico | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | peaje | política de cooperación | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | red de transmisión de datos | red transeuropea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 31 May 2017, the Commission adopted a proposal for a directive on the interoperability of electronic road toll systems and facilitating cross-border exchange of information on the failure to pay road fees in the Union. It was presented within the context of the Commission's first 'Europe on the Move' package that seeks to modernise mobility and transport. Tying in with the 2015 energy union strategy and the Commission's 2016 European strategy for low emission mobility, and announced in the 2017 Commission work programme, the revision of the European Electronic Tolling Service (EETS) was presented together with the revision of the directive on the charging of heavy goods vehicles for the use of certain infrastructures (the Eurovignette Directive). Interinstitutional (trilogue) negotiations concluded on 20 November 2018. The agreed text was formally adopted by Parliament on 14 February 2019 and by Council on 4 March 2019. The final act was then published in the Official Journal on 29 March 2019. Member States now have until 19 October 2021 to apply the directive's measures in their national laws.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Access to the international market for coach and bus services](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-04-2019

Autor Niestadt Maria

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Transporte

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | análisis económico | autobús | cabotaje de carretera | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | grupo de interés | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | licencia de transporte | modificación de la ley | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política comercial | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | servicio de interés general | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | transporte de viajeros | transporte internacional | transporte internacional por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The European Union aims to ensure that road transport rules are applied effectively and without discrimination. The current rules governing the access to the international market for coach and bus services appear to have been only partly effective in promoting this mode of transport. There are still differences in rules on access to national markets, differences in openness of national markets, diverse national access arrangements and discrimination in access to terminals in some EU countries. In an attempt to address the issue, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal on 8 November 2017 to amend the EU rules for access to the international market for coach and bus services. The proposal is part of its 'Europe on the Move' package, which aims to modernise European mobility and transport. The European Parliament adopted its position on the proposal on 14 February 2019. However, interinstitutional negotiations cannot yet begin, as the Council has not reached a common position on the file. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Combined transport directive review: Getting more goods off EU roads](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-04-2019

Autor PAPE Marketa

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | calidad del aire | contaminación por vehículos automotores | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte combinado | transporte de mercancías | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union's efforts to reduce the negative impacts of transport include promoting a shift from road freight transport to lower-emission transport modes. This also includes combined transport operations, which consist of at least one road leg for initial or final haulage and one non road leg, on rail or water. The 1992 Combined Transport Directive set out measures that were meant to increase the competitiveness of combined transport against road-only transport. In 2017, the Commission proposed to simplify the existing rules and make combined transport more attractive by means of economic incentives. The European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism adopted its report in July 2018, and the Transport Council meeting of 3 December 2018 agreed a general approach. However, as trilogue negotiations had not made progress on reaching a compromise, Parliament adopted a legislative resolution at first reading on 27 March 2019, in advance of the European elections. Negotiations could restart in the new parliamentary term. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[An EU framework to facilitate investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-04-2019

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | instrumento económico medioambiental | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica

Resumen This initial appraisal assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment accompanying its proposals for three regulations on: establishing a framework to facilitate sustainable investment disclosures relating to sustainable investments and sustainability risks; and on introducing two new categories of carbon benchmarks in the (benchmark) Regulation (EU) 2016/1011. The legislative package on sustainable finance deals with technical and inherently complex issues; it is therefore not surprising that the IA accompanying it reflects such a complexity, which is not always dealt with in a clear and immediately understandable way. This might also explain the double negative opinions, unusually followed in this case by a positive opinion with reservations issued by the Commission's Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB). The consequences of the two identified problems (lack of incentives to consider ESG factors and high search costs faced by end-investors), and how they would evolve without EU action, are described in a satisfactory way, as well as their underlying drivers. As required, the IA identifies general and specific objectives, but no operational objectives that would have informed about how the preferred options are expected to operate in practice. This is very likely due to the fact the operational aspects of the proposals are envisaged to be defined, and analytically developed, by subsequent delegated acts. The IA's preferred options are selected after considering both a non-legislative and a regulatory approach, although two of them contains some aspects that are not entirely clear. As regards its scope, the IA has only partially succeeded in explaining the impacts considered in an entirely satisfactory way. The IA does not include an analysis of competitiveness nor an analysis of impacts, if any, on SMEs. The evidence included in the IA provides ample and detailed insights into the issues considered and some methodological limitations, regarding the proposal on low carbon and positive carbon impact benchmarks are acknowledged in the IA. The Commission has consulted extensively a broad range of stakeholders, whose views have been satisfactorily reported in the IA or in a separate document containing the results of the second open public consultation. Overall, the IA appears to have addressed the majority of the improvements requested by the RSB. Finally, the legislative proposals seem to be consistent with the analysis carried out in the IA.

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

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

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-04-2019

Autor LECERF Marie

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Política social | Presupuesto

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los necesitados | ayuda de la UE | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | Cuarto Mundo | DERECHO | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | gasto de la UE | integración social | marco social | pobreza | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | protección social | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

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

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

[EU Statutory Audit Reform: Impact on costs, concentration and competition](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 09-04-2019

Autor externo Marleen WILLEKENS, Simon DEKEYSER, Ines SIMAC

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | auditoría | competencia | competencia | control financiero | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado de la UE | modificación de la ley | política comercial | presupuesto | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In this study we execute an in-depth analysis of the evolution of market concentration, competition and costs in the EU market for statutory auditing before and after the Audit Reform. Based on data from archival databases and a survey, we present evidence suggesting that rivalry between the largest audit suppliers increased, as did audit costs, non-Big 4 audit market share, and joint audit rates. Non-audit services (NAS) fees earned by the incumbent auditor decreased. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) Committee.

[Estudio](#) [EN](#)

Establishment of a European monetary fund (EMF)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-03-2019

Autor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Derecho de la Unión Europea | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | Fondo Monetario Europeo | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Mecanismo Europeo de Estabilidad | propuesta (UE) | recesión económica | relaciones monetarias | resumen | situación económica | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission's proposal for transforming the intergovernmental European Stability Mechanism (ESM) into a European monetary fund (EMF) under EU law would provide it with wide-ranging tasks. The ESM was created at the height of the European sovereign debt crisis in order to provide financial assistance for governments that had lost, or were about to lose, access to financial markets. It was established outside the Community framework by an intergovernmental treaty and is a permanent rescue mechanism aimed at safeguarding the financial stability of the euro area. The proposal met with considerable opposition at Council level, as the Council wishes to maintain the ESM's intergovernmental character, and would expand its remit only slightly. The European Parliament, whose legislative powers are limited within the consent procedure, will vote on an interim report in plenary.

Briefing [EN](#)

Disinformation and propaganda – impact on the functioning of the rule of law in the EU and its Member States

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 28-02-2019

Autor externo Judit BAYER (scientific coordinator, editor), Budapest Business School
Natalija BITIUKOVA, Independent consultant
Petra BÁRD, Central European University
Judit SZAKÁCS, Center for Media, Data and Society at the Central European University
Alberto ALEMANNI, HEC Paris
Erik USZKIEWICZ, Hungarian Europe Society

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación | democracia | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado de Derecho | estudio de impacto | marco político | medios sociales | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | propaganda electoral | propaganda política | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs and requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, assesses the impact of disinformation and strategic political propaganda disseminated through online social media sites. It examines effects on the functioning of the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights in the EU and its Member States. The study formulates recommendations on how to tackle this threat to human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It specifically addresses the role of social media platform providers in this regard.

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [DE](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Establishing a cybersecurity competence centre and a network of national coordination centres

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-02-2019

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Industria | Protección de los consumidores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Ciberseguridad | agencia ejecutiva | análisis económico | construcción europea | cooperación transfronteriza | criminalidad informática | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política de cooperación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad informática | tecnología | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission describes logically the significance of cyberdefence and the potential for improvement in this field for the EU. However, the impact assessment accompanying the proposal does not appear to have fully followed the requirements of the better regulation guidelines particularly as no open public consultation was conducted. The impact assessment presents a limited range of options as a result of a number of parameters that were pre-set from the outset and which could have constrained the scope of the impact assessment.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee - Impacts of the digital economy on the food chain and the CAP](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-02-2019

Autor externo K. Soma; M.-J. Bogaardt; K. Poppe; S. Wolfert; G. Beers; D. Urdu; M. Pesce; M. Kirova; C. Thurston; C. Monfort Belles

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Política de investigación

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ECONOMÍA | economía digital | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | política agraria | política agrícola común | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The study presents a state-of-the-art overview on digital agriculture, the impacts of new technologies on the agri-food value chains and opportunities for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Using case studies and examples the study demonstrates the needs for further deployment of innovation in the agriculture sector, fostering research and investments in digital agriculture and integrating Agri-tech into the policy agenda.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The proposed Return Directive \(recast\)-Substitute Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-02-2019

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho penal | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | expulsión | extranjero | migración de retorno | migración ilegal | modificación de la ley | movimientos migratorios | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen On 12 September 2018, the European Commission published a proposal for a recasting of the 2008 Return Directive, which stipulates common standards and procedures in Member States for returning irregular migrants who are non-EU nationals. Effectively returning irregular migrants is one of the key objectives of the European Union's migration policy. However, Member States currently face challenges: national practices implementing the EU rules vary and the overall return rates remain below expectations. The proposal was not accompanied by a Commission impact assessment. The European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) therefore asked the European Parliamentary Research Service to provide a targeted substitute impact assessment of the proposed recast Return Directive. The assessment considers the main expected impacts of the key provisions of the Commission proposal, focusing on the social, human rights and financial impacts, as compared to the current situation (status quo). On the basis of the legal and economic studies carried out for this impact assessment, it appears that the Commission proposal for a recast Return Directive has significant legal, social, human rights and economic implications, which in principle would have deserved consideration in the context of a proper impact assessment process conducted ex-ante by the Commission.

Estudio [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

[Preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-02-2019

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave acceso a la información | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | difusión de la información | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | Internet | libertad de expresión | lucha contra el crimen | mercado único digital | propuesta (UE) | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The Commission is a legislative measure to introduce measures to prevent the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination of terrorist content online. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal finds that the impact assessment clearly determines the problems with the status quo, but is short on detail in outlining the options to tackle these problems. The Impact assessment is particularly sensitive to concerns of encroachment on fundamental rights and freedoms and makes a distinctive effort to highlight the proportionality of the measures proposed and the safeguards to fundamental rights and freedoms integrated within.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Modernising and simplifying the common agricultural policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-01-2019

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ayuda a la agricultura | desarrollo rural | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | política agraria | política agrícola común | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission proposed to modernise and simplify the CAP in the 2021-2027 budget period. The supporting impact assessment is in line with the requirements of the Better Regulation Guidelines when it comes to the set of objectives, the wide stakeholder consultation, the combined use of qualitative and quantitative methods and tools, the assessments of efficiency and effectiveness of the various options. However, the choice of the new delivery model, the availability of mid-term evaluation studies, coherence and proportionality assessment of the options, consultation on the IA contents or options fall short of the Better Regulation Guidelines.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plan plurianual para la pesca demersal en el Mediterráneo Occidental](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-01-2019

Autor externo DG, EPRS

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | captura autorizada | captura por especie | conservación de la pesca | cuota de pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derecho de pesca | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | fondo marino | Mar Mediterráneo | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | pesca de altura | pesca sostenible | pescado de mar | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona pesquera

Resumen A la luz de la evaluación de impacto inicial de la Comisión Europea que acompaña a su propuesta de plan plurianual para la gestión de la pesca demersal en el Mediterráneo Occidental (COM(2018) 115 final), la Comisión de Pesca del Parlamento Europeo solicitó a la Unidad de Evaluación de Impacto Ex Ante del Servicio de Estudios del Parlamento Europeo que presentase un análisis complementario centrado en los efectos socioeconómicos en los países afectados por la propuesta de plan plurianual (España, Francia e Italia) y en la coherencia de dicho plan con otra legislación aplicable. Sobre la base del tratamiento de los datos económicos recopilados y las entrevistas a partes interesadas, este informe de investigación tiene por objeto evaluar y cuantificar (cuando es posible) los efectos potenciales de varias de las disposiciones específicas del plan plurianual en las empresas pesqueras (todas ellas pymes) y las actividades auxiliares (a corto, medio y largo plazo).

Estudio [EN](#), [ES](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: The EU-Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement \(SPA\) - A framework to promote shared values](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-01-2019

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Japón | negociación internacional | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral

Resumen The EU and Japan share the same basic values, including on democracy, market economy, human rights, human dignity, freedom, equality, and the rule of law. Against a background of increasingly assertive neighbours, they are also putting emphasis on security issues. The EU has adopted a Global Strategy placing security and defence as a key strategic priority, and conclusions on 'enhanced EU security cooperation in and with Asia'. Japan has reformed its security policy, aiming at becoming a 'proactive contributor for peace'. In order to enhance their relations, in July 2018 the EU and Japan signed a binding Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) – to come into force following ratification by all Member States – along with an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), negotiated in parallel. The SPA represents a framework strengthening the overall partnership, by promoting political and sectoral cooperation and joint actions in more than 40 areas of common interest. Once in force, the EU-Japan strategic partnership will become more operational. The agreement will facilitate joint EU-Japan efforts to promote shared values such as human rights and rule of law, a rules-based international system, and peace and stability across the world. It will allow EU-Japan security cooperation to reach its full potential. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

Briefing [EN](#), [SL](#)

[European Maritime and Fisheries Fund 2021-2027](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-01-2019

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Industria | Pesca | Presupuesto

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | conservación de recursos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca | informe | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política marítima | política pesquera | propuesta (UE) | recurso marino | recurso pesquero | región periférica | región y política regional | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad marítima | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 2021-2027 European Maritime and Fisheries Fund is the major financial tool supporting the EU common fisheries policy (CFP). The new EMFF is focused "on evolution rather than radical changes" - and is supposed to be simpler and more flexible for the stakeholders involved. The notes on quality, research and analysis of the impact assessment concluded that the range of options, the scope and analysis of impacts, and the stakeholder consultation seem to be not always in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines for financial programmes.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Introducing the definitive VAT system for B2B cross-border trade](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-01-2019

Autor REMEUR Cécile

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | base imponible | bienes y servicios | comercialización | construcción europea | consumo | cooperación fiscal europea | defensa | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | distribución | ECONOMÍA | entrega | estudio de impacto | fiscalidad | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | IVA | mercado único | política comercial | prestación de servicios | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | suministro de armas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Value added tax (VAT) is a consumption tax borne by the final consumer. It is an important source of revenue for national governments and the European Union (EU) budget. However, the existing rules governing intra-Community trade are 25 years old and the current common EU VAT system is still 'transitional'. This framework presents problems such as vulnerability to fraud, compliance costs for businesses and also a heavy administrative burden for national authorities. It is under review along the lines of the April 2016 VAT Action Plan. The reform of the VAT framework towards a definitive VAT system for intra-Community business-to-business (B2B) transactions is planned in several consecutive steps. The first step focuses on B2B transactions in goods, while the second one in services. Directive 2018/1910, adopted on 4 December 2018, was put forward by the Commission in October 2017 as part of the 'definitive VAT system package'. The directive amends the VAT Directive (Directive 2006/112/EC) so as to introduce the basic features of the definite VAT system for business-to-business (B2B) goods transactions. Second edition of a briefing originally drafted by Ana Claudia Alfieri. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit and Horizon Europe](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-01-2019

Autor externo Chloé DE MEULENAER, Reinhilde VEUDELERS

Ámbito político Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | Reino Unido | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This document summarises the presentations and discussions of the workshop on "Brexit and Horizon Europe", which was held on 21 November 2018. The effects of Brexit on the Horizon Europe Programme were assessed. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies, at the request of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Fit for purpose? The Facilitation Directive and the criminalisation of humanitarian assistance to irregular migrants: 2018 update](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-12-2018

Autor externo Sergio CARRERA (scientific coordinator), CEPS and the Migration Policy Centre – European University Institute
Lina VOSYLIUTE, CEPS
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Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | crimen organizado | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | infracción | lucha contra el crimen | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | sanción penal | trata de seres humanos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, aims to update the 2016 study "Fit for purpose? The Facilitation Directive and the criminalisation of humanitarian assistance to irregular migrants". It takes stock of and examines the latest developments that have taken place since 2016, specifically the legislative and policy changes, along with various forms and cases of criminalisation of humanitarian actors, migrants' family members and basic service providers. The study uses the notion of 'policing humanitarianism' to describe not only cases of formal prosecution and sentencing in criminal justice procedures, but also wider dynamics of suspicion, intimidation, harassment and disciplining in five selected Member States – Belgium, France, Greece, Hungary and Italy. Policing humanitarianism negatively affects EU citizens' rights – such as the freedom of assembly, freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. When civil society is effectively (self-)silenced and its accountability role undermined, policies to combat migrant smuggling may be overused and give rise to serious breaches of the EU's founding values, notably the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights. Moreover, policing humanitarianism negatively affects wider societal trust and diverts the limited resources of law enforcement from investigating more serious crimes.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The Generalised Scheme of Preferences Regulation \(No 978/2012\): European Implementation](#)

[Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 19-12-2018

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | análisis económico | arancel preferencial | ayuda al desarrollo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | mercado de la UE | país en desarrollo | política arancelaria | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | reglamento (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This evaluation of the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) focuses on the incentives in the GSP provisions that aim to push beneficiaries to comply with human rights and the extent to which these have been implemented and have had an impact on poverty reduction and good governance. The annexed economic evaluation of the GSP Regulation examines three inter-related questions: how beneficiaries have graduated from the GSP and what role preferences have played; how trade relations between the countries that have recently graduated from the GSP and those that still benefit from it are affected; and what the impact of changes in the rules of origin has been.

Estudio [EN](#)

[European Maritime Single Window environment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-12-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave accidente de transporte | análisis económico | armonización de normas | buque | cooperación administrativa | Derecho de la Unión Europea | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | información y tratamiento de la información | instalación portuaria | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política arancelaria | política de transportes | política portuaria común | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | seguridad marítima | simplificación de las formalidades | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing analyses the impact assessment accompanying the legislative proposal of the Commission to establish the European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe). The goal of the EMSWe is to decrease and harmonise throughout the EU, the reporting formalities and obligations of the maritime operators when calling at ports in the EU. The IA provides the overview of the main problems of the existing legislation and the policy options considered by the Commission to deal with them. Despite some minor inconsistencies, the IA provides a solid analysis of the current problems related to reporting obligations of ships when calling at a port.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Protection of workers from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens: Third proposal](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 17-12-2018

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Empleo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | berilio | cadmio | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad profesional | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | metalurgia y siderurgia | norma de seguridad | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | redacción legislativa | residuos peligrosos | riesgo industrial | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | sanidad laboral | sustancia cancerígena | sustancia peligrosa | sustancia tóxica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This detailed appraisal focuses on the process and evidence base used in the IA for setting the limit values for cadmium and beryllium, notably in light of some knowledge gaps and methodological challenges identified in the IA in relation to the number of workers exposed and the estimation of the burden of disease. The appraisal concludes that the IA has relied on a vast and updated amount of information, including scientific journals, guidelines, manuals, surveys, published by authoritative research centres, publishers and international organisations, making the overall analysis sufficiently convincing and robust. As regards the limitations of the analysis, which are transparently acknowledged, the analysis carried out by the external contractors and endorsed in the IA recognises that the full current and future disease burden deriving from historic exposures to cadmium and beryllium is not captured; consequently, the disease burdens may be underestimated. As regards the estimated number of workers exposed to cadmium, the value of 10 000 workers considered by the external contractors for their modelling (in addition to a higher value of 30 000), and taken over in the IA, is coherently justified in light of the recognised wide divergences among the different estimates. This value appears to be reasonable, based on the availability of data at national and EU level, and the way some of them were gathered. As regards the estimated number of workers exposed to beryllium, the figure of 54 071 workers exposed in the EU 28 (excluding the construction sector) identified by the external contractor and used in the IA appears to be plausible, based on the justifications provided. However, it is acknowledged that higher exposure levels would imply higher costs and benefits at all target OEL values.

[Estudio](#) [EN](#)

[Fact Finding visit to Italy \(Valledora-Piemonte\) 17-18 December](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-12-2018

Autor Mussa Giorgio

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Medio ambiente | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Salud pública

Palabra clave agua potable | agua subterránea | análisis económico | Comisión PE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión del agua | impacto ambiental | inmersión de residuos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Italia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Parlamento | petición | Piemonte | política del medio ambiente | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The aim of this briefing is to provide summarized information for the delegation of the Committee on Petitions which is to visit the above-mentioned Valledora area in the Piedmont Region of Italy from 17 to 18 December 2018.

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

[Mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-12-2018

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave acción penal | análisis económico | aprobación de la ley | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | confiscación de bienes | construcción europea | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | crimen organizado | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | embargo de bienes | estudio de impacto | infracción | justicia | lucha contra el crimen | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | propuesta (UE) | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen In order to respond more effectively to the challenge of criminals and terrorists hiding assets in other Member States, in 2016 the European Commission proposed a regulation on the mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders in criminal matters. The directly applicable instrument removes the need for national transposition, broadens the scope of the current rules to cover new types of confiscation and includes provisions on victims' rights to restitution and compensation. In June 2018, provisional agreement was reached in interinstitutional negotiations and the European Parliament voted the agreed text on 4 October 2018. The Council followed suit on 6 November 2018. The final act was signed on 14 November and published in the Official Journal of the EU on 28 November 2018. The regulation will apply 24 months after its entry into force, namely from 19 December 2020. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

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

[The migration, borders and security cluster of the 2021-2027 MFF](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-12-2018

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Presupuesto | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | control de aduana | control de las migraciones | DERECHO | derecho de asilo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | frontera exterior de la UE | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | movimientos migratorios | política arancelaria | política de visados de la UE | política migratoria de la UE | propuesta (UE) | seguridad pública | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Within the context of the multiannual financial framework the Commission is proposing a cluster of four instruments under three funds to deal with migration borders and security. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposals acknowledges the necessity for impact assessments in relation to financial framework programmes to have a simplified format and scope differing from standard impact assessments and that the document in question sets out the rationale for the new instruments and explains the choices made in their design. It finds however that the level of analysis conducted and the measure of the departure from the standard methodology and format of impact assessments weaken its potential to inform decision-making.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Interim digital services tax on revenues from certain digital services](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-12-2018

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | comunicación | construcción europea | coproducción audiovisual | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | fiscalidad | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | impuesto sobre sociedades | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen According to the European Commission the digital economy is relatively under-taxed when compared with traditional businesses. Certain inherent characteristics such as reliance on cross-border provision of services without physical presence, easy transfers of intangible assets, and novel ways to create value make it particularly easy for enterprises to limit their tax liabilities. In order to provide a solution to this problem, in March 2018 the Commission adopted the 'fair taxation of the digital economy' package, comprised of two proposals. One concerns a permanent reform of corporate tax regime while the second is a proposal for a directive on the common system of a digital services tax on revenues resulting from the provision of certain digital services, which would apply as an interim measure until the permanent reform has been implemented. The tax is to cover businesses above two thresholds: total annual worldwide revenues exceeding €750 million and annual revenues in the EU exceeding €50 million. The proposed single rate is at 3 %, levied on gross revenues resulting from the provision of certain digital services where user value creation is essential. Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) adopted a report proposing to widen the scope and reach of the tax. The plenary vote is expected during the December session. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revising the rules on the re-use of public sector information](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-12-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave acceso a la información | análisis económico | derecho a reutilizar información | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | difusión de la información | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empresa pública | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística de transportes | estudio de impacto | información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado interior | política comercial | política de transportes | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | recogida de datos | sistema documental | tipos de empresa | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment presents a useful analysis of the challenges facing the field of public shared information in the EU. The emphasis on SMEs and on the improvement and simplification of the re-use of public research data is a strength of the IA. On the other hand, the range of options examined is limited and the operational objectives lack specificity. Furthermore, the views of the stakeholders could have been better reflected and their concerns in terms of use of personal data and database protection would have deserved to be discussed in the analysis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Enabling sovereign bond-backed securities](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-12-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Autoridad Europea de Valores y Mercados | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empréstito público | estabilidad financiera | estudio de impacto | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | libre circulación de capitales | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | relaciones monetarias | riesgo financiero | supervisión financiera | unión bancaria de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor de renta fija | zona euro

Resumen This briefing analyses the IA accompanying the legislative proposal of the Commission to enable market-led sovereign bond-backed securities (SBBS). The problem definition and the objectives of the IA do not follow entirely the better regulation guidelines. Nevertheless, the policy options, including the baseline scenario, seem logical and pertinent, lacking, however, necessary specification and precision. The assessment focusses on direct effects on the euro-area sovereign bonds market, expecting no direct social or environmental impacts. The IA does not include the mandatory 12-week public consultation nor a comprehensive cost and benefit assessment of the initiative. It also omits, without explanation, a number of relevant issues, so that it seems like a missed opportunity to provide comprehensive and transparent support to evidence-based policy making.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing the 'Customs' programme 2021-2027](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-11-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave aduana | análisis económico | comunicación | construcción europea | consulta pública | cooperación aduanera | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | información y tratamiento de la información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | país tercero | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sistema de información | unión aduanera | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment provides a good overview of the problems facing EU customs cooperation that need to be tackled after 2020, and sets out well the rationale for the new programme. However, the overall analysis is undermined by the limited range of viable options and the absence of a proper comparison of the options and assessment of their impacts, contrary to the Better Regulation guidelines. A more thorough assessment would have helped to better explain the choice of the preferred option.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Loan servicers and buyers and recovery of collateral](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-11-2018

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consumo | crédito | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | entidad de crédito | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | inspección bancaria | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | política crediticia | programa de actuación | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | solvencia | unión bancaria de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The two IAs accompanying the proposal are similar in the knowledge base underpinning the work and the quality of data and sources. However, there seem to be qualitative differences in the way research, analysis and consultation activities were presented. In this respect, the IA on secondary markets has more room for improvement than the one on the out-of-court enforcement procedure. The latter complies more fully with the Better Regulation Guidelines, for example in terms of analysis of effectiveness and efficiency, quantification, attention to social impacts and impacts on SMEs.

Briefing [EN](#)

Implementation of EIA Directive 2014/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-11-2018

Autor HEEZEN JOHANNES

Autor externo Marta Ballesteros

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción y obras públicas | Derecho de la Unión Europea | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | empresa privada | empresa pública | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | evaluación de proyectos | gestión administrativa | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | industria de la construcción | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política y estructura industriales | protección del medio ambiente | proyecto industrial | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Proper implementation of EU law is essential to deliver the EU policy goals as defined in the Treaties and secondary legislation. This briefing aims to give an overview of the transposition and implementation of Directive 2014/52/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (the EIA Directive). It presents the key elements of this Directive. The amendments brought by Directive 2014/52/EU to the previous legal text aim to improve the quality of Environmental Impact Assessment reports and the information gathered, as well as to reinforce environmental protection in the assessment of the impacts on the environment.

Briefing [EN](#)

Establishing the single market programme

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-11-2018

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | competitividad | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | informática y tratamiento de datos | mercado único | organización de la empresa | pequeña y mediana empresa | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | recogida de datos | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission's proposal to establish a Single Market Programme for the period 2021-2027 would merge various existing and new programmes in the field of the Single Market. The impact assessment accompanying the proposal describes well the problems and the objectives addressing them, and provides a solid source of data. It also explains the relationship between different programmes and funds. The IA compares three options against the parameters of flexibility, simplification, synergies and feasibility, but does not provide a proper impact analysis of the options, as required in the Better Regulation Guidelines. Furthermore, the IA could have presented the scope of the programme more clearly. In addition, it would have been useful to have more information about the governance of the preferred option and the implementation of the health dimension.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Horizon Europe framework programme for research and innovation 2021-2027

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-11-2018

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Política de investigación | Presupuesto

Palabra clave análisis económico | CEEA | construcción europea | cooperación científica | Derecho de la Unión Europea | difusión de las innovaciones | ECONOMÍA | empleo | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | formación profesional | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | innovación | investigación nuclear | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política de cooperación | política de investigación de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad nuclear | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Within the context of the multiannual financial framework the Commission is proposing Horizon Europe as the framework programme for research and innovation to succeed Horizon 2020. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal acknowledges the necessity for impact assessments in relation to financial framework programmes to have a simplified format and scope differing from standard impact assessments and that the document in question sets out the rationale for the new programme and explains the choices made in its design rather effectively. It however questions the extent of the departure from the standard methodology and format of impact assessments set in the Commission's better regulation guidelines.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-11-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | gas de esquisto | impacto ambiental | industria petrolera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU defines the procedure of environmental impact assessment. By doing that, the directive intends to ensure that the environmental effects of public and private projects that are likely to have significant effect on the environment are, prior to their authorisation, assessed by Member States' competent authorities. This note provides a brief overview of its implementation.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Promoting the Rights and Values, Justice and Creative Europe programmes](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-11-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Cultura | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Educación | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudadanía europea | construcción europea | cooperación cultural | cultura y religión | democracia participativa | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos fundamentales | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | marco político | organización de la justicia | pluralismo cultural | política de cooperación | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | sistema judicial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen With the future (1) Rights and Values, (2) Justice and (3) Creative Europe programmes, the European Commission aims to protect better EU rights and values; to develop further a European area of justice; and to support European cultural and creative sectors and audiovisual works under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal finds that the impact assessment is substantiated by various evaluations, studies and consultations. The Commission describes the challenges encountered of the current and previous programmes well. However, the lack of policy options and of an impact analysis seriously affect the IA's quality. In addition, the IA does not match the three proposals: the only option considered does not mention a self-standing Creative Europe programme, which the Commission ultimately proposed.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing the European Space Programme](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-11-2018

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Industria | Presupuesto | Transporte

Palabra clave Agencia Espacial Europea | análisis económico | comunicación | comunicación por satélite | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espacio ultraterrestre | estudio de impacto | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | navegación por satélite | organismo de la UE | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de los transportes | política espacial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | técnica espacial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización del espacio

Resumen The Commission proposed to continue the existing space services, launch new actions and to increase the budget allocation, bringing all space-related activities under the new EU Space programme. The supporting impact assessment merely presents the proposed measures without discussing alternatives or conducting a proper impact analysis, nor does it address the costs and benefits of transforming the Global Navigation Satellite System Agency into a European Union Agency for the Space Programme, thereby falling short of the Better Regulation Guidelines requirements.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Erasmus 2021-2027](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-11-2018

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación

Palabra clave agencia ejecutiva | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación en materia de educación | deporte | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | educación | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estudio de impacto | formación profesional | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política de cooperación | política de la juventud | política educativa | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The focus of the new Erasmus programme 2021-2027 is on inclusiveness and on better reach of young people with fewer opportunities. The priorities and action steps of the new programme are described in the impact assessment in detail, however, no description is given on the actual operation of these actions in practice.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revising the Visa Information System](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-11-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | control fronterizo | cooperación transfronteriza | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | extranjero | frontera exterior de la UE | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | joven | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | política de cooperación | política de visados de la UE | política migratoria de la UE | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Sistema de Información Schengen | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The Commission aims to upgrade the visa information system to allow for more thorough background checks on visa applicants, close security information gaps and ensure full interoperability with other EU-wide databases. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal observes that the impact assessment is underpinned by several stakeholder consultations and external studies. The Commission seems to be transparent about data limitations. However, the problem descriptions are not always clear or convincing. In addition, considering the partly highly sensitive issues at hand, such as the fingerprinting of minors, the safeguards for fundamental rights protection in cases of errors or abuse could have been better explained.

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

[Establishing the Connecting Europe Facility 2021-2027](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-11-2018

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Energía | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Presupuesto | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instrumento financiero de la UE | inversión | organización de los transportes | política económica | política energética | política estructural | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | proyecto de interés común | red de energía | red de transmisión de datos | red de transportes | red transeuropea | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This initial appraisal assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment accompanying its proposal for establishing the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) for the 2021-2027 period. CEF is an EU funding instrument designed to promote and part-finance the construction of pivotal cross border transport, energy and telecommunications infrastructure links between the EU's Member States. The proposal intends to support the achievement of the EU policy objectives in the transport, energy and digital sectors as regards the trans-European networks and to support cross-border cooperation between Member States on renewables planning and deployment. The appraisal concludes that the impact assessment (IA) provides a good description of the policy challenges of the new CEF based on the mid-term evaluation of the programme. The IA envisages a change in the scope for the digital and energy sectors. Alternative options are identified for the energy sector only. The IA would have benefited from better illustrating if, and in case how, the preferred option would take advantage from the existing, or forthcoming, legislation in establishing the envisaged enabling framework for cross-border cooperation on renewables. The IA does not discuss social or environmental impacts of the proposed measures and economic impacts are discussed for the energy sector only. Potential impacts on SMEs are not discussed, although SMEs might have deserved some analysis considering the specific objectives of the trans-European networks for the digital sector. An analysis regarding the impact on competitiveness appears to be missing as well. The final version of the IA appears to have addressed almost entirely the improvements requested by the Regulatory Scrutiny Board.

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

[Workshop: The European Parliament and the new external financing instruments](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 05-11-2018

Autor externo Marie-Cécile CADILHAC, Dr Alexei JONES, Senior Policy Officer in the European Centre for Development Policy Management

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | descargo del presupuesto | difusión de la información de la UE | déficit democrático | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco financiero plurianual | papel internacional de la UE | Parlamento Europeo | política económica | presupuesto | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The workshop hosted discussions on the European Parliament and the current external actions instruments, as well as on the role of the European Parliament under the new proposal for a Neighbourhood, development and international cooperation instrument.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[European high-performance computing joint undertaking](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-10-2018

Autor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Industria | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | computación en nube | construcción europea | cooperación científica | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empresa común europea | estudio de impacto | informática | informática y tratamiento de datos | innovación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación aplicada | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | nueva tecnología | política de cooperación | política de investigación de la UE | procedimiento consultivo | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | software | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Following a declaration made by seven EU Member States in March 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal to establish a joint undertaking for high-performance computing (HPC) under Article 187 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) on 11 January 2018. The proposed regulation would establish the joint undertaking for the period to 31 December 2026, and provide it with €486 million in EU funds from the Horizon 2020 and Connecting Europe Facility programmes as well as an equivalent contribution from the participating countries. The joint undertaking would be charged with the joint procurement of two pre-exascale supercomputers for the Union. It would also implement an HPC research and innovation programme to support the European HPC ecosystem in developing technologies to reach exascale performance by 2022-2023. The European Parliament, adopted its opinion during the July 2018 plenary session, and the Council adopted the text on 28 September 2018. The Council Regulation was published in the Official Journal of 8 October and entered into force on 28 October 2018. Third edition of a Briefing originally drafted by Vincent Reillon. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Creative Europe Programme \(2014 to 2020\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-10-2018

Autor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Ámbito político Cultura | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | CIENCIA | comunicación | construcción europea | cooperación cultural | cultura y religión | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | humanidades | industria cultural | pluralismo cultural | política de cooperación | política lingüística | producción audiovisual | programa de la UE | promoción cultural | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study provides an up-to-date evaluation of the implementation of the selected smaller and bigger actions within the Creative Europe programme (2014 to 2020) with focus on the European dimension and European added value of the undertaken actions as well as their visibility.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Establishing the InvestEU programme](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-10-2018

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | base de datos | competitividad | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | digitalización | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | informática y tratamiento de datos | innovación | inversión | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | mercado único | organización de la empresa | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Building on the Investment Plan for Europe, the Commission proposes to create the InvestEU programme, which would bring various existing EU financial instruments into a single structure. This would contribute to the cross-cutting MFF objectives (simplification, flexibility, synergies, coherence) and to the budgetary aim of 'doing more with less'. This proposal, which would seek to mobilise public and private investments to reduce investment gaps, is based on the stakeholder consultation and different ex post evaluations of the programmes having relevancy for the InvestEU programme. The IA accompanying the proposal provides a thorough description of the challenges in investment, comprising both qualitative and quantitative elements, and links the proposed measures to the identified challenges. The IA discusses also risks and mitigating measures, although the risks and risk management could perhaps have elaborated in more detail. As regards alternative options, the IA discusses some options (implementing partners, organisation of governance, blending and combinations of the support) but does not provide an assessment and comparison of various options as is normally required under the better regulation guidelines. It would have benefited the analysis if the assessment of the expected competitiveness, economic, social and environmental impacts had been more elaborated as in this respect the IA is not very informative.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reform Support Programme](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-10-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ajuste estructural | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | convergencia económica | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instrumento financiero de la UE | país no participante | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | reforma administrativa | reforma institucional | relaciones monetarias | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Among the legislative proposals for the spending programmes of the MFF 2021-2027, the European Commission has proposed to establish a Reform Support Programme for structural reforms. The IA accompanying the proposal provides a good review of the baseline scenario, the problem to tackle and the objectives to achieve. However, it concentrates on the expected positive effects of the programme, rather than assessing thoroughly the impacts of alternative options against the baseline scenario like a standard IA. The presentation of the delivery mechanisms is mostly qualitative, with a couple of quantified references that could have been better explained and substantiated. The IA remains vague on the precise scope of the voluntary programme and several implementation details and implies that its impacts depend to a large extent on the implementation by the Member States, which makes an ex-ante assessment challenging.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 19-10-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria | comercialización | comercialización | Comisión PE | control sanitario | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio de producción agrícola | pesticida | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | producto químico | protección del medio ambiente | química | Reglamento CE | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study presents the results of evaluation of the implementation of the Directive 2009/128/EC establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides. The study was outsourced and prepared by a consortium led by ÖIR GmbH, in collaboration with Arcadia International, t33 and external experts. The study covers the implementation of the directive as a whole. Furthermore, it concentrates on the implementation of the integrated pest management principles in the individual Member States. In addition, it also provides an analysis concerning of a the development of harmonised risk indicators, the imposition of limitation and bans of on the usage of pesticides in sensitive specific sensitive areas, and the impacts that of the use of pesticides has on drinking water. The analysis is accompanied by recommendations on how to improve the implementation processes.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Implementation and functioning of the '.eu' top level domain name](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-10-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Ciberseguridad | análisis económico | comunicación | construcción europea | dirección de Internet | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | especificación técnica | estudio de impacto | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | mercado único digital | Oficina de Propiedad Intelectual de la Unión Europea | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | símbolo europeo | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The scope of the problem could have been defined in more precise terms. Furthermore, it remains unclear how the proposed options could help achieve one of the two general objectives of the initiative namely enabling or building an online European identity as the options (including the preferred one) are mostly concerned with the technical improvements of the regulatory framework. Stakeholder views do not appear to be fully reflected in the report and it is unclear how they fed into the IA. A more thorough integration of the recommendations of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board, which appear to be only partially addressed, would have benefited the quality if the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-10-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ayuda de preadhesión | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | instrumento financiero de la UE | integración europea | país tercero | países y territorios de ultramar | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad nuclear | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen As part of the group of specific IAs accompanying the MFF proposals, this IA provides a detailed overview of the proposed regulation establishing the new NDICI focusing on the main considerations behind the large-scale overhaul of the existing financial framework in the field of EU external policy. The Commission has engaged broadly with a wide range of stakeholders and did a thorough stock-taking through a mid-term review of ten existing instruments. However as alternative options are not elaborated beyond a brief comparison of advantages and risks of merging the existing instruments into a broader one, it remains rather difficult to fully assess the proposed merger of different instruments as the only option available. Finally, a clearer account of how the stakeholder views fed into the analysis and a more thorough response to the scrutiny of the RSB, would have benefited this impact assessment.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Singapore trade and investment agreements closer to conclusion](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-10-2018

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave acuerdo bilateral | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | competencia institucional | competencia institucional (UE) | competencias de los Estados miembros | comunicación | consulta pública | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dictamen del Tribunal de Justicia (UE) | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión directa | inversión extranjera | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Singapur | Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen On 18 April 2018, the European Commission proposed to the Council of the EU to sign and conclude two agreements with Singapore. These agreements were created by dividing the free trade agreement reached between the EU and Singapore (EUSFTA) in 2014, but not ratified, into separate trade and investment protection agreements. When presenting the agreements, the Commission underlined that they demonstrate the commitment of Singapore and the EU to fair trade and open markets. The Council of the EU is expected to authorise the signature of the agreements in October 2018. The Commission aims to have the trade agreement come into effect before the end of its mandate in 2019, after its approval by the Council and the European Parliament. Singapore will be the first member state of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to sign bilateral trade and investment agreements with the EU. The EU views bilateral agreements with ASEAN members as steps towards achieving the final objective of a region-to-region trade and investment agreement with ASEAN. Therefore, the EU Singapore agreements are considered a reference as regards the EU's ambition to conclude trade and investment agreements with other ASEAN members. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 607.255, June 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Launching the Digital Europe Programme](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-10-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política de investigación

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | digitalización | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informatización | informática y tratamiento de datos | innovación | inteligencia artificial | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | seguridad informática | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tratamiento de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Despite its strong position in science, research and innovation, Europe lags behind when it comes to deploying digital capacities and taking up advanced digital technologies. That's why the European Commission proposed a new programme - the Digital Europe Programme - to support the deployment and optimal use of the digital capacities that underpin innovation in areas of public interest and business. This briefing provides you with an appraisal of the quality of the impact assessment, which accompanies the Commission's proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regulation \(EC\) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 03-10-2018

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | bienestar de los animales | certificado sanitario | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | inspección veterinaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de los transportes | política agraria | política arancelaria | política del medio ambiente | protección de los animales | Reglamento CE | transporte de animales | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Regulation (EC) 1/2005 lays down common rules for the transport of live vertebrate animals between EU countries in order to prevent injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals. The current EIA looks at the general implementation of the regulation, as well as at some particular elements (data recording, enforcement, fitness for transport). The assessment is based on existing data only et does not represent a complete evaluation of Regulation (EC) 1/2005.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The EU - Japan Economic Partnership Agreement](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 28-09-2018

Autor externo Sonali CHOWDHRY, Marie Curie Visiting Fellow; André SAPIR, Senior Fellow; Alessio TERZI, Affiliate Fellow

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | contrato público | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gobierno de empresa | intercambio comercial | intercambio por países | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión extranjera | Japón | liberación de los intercambios | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | política en materia de cambio climático | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This report independently assesses the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. We find that the EPA establishes an ambitious framework to further liberalise and better organise trade, covering goods, services, intellectual property and investment, tariff- and non-tariff measures, and regulatory cooperation. Given its depth and breadth, and that it is unprecedented in including provisions on corporate governance, SMEs, and climate change, the EPA is set to become a benchmark for future trade agreements. Joining two open economies with high income levels and regulatory standards, the agreement is expected to generate benefits by boosting trade within sectors, minimising sectoral relocation and negative employment effects. Agri-food, textiles and leather products are where the EU can expect to make the greatest gains. Furthermore, the EPA will boost the EU's economic presence and political relevance in the Asia-Pacific area. Going beyond its economic benefits, the agreement also has significant non-economic implications. Reinforced cooperation will enhance the ability of both parties to shape the course of global developments in a manner that better reflects their shared interests and values, such as their commitment to a rule-based global trade system and the fight against global warming.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-09-2018

Autor POPESCU Irina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | aprobación de la ley | captura autorizada | captura por especie | conservación de la pesca | control pesquero | cuota de pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Mar del Norte | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | pesca de altura | pesca sostenible | pescado de mar | política pesquera común | propuesta (UE) | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The European Parliament and Council have adopted a new multiannual plan to manage fisheries in the North Sea and some adjacent maritime areas. The plan covers demersal species (i.e. species living close to the sea bottom). These stocks are exploited by various fishing fleets using various fishing gear, but often catching different species together (mixed fisheries). The North Sea demersal fisheries are conducted by several thousand EU vessels, mainly from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and represent over 70 % of EU catches in this area. The plan introduces new rules on how the catch limits for each stock must be set, so that it is fished sustainably. The ranges within which the catch limits are set are based on the best available scientific advice, and updated regularly to take account of the most recent data. The plan also contains safeguard measures to restore stocks when they fall below safe biological limits, and sets a framework for improved cooperation between the Member States concerned at sea-regional level. Fourth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Jean Weissenberger. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 621.885, May 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Type-approval requirements for the general safety of vehicles](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-09-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave accidente de transporte | análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dispositivo de seguridad | ECONOMÍA | equipo de vehículo | estudio de impacto | homologación | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neumático | norma de seguridad | norma europea | norma medioambiental | norma técnica | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | química | seguridad en carretera | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vehículo de motor

Resumen The European Commission recently issued a legislative proposal to increase the general safety of vehicles. This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the impact assessment accompanying this proposal. The IA provides a thorough problem definition and presents measures to tackle it. However, the link between problem definition and the options could have been more straightforward and the analysis, including numerous simulations and quantifications based on four different models, could have been more transparent and clear. While the IA focuses on the cost for manufacturers on the one side and the societal benefits of prevented or mitigated casualties on the other, it excludes (or only touches upon briefly) other aspects, such as macroeconomic or indirect impacts and the privacy of data as regards the use of new technologies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Regional Development Fund, Cohesion Fund, a cross-border mechanism and Interreg](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-09-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave análisis económico | ayuda regional | cooperación administrativa | cooperación jurídica | cooperación regional | cooperación territorial europea | cooperación transfronteriza | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo regional | desequilibrio regional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | propuesta (UE) | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The European Commission recently issued the legislative proposals for the spending programmes of the MFF 2021-2027, including the legislative package on cohesion policy. Three of these proposals (on the ERDF and the Cohesion fund, on a new mechanism for cross-border cooperation and on Interreg) are covered by one IA. It provides a good description of policy challenges and 'lessons learned' from previous programmes. Potential effects of proposed measures are, however, discussed rather generally, neglecting in particular social, environmental and other specific or indirect impacts. Additional explanations regarding the assumptions (and uncertainties) underlying the analysis would have increased the completeness, precision and accountability of the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Setting CO2 emission performance standards for new heavy-duty vehicles](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-09-2018

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | autobús | carburante | combustible | consumo de energía | contaminación por vehículos automotores | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | industria petrolera | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de los transportes | política del medio ambiente | política energética | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vehículo industrial | vehículo para transporte de cargas pesadas

Resumen This initial appraisal assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment accompanying its proposal for a regulation setting CO2 emission performance standards for some categories of new 'rigid lorries' and 'tractors'. The proposal seeks to contribute to achieving the climate target set by the Paris Agreement, adopted on 12 December 2015, i.e. 'holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels'. In addition, it intends to help Member States achieving the national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets in the road transport sector for the period 2021-2030 set by the 'effort sharing' regulation proposed by the Commission. The appraisal concludes that the impact assessment clearly defines the problems to be addressed, although in a couple of cases only one option is considered (in addition to the baseline). In such cases, the Commission's approach appears not to be entirely in line with the better regulation toolbox. The analysis carried out appears to be sound and well evidenced, providing ample and detailed insight into the issues considered. The analysis of impacts focuses on the economic and environmental dimension, consistently with the manner in which the problems have been defined. Their quantitative assessment is based on three models which, according to the IA, have already been 'successfully' used in previous impact assessment regarding transport, energy and climate policies. The IA appears to have addressed all of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board's recommendations, and the legislative proposal seems to be consistent with the analysis carried out in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cross-border mobility of companies and use of digital solutions in company law](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-09-2018

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acceso a la información | análisis económico | codificación del Derecho de la UE | comunicación | comunicación de datos | concentración económica | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho de sociedades | digitalización | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | forma jurídica de la sociedad | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | mercado único digital | organización de la empresa | propuesta (UE) | registro de sociedad mercantil | sociedad de capital | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In order to facilitate the freedom of establishment for companies, the Commission is proposing rules regarding the use of digital tools and processes throughout companies' lifecycles and rules regarding cross-border conversions, mergers and divisions. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposals observes that the impact assessment is very wide in scope and hence quite complex, but nevertheless manages to make a persuasive case to back the regulatory action being proposed

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

[Setting minimum requirements for water reuse](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-09-2018

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | agua residual | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consumo de agua | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | explotación agrícola de la tierra | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | irrigación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | necesidades de agua | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | recurso hidráulico | salud pública | sanidad | suministro de agua | tratamiento del agua | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | utilización del agua

Resumen The Commission proposal aims to increase the uptake of water reuse for agricultural irrigation. The supporting impact assessment (IA) is based on extensive data and analysis. The range of options, the scope and the analysis of impacts, and the stakeholder consultation seem to have been done in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines. However, the objectives set in the IA are not time-bound, nor measurable. Furthermore, proportionality of the options and the presentation of the problem could be improved.

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

[Streamlining measures for advancing the realisation of the Trans-European Transport Network](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-08-2018

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | organización de los transportes | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | procedimiento administrativo | propuesta (UE) | proyecto de interés común | red de transportes | red transeuropea | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Removing obstacles to investments in infrastructure projects, like the Trans-European Transport network (TEN-T), contributes to the Investment Plan for Europe. The European Commission recently issued a legislative proposal to streamline measures for advancing realisation of the TEN-T, as problems concerning delays and legal uncertainties impact on the effective completion. This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment accompanying the above-mentioned proposal and assesses in particular to what extent the requirements of the Commission's own Better Regulation Guidelines have been respected. Overall, the impact assessment appears to provide a comprehensive problem analysis and to link it with objectives and options. However, some issues could have been further explained and the objectives could have been more specific. Greater attention could also have been given to the initiative's impact on SMEs and more detailed information provided about the respondents in the consultation process.

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

[Cross-border distribution of collective investment funds](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-08-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Autoridad Europea de Valores y Mercados | colocación de capitales | comercialización | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | fondo de inversión alternativo | fondo OICVM | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | propuesta (UE) | región y política regional | reglamentación financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission recently issued a legislative proposal to increase cross-border distribution of investment funds. This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the impact assessment accompanying the Commission's proposal. Based on both internal and some external sources, as well as several stakeholder consultations, the impact assessment provides useful information, but lacks coherence and transparency. It acknowledges some limitations, citing lack of data and the influence of other factors, which are out of the scope of the impact assessment. The range of proposed policy options is rather limited for some areas. The impact assessment focuses on average cost effects for asset managers (and for competent authorities), without taking into account social or territorial implications and without analysing, for instance, the effects on SMEs or on the EU27 after Brexit.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Security of ID cards and of residence documents issued to EU citizens and their families](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-07-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Seguridad y defensa | Transporte | Turismo

Palabra clave análisis económico | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | ciudadano de la UE | ciudadanía europea | construcción europea | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derecho de residencia | Derecho internacional | derechos y libertades | documento de identidad | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | extranjero | frontera exterior de la UE | informática y tratamiento de datos | libertad de circulación | libre circulación de personas | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Currently, there are at least 86 different versions of ID cards, and 181 types of residence documents in circulation in the EU. The format and minimum standards for ID cards and residence documents is not regulated on EU level. In order to strengthen the security features of ID cards and residence documents of EU citizens and their non-EU family members, the European Commission published a legislative proposal. The impact assessment accompanying this proposal clearly explains the problems currently encountered, and proposes adequate solutions. The Commission used different sources to substantiate the impact assessment and also undertook several stakeholder consultation activities. However, it is not systematically indicated which stakeholder group prefers which specific option. At times the impact assessment displays a lack of quantification, about which the Commission is open. More detailed information on the safeguards regarding the fundamental rights impact would have been desirable.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European production and preservation orders and the appointment of legal representatives for gathering electronic evidence](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-07-2018

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acción penal | análisis económico | comercialización | comunicación | cooperación transfronteriza | criminalidad informática | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | justicia | política de cooperación | prestación de servicios | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | prueba electrónica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | testimonio | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA provides a comprehensive description of the problem and the options are clearly linked to the objectives and the problem definition. It would have benefited the analysis if coherence and complementarity between this initiative and other proposed EU legislation would have been further explained. Moreover, stakeholders' views are mentioned in a rather general way throughout the IA report and also, the problem drivers are not evenly discussed. It is to be noted that the proposed Regulation does not entirely follow the IA as it does not include legislative measures on direct access and access to databases, and on the other hand, it includes additional conditions for issuing a European Production Order.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Improving road infrastructure safety management](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-07-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Transporte

Palabra clave accidente de transporte | análisis económico | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | infraestructura de transportes | organización de los transportes | política común de transportes | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | red de carreteras | red de transportes | red transeuropea | seguridad en carretera | señalización | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | tráfico rodado | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In order to improve the EU road safety and substantially reduce road deaths, several measures were taken at the EU level. A general policy document was adopted in 2010, when the European Commission published the Road Safety Programme 2011-2020. The current revision of the road safety management procedures was triggered by the fact that the progress in the reduction of road fatalities stalled and that the existing road security measures needed to be adapted to changes in mobility resulting from societal trends and technological developments. The impact assessment accompanying this proposal clearly explains the problems currently encountered, and proposes adequate solutions. The Commission used different sources to substantiate the impact assessment and also undertook several stakeholder consultation activities. However, some parts of the IA do not entirely follow the requirements of the Better Regulation Guidelines in that it does not set sufficiently specific and time-bound objectives. More detailed information on proportionality and publication of the support study would have also been desirable.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impact Assessment of possible action at EU level for an open, efficient and independent EU administration](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-07-2018

Autor externo EPRS, DG

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos

Palabra clave acción de la UE | análisis económico | construcción europea | código de conducta | deontología profesional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | gobernanza | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The fragmentation of EU administrative law impinges on the EU's ability to consistently uphold standards of good governance and administration, as well as to protect citizens' rights when they interact with the administration. The impact assessment analyses what action could be taken to guarantee an open, efficient and independent EU administration. It compares the option of "doing nothing" with two alternative policy options. The study concludes that adopting a regulatory framework for administrative procedures would be the preferred option, since it would lead to clear advantages in terms of cost savings for the public, as well as the accessibility, transparency, legal certainty and predictability as well as the legitimacy of, and trust in, EU institutions. It would also compliment the transition of the EU administration towards e-government and e-administration tools.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Revision of the Explosives Precursors Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-07-2018

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | autorización de venta | comercialización | comercio internacional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | explosivo | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de comercialización | política comercial | producto químico | propuesta (UE) | protección civil | química | restricción de los intercambios | sustancia peligrosa | terrorismo | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Explosives precursors can be found in various chemical products used by consumers, general professional users, and industrial users, for example, in detergents, fertilisers, special fuels, lubricants and greases, water treatment chemicals. They can be used by terrorists to produce home-made explosives (HME). In April 2018 the European Commission put forward a proposal for a new regulation, accompanied by an impact assessment (IA) and an evaluation, which have been performed at the same time. The IA has attempted to provide a rather detailed, albeit mainly qualitative, analysis of the various types of impacts, disregarding some limitations to obtain data, such as a risk of exposing vulnerabilities in Member States and of jeopardising ongoing investigations and prosecutions. The IA notes that many SMEs are not part of the EU level industry associations, which have been consulted while drafting the ex-post evaluation. A question arises if the SMEs have been targeted at the stakeholder consultation in any other way, which appears not to be the case. The public consultation took less than 12 weeks, which is not in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines.

Briefing [EN](#)

Marine litter: single-use plastics and fishing gear

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-07-2018

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | bien no duradero | consumo | contaminación marina | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | gestión de residuos | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | industria pesquera | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra la contaminación | materia plástica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pesca | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | química | residuo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission proposal aims to reduce the environmental harm from single-use plastics and fishing gear. The supporting impact assessment (IA) does not discuss the impacts on innovation, research and development or the feasibility for businesses to invest into alternative materials. The IA only briefly touches upon the implications for SMEs and does not explain why the open public consultation ran for 8 weeks instead of the 12 weeks. Finally, the proposal misses certain measures foreseen under the preferred option and contains measures not foreseen in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Levelling off European cross-border payments in euros

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-07-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banca electrónica | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gastos bancarios | gestión contable | instituciones financieras y de crédito | institución financiera | libre circulación de capitales | mercado único | pago | pago intra-UE | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | relaciones monetarias | servicios financieros | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona euro

Resumen While the overall argument in favour of cheaper cross-border payments across the euro and non-euro Member States appears sensible, this impact assessment could have been stronger in terms of discussing the specifics of the financial infrastructure in non-euro Member States and the shortcomings of the cross-border payments market related to these specifics. A more detailed comparison of options including the economic impacts (particularly as related to SMEs) would have been helpful, as would be a more substantiated analysis of the feasibility of the envisaged monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cross-border parcel delivery services

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-07-2018

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | distribución | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | entrega | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | flete | frontera interior de la UE | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | mercado único digital | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | prestación de servicios | reglamento (UE) | servicio postal | servicio universal | transporte de mercancías | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen High prices and the inconvenience of cross-border parcel delivery have been identified as being among the main obstacles to greater uptake of e-commerce among European consumers and retailers. Research shows that current cross-border parcel delivery prices charged by universal service providers can be almost five times higher than domestic parcel delivery prices. To remedy the situation, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal on cross-border parcel delivery services as part of its May 2016 e-commerce package. The proposal's aim was to contribute to a reduction in delivery prices through increased price transparency and improved regulatory oversight. The final act was signed in April 2018, following a compromise agreement between Parliament and the Council reached in December 2017. The new regulation will enable consumers and businesses to compare parcel delivery prices on a dedicated website, while national regulatory authorities will be provided with greater powers to monitor cross-border tariffs and assess those they consider to be unreasonably high. Fourth edition, based on an original briefing by Jana Valant. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Motor vehicles: new approval and market surveillance rules](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-07-2018

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | automóvil | certificación comunitaria | contaminación por vehículos automotores | derechos de emisión de la UE | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ensayo | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma técnica | organización de los transportes | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | vehículo de motor | vigilancia del mercado

Resumen The automotive industry is a major player in the European economy, accounting for 6.4% of gross domestic product and 2.3 million jobs in the European Union (EU). In September 2015, the Volkswagen (VW) case highlighted weaknesses in the implementation of type-approval rules for motor vehicles in the European Union, in particular as regards standards on emissions of air pollutants and carbon dioxide. In 2016, as part of preparations from previous years but also in response to the VW case, the European Commission proposed strengthening the type-approval system for motor vehicles. Its goal is to ensure effective enforcement of rules (including through market surveillance), to strengthen the quality and independence of technical tests and to introduce EU oversight on the type-approval process. After completion of the legislative procedure, the final act was signed on 30 May 2018. The regulation will apply from 1 September 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Unfair trading practices in the food supply chain](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-07-2018

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave abastecimiento | análisis económico | cadena comercial | cláusula abusiva | competencia | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | distribución | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | industria alimentaria | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | pequeña y mediana empresa | producto perecedero | productos alimenticios | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | proveedor | restricción de la competencia | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission proposal aims to strengthen the resilience of weaker operators in the food supply chain and improve its functioning. The supporting impact assessment appears to be substantially constrained by the limited evidence base. The data on the scale of the problem seems limited and precise quantifications of costs and benefits of the option packages was not feasible. The stakeholder consultation activities, on the other hand, have largely followed the requirements of the Better Regulation Guidelines.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Modernising trade defence instruments](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-07-2018

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Comercio internacional | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercio internacional | competencia | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos antidumping | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | medida antidumping | país tercero | política de cooperación | procedimiento antisubvención | producto originario | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Trade defence instruments (TDIs) play a vital role in countering unfair trade practices from third countries and in levelling the playing field for EU companies, notably in times of mounting global overcapacity in a number of sectors. In April 2013, the Commission adopted a proposal to modernise the EU's basic Anti dumping and Anti-subsidy (AD/AS) Regulations. The reform was intended to enhance the transparency and predictability of investigations and increase the effectiveness and enforcement of AD/AS measures. Parliament adopted its position on the proposal in 2014, but the procedure was deadlocked in the Council until November 2016. Following interinstitutional negotiations, a political agreement was achieved in December 2017. After the Council's adoption of its first-reading position in April 2018, the text was formally adopted by Parliament in May 2018. In 2016, the legislative procedure on the reform of the methodology for calculating AD duties was launched as a second pillar of the TDI reform. See also our 'EU Legislation in progress' briefing on that proposal: Protection from dumped and subsidised imports. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposures](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-07-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | banco | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | inspección bancaria | instituciones financieras y de crédito | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | política crediticia | programa de actuación | propuesta (UE) | préstamo | riesgo financiero | sistema bancario | solvencia | unión bancaria de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In March 2018, the European Commission presented a proposal to introduce statutory backstops for 'non-performing exposures'. These concern loans, debt securities or certain overdue off-balance-sheet items. Since the financial crisis, the EU has aimed to address the high numbers of these non-performing exposures, including in particular non-performing loans, as they risk destabilising the financial sector and thereby the EU economy. This briefing provides an initial appraisal of the quality of the impact assessment accompanying the Commission proposal

Briefing [EN](#)

[Protection of workers from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens: third proposal](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-06-2018

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Empleo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | compuesto químico | condiciones y organización del trabajo | cáncer | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad profesional | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de seguridad | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | química | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | sanidad laboral | sustancia cancerígena | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a third revision of the carcinogens and mutagens Directive 2004/37/EC clearly defines the problem to be addressed. However, it would have benefited from providing more comprehensive explanations of its evolution without EU action. The objectives appear to be relevant, sufficiently measurable, achievable, though not time-bound. The IA considers a wide range of options, and those retained for further assessment appear to be reasonable, and consistent with the approach followed in two previous amendments of the directive. The analysis of impacts focuses on the economic and social dimension, mainly health, consistently with the manner in which the problem has been defined. Environmental impacts are assessed to be broadly negligible: considering that the IA is dealing with carcinogenic chemical substances, this would have perhaps required further justification. The IA acknowledges a general issue regarding, inter alia, the availability of data on the number of workers exposed, and the scarce and not always sufficiently robust epidemiological evidence. The methodological annex does not provide information regarding how the multi criteria analysis has been performed. Finally, the IA appears to have addressed most of the RSB's recommendations and the legislative proposal appears to be consistent with the analysis carried out in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Access to financial data by law enforcement authorities](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-06-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación policial | cooperación transfronteriza | crimen organizado | delito económico | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | estudio de impacto | Europol | información y tratamiento de la información | inspección bancaria | instituciones financieras y de crédito | intercambio de información | libre circulación de capitales | lucha contra el crimen | política de cooperación | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | terrorismo | transacción financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen Groups committing serious crimes, including terrorists, often operate cross-border and their funds are usually located across the EU Member States or outside of the EU. The Commission proposal aims to improve the sharing financial information among national law enforcement authorities and financial intelligence units to prevent and fight crime and terrorism. The impact assessment accompanying the proposal examined comprehensively the problems encountered by law enforcement authorities and financial intelligence units, and made a real attempt to analyse the impacts of the proposed measures. A more thorough analysis of the safeguards on fundamental rights would have been useful. The Commission admits that the calculations of costs and benefits were limited due to a lack of data. Finally, the overall preferred option remains unclear.

Briefing [EN](#)

[New EU insolvency rules give troubled businesses a chance to start anew](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-06-2018

Autor STAMEGNA CARLA

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | ayuda a la reestructuración | ayuda a las empresas | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho de sociedades | ECONOMÍA | empresa en crisis | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | liquidación de sociedad mercantil | organización de la empresa | política económica | propuesta (UE) | solvencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In 2012, the Commission proposed to recast the 2000 Insolvency Regulation in order to address the cross-border aspects of insolvency in the EU. Adopted in 2015, the recast regulation introduced clear rules on the jurisdiction and law applicable to a debtor's insolvency proceedings and made mandatory the recognition of those proceedings in other EU Member States. Its remit was expanded to include not only bankruptcy but also hybrid and pre-insolvency proceedings, as well as debt discharges and debt adjustments for natural persons (consumers and sole traders). In late 2016, as a further step and a follow up to the Insolvency Recommendation of 2014, the Commission proposed to adopt a directive on business restructuring, which would provide new legal tools to rescue viable businesses in distress and give honest but bankrupt entrepreneurs a second chance. The proposal focuses on three key elements: common principles on early restructuring tools, which would help companies to continue operating and preserve jobs; rules to allow entrepreneurs to benefit from a second chance through a discharge of debt; and targeted measures allowing Member States to increase the efficiency of insolvency, restructuring and discharge procedures. The initiative is a key deliverable under the capital markets union action plan. It will also contribute substantially to addressing the high levels of non-performing loans in banks' balance sheets. The draft report was presented to the Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) in September 2017. In May 2018 the Council reached agreement on part of the proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Strengthening EU cooperation on health technology assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-06-2018

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Salud pública

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciencias médicas | cooperación científica | cooperación transfronteriza | cuidado de la salud | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos del enfermo | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | evaluación tecnológica | información y tratamiento de la información | innovación | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | material médico-quirúrgico | política comercial | política de cooperación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | salud pública | sanidad | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The impact assessment (IA) accompanying the Commission proposal on strengthening EU cooperation on Health Technology Assessment clearly defines the problem, as well as the general and specific objectives. However, the IA does not appear to have succeeded in presenting a very convincing range of options. The analysis of impacts focuses on the economic dimension, which is consistent with the manner in which the problems have been defined. In light of the reported concentration of SMEs in the medical technologies sector (95 %), more emphasis could have been put on analysing the impacts of the retained options on them. The stakeholders' views have been illustrated in a satisfactory way. The evidence included or referenced in the IA is copious and up to date. The IA appears to have addressed most of the RSB's recommendations. Finally, the legislative proposal appears to be consistent with the analysis carried out in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Fostering cross-border investment – Law applicable to the third-party effects of assignments of claims](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-06-2018

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | créditos por cobrar | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional privado | Derecho mercantil | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | facturación | gestión contable | instrumento financiero | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | política comercial | principio de seguridad jurídica | propuesta (UE) | región y política regional | solvencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission is proposing to harmonise the conflict of law rules in regard to the applicable national law applicable to third-party effects in the case of cross-border assignments of rights. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal observes that the impact assessment is characterised by a lack of quantitative evidence and this is acknowledged explained by the impact assessment itself. The IA, however, still seems to make a reasonable case for the proposal on the basis mostly of legal analysis and supported by anecdotal evidence gathered through the stakeholder consultation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[FTA negotiations to start with Australia and New Zealand](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-06-2018

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Australia | comercialización | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contratación pública | denominación de origen | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión de la UE | inversión en el extranjero | liberación de los intercambios | Nueva Zelanda | política comercial | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 22 May 2018, the Council authorised the Commission to negotiate free trade agreements (FTAs) with Australia and New Zealand, and adopted the related negotiating directives. The FTAs will mainly focus on further reducing existing trade obstacles, eliminating custom duties on goods, and improving access for services and public procurement in Australia and New Zealand. The first negotiation rounds are expected to take place in July 2018, and the Commission aims to conclude negotiations before the end of its term in late 2019.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[European crowdfunding service providers for business](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-05-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | capital para la fase inicial | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empresa naciente | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | innovación | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libre circulación de capitales | micromecenazgo | pequeña y mediana empresa | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | servicios financieros | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, published on 8 March 2018 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON). The strengthening of the capital markets to boost long-term investment in the EU is a priority EU goal. In this context, the Commission's 2017 mid-term review of the capital markets union (CMU) action plan noted that access to finance for small, innovative businesses is a challenge in all EU countries, even those where access to bank finance has remained stable during the financial crisis. Start-ups and other unlisted firms lack risk finance to invest in innovation and growth, in particular in the early stages of their development (IA, p. 6, 8). In view of closing this gap and complementing bank financing, the Commission supports alternative sources of financing, including technology-enabled financial services, the largest part of which consists in crowdfunding. In this context, crowdfunding is defined as an 'open call for the collecting of resources ... from the wider public through an internet-based platform for a specific project' (IA, p. 8). A 2016 Commission staff working document noted that crowdfunding has been developing rapidly since 2013, but remained concentrated in a few EU countries, with 81 % market share in the United Kingdom (UK) (IA, p. 16). Some Member States introduced national rules to regulate their online platforms and/or apply elements of existing EU legislation on financial services to specific types of crowdfunding, while others leave some aspects of the activity unregulated. This regulatory patchwork hinders cross-border crowdfunding and creates considerable market fragmentation (IA, pp. 26-30).

Briefing [EN](#)

[Multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-05-2018

Autor POPESCU Irina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | captura autorizada | captura por especie | conservación de la pesca | control pesquero | cuota de pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Mar del Norte | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | pesca de altura | pesca sostenible | pescado de mar | política pesquera común | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Parliament is due to vote on a provisional agreement with the Council on a legislative proposal for a multiannual plan to manage fisheries in the North Sea and some adjacent maritime areas. The plan would cover demersal species (i.e. species living close to the sea bottom). These stocks are exploited by various fishing fleets using various fishing gear but often catching different species together (mixed fisheries). Demersal fisheries, conducted by several thousand EU vessels, represent over 70 % of EU catches in this area. After the adoption of a plan concerning the Baltic Sea, this multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries is the second management plan proposed by the European Commission since the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy agreed at the end of 2013. Such multiannual tools are essential for the sustainable exploitation of marine resources and offer better predictability on catches allowed to fishermen over time. They also set a framework for improved cooperation between the Member States concerned at sea-regional level. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 608.662, September 2017, drafted by Jean Weissenberger.
"A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

[A framework for EU covered bonds](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-05-2018

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Autor externo -

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Autoridad Bancaria Europea | caja hipotecaria | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | emisión de valores | entidad de crédito | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | inversión | libre circulación de capitales | liquidez | mercado de capitales | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | sociedad de inversión | supervisión financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor de renta fija

Resumen The Commission proposed a legislative framework for covered bonds. The supporting impact assessment (IA) provided a coherent problem analysis and the corresponding set of objectives. The impacts analysis focused mainly on the costs and benefits of enhancing the Capital Markets Union potential. However, the IA did not assess the options in terms of their proportionality and did not check the subsidiarity or proportionality of the regulatory options.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Labour Authority: Workshop summary report](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-05-2018

Autor KRAATZ Susanne

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | cooperación transfronteriza | dimensión transfronteriza | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | funcionamiento institucional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gobernanza | información y tratamiento de la información | iniciativa de la UE | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de trabajadores | mercado laboral | mercado único | movilidad de la mano de obra | oficina de empleo | organismo de la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | simplificación de las formalidades | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing gives a summary of presentations and discussions from the workshop "European Labour Authority" held on 24 May 2018 at request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee. This combined an exchange on the Commission Impact Assessment and on the Initial Appraisal by the European Parliament with a panel of experts focusing on different dimensions: Enhanced enforcement, social security coordination, support for labour mobility (EURES), profile and governance of the planned new agency.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Rates of value added tax](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-04-2018

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | bienes y servicios | comercialización | consumo | deducción fiscal | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | prestación de servicios | propuesta (UE) | recaudación de impuestos | tipo del IVA | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 18 January 2018 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. The proposal amends Directive 2006/112/EC (hereafter the VAT Directive), which sets out the rules governing the current temporary VAT system (dating from 1993), which are currently based on the principle of origin. When the Council adopted the common system of value added tax in 1967, the commitment was made to create a definitive VAT system operating within the European Community.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Strengthening the market surveillance of products](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-03-2018

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | autorización de venta | calidad del producto | comercialización | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | norma de calidad | norma de comercialización | política comercial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | seguridad del producto | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia a la importación | vigilancia del mercado

Resumen An initial appraisal of the impact assessment suggests that methodological strengths outweigh the weaknesses in this overall convincing analysis. This impact assessment is underpinned by a substantial body of work and clearly shows expertise. Nonetheless, the impact assessment could have provided more information on the links with two pending legislative procedures. Its presentation could have further facilitated consideration of the choices made by the Commission.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Aplicación de la Directiva 2011/77/UE: plazo de protección del derecho de autor](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-03-2018

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Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Industria

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | creación artística | cultura y religión | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | directiva (UE) | disco | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | investigación y propiedad intelectual | música | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | profesión artística | propiedad literaria y artística | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El objetivo del presente estudio, encargado por el Departamento Temático de Derechos de los Ciudadanos y Asuntos Constitucionales a petición de la Comisión JURI, es examinar la situación actual de la aplicación de la Directiva, y llevar a cabo una revisión en profundidad de las prácticas en los Estados miembros seleccionados. El estudio presenta un breve resumen del marco internacional en relación con el plazo de protección de los artistas intérpretes o ejecutantes y los productores de fonogramas, y analiza los principales objetivos y disposiciones de la Directiva de ampliación de plazo. Analiza en profundidad la ejecución y las prácticas en siete Estados miembros seleccionados, y determina las mejores prácticas que pueden servir de modelo para otros Estados miembros de la UE. Además, los efectos a largo plazo de la Directiva se tienen en consideración, tanto dentro de la UE (en relación con las políticas pertinentes de la UE) como fuera de la UE (en relación con sus principales socios comerciales).

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Transparent and predictable working conditions](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-02-2018

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Empleo | Política social

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | comunicación | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | consulta pública | contrato de trabajo | convenio colectivo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | despido | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estudio de impacto | información de los trabajadores | período de prueba | política de empleo de la UE | propuesta (UE) | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 21 December 2017 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs. The proposal updates and replaces Directive 91/533/EEC (the Written Statement Directive, hereafter WSD), which gives employees the right to be notified in writing of the essential aspects of their contract or employment relationship. Taking into account that the labour market has evolved and new forms of work have developed in recent years, the REFIT evaluation of the WSD found that there is a need to modernise and complement the existing obligations to inform workers of their working conditions, and to create minimum standards to ensure that each worker benefits from more clarity regarding his/her working terms, irrespective of the type of employment relationship they have. According to the IA, the initiative would set a framework within which new forms of work could develop, offering fairer protection for workers, a clearer legal framework and a more level playing field for companies in the internal market (IA, pp. 6-7). The proposal, which is part of the 2018 Commission work programme, is a follow-up to the European Pillar of Social Rights. In line with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the Commission conducted a two-stage consultation with the social partners on the revision of the WSD. There was no agreement among the social partners to enter into direct negotiations on concluding an EU-level agreement. The European Parliament has stressed the need to address the developments of the labour market and protect workers in all forms of employment. It has called for a framework directive on decent working conditions and for a revision of the WSD to take account of new forms of employment.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Value added tax: Administrative cooperation and combating fraud](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-02-2018

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | base imponible | comercialización | deducción fiscal | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | distribución | ECONOMÍA | entrega | estudio de impacto | exención fiscal | fiscalidad | fraude | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | IVA | prestación de servicios | procedimiento consultivo | procedimiento legislativo | propuesta (UE) | recaudación de impuestos | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This proposal was part of a package of proposed EU legislation that aims to modernise the VAT regime for cross-border B2C e-commerce. It provides the basis for the underlying IT infrastructure and the necessary cooperation by Member States to ensure the success of the extension of the mini-one-stop-shop (MOSS). It contains provisions relating to – among other things – the exchange of information between competent authorities of Member States, and the control of transactions and taxable persons, as well as Member States granting to the Commission access to statistical information contained in their electronic systems. The regulation, significantly amended, was adopted by the Council – after consulting the European Parliament – on 5 December 2017. It is accompanied by Council Directive 2017/2455, which amends Directive 2006/112/EC and Directive 2009/132/EC as regards certain value added tax obligations for supplies of services and distance sales of goods; see our separate briefing on this dossier – 2016/0370(CNS). Final edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[New rules for managing the EU external fishing fleet](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-02-2018

Autor POPESCU Irina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Pesca

Palabra clave acuerdo pesquero | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | aprobación de la ley | competencia | competencias de los Estados miembros | criterio de elegibilidad | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | flota pesquera | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Parlamento Europeo | pesca | pesca sostenible | política de competencia | política del medio ambiente | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | rastreabilidad | reglamento (UE) | regulación de la pesca | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen The European Parliament and the Council have adopted a new Regulation on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets, which replaces the 'Fishing Authorisations Regulation' 1006/2008, and covers all EU vessels fishing outside EU waters, as well as third-country vessels fishing in EU waters. The regulation revised the system of issuing and managing fishing authorisations, so as to improve monitoring and transparency of the EU external fishing fleet. It extended the scope of the authorisation system to include practices such as private agreements between EU companies and third countries, and abusive reflagging operations. Member States are required to authorise fishing vessels using common eligibility criteria, complemented by specific conditions depending on the nature of the authorisation. Part of the electronic fishing authorisations register, showing who fishes for what and where, will for the first time be publicly accessible. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 608.651, July 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Consumer Protection Cooperation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-02-2018

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis comparativo | análisis económico | comercialización | comercio al por menor | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | distribución | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empresa de servicios | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | información al consumidor | información comercial | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | Reglamento CE | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission estimates that the detriment to consumers caused by non-compliance with basic EU consumer rules in certain cross-border online markets and also by inefficient cross-border enforcement amounts to €770 million per year. To remedy this, in May 2016 the Commission presented a legislative proposal to review the existing rules on consumer protection cooperation between enforcement authorities as part of its e-commerce package. The aim was to clarify the rules, give more powers to national enforcement authorities and improve their coordination, primarily to enable them to address unlawful online practices. Parliament and Council reached agreement on the proposal in June 2017, and formally adopted it in November. The new regulation covers ongoing infringements and those that have already ended, and lays down procedures for cooperation in cases of widespread infringements of consumer rights that affect consumers in multiple Member States. It entered into force on 16 January 2018 and applies from 17 January 2020. Fifth edition, based on an original briefing by Jana Valant. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Protection from dumped and subsidised imports](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-02-2018

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercio internacional | competencia | dumping | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gravamen compensatorio | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación antidumping | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país tercero | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | procedimiento antisubvención | producto originario | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen On 9 November 2016, the European Commission published a proposal for targeted changes to the EU anti-dumping and anti-subsidy regulations. The proposal was a response to the expiry of parts of China's WTO accession protocol in December 2016 and to unfair trade practices from third countries. At the core of the amendments of the anti-dumping regulation was the use for WTO members of prices derived from constructed values in situations where there are 'substantial market distortions' in the country of export under investigation. This approach replaces the 'analogue country methodology' which was previously applied to non-market economies (NMEs) under EU law and remains in place for non-WTO members. The amendments to the anti-subsidy regulation insert due process and transparency provisions required to capture subsidies identified only in the course of anti-subsidy probes. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU free trade agreement with Australia and New Zealand](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-02-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | Australia | comercio internacional | Comisión Europea | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | Nueva Zelanda | país tercero | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposals, submitted on 13 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on International Trade (INTA). For the Commission, the proposals are a step towards fulfilment of the key criteria for the EU's trade relations with third countries, namely the criteria of effectiveness, transparency, and the safeguarding of the European social and regulatory model as underlined in the European Commission's 'Trade for all' communication. One of the objectives of the Commission's 2017 work programme was to open negotiations with Australia and New Zealand. Both countries are important trade partners for the EU and vice versa. In 2015, total trade in commercial services amounted to €4.3 billion between the EU and New Zealand, and €21.9 billion between the EU and Australia. In recent years, the EU has concluded bilateral agreements containing trade-related arrangements. Since 2015, the Commission has been preparing the ground for a free trade agreement (FTA) with both countries. On 26 October 2017 the European Parliament adopted two resolutions in which it called on the Council to authorise the Commission to start negotiations for trade and investment agreements with Australia and with New Zealand. The Parliament called on the Commission to outline the general future architecture of these trade agreements as rapidly as possible. The Parliament also stressed that the future FTAs 'must lead to improved market access and trade facilitation on the ground, create decent jobs, ensure gender equality for the benefit of the citizens on both sides, encourage sustainable development, uphold EU standards, safeguard services of general interest, and respect democratic procedures while boosting EU export opportunities'. The Commission conducted one impact assessment for the two proposals for free trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand and its conclusions are considered as valid for the EU's subsequent negotiations with both countries.

[Briefing EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-02-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo bilateral | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | comercio internacional | coste salarial | derechos de aduana | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión contable | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política arancelaria | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Vietnam

Resumen The free trade agreement (FTA) with Vietnam has been described as the most ambitious deal of its type ever concluded between the EU and a developing country. Not only will it eliminate over 99 % of customs duties on goods, it will also open up Vietnamese services markets to EU companies and strengthen protection of EU investments in the country. According to European Commission figures, the FTA could boost Vietnam's booming economy by as much as 15 % of GDP, with Vietnamese exports to Europe growing by over one third. For the EU, the agreement is an important stepping stone to a wider EU-south-east Asia trade deal. Despite the obvious economic benefits of the FTA for Vietnam, some of its more vulnerable manufacturing sectors may suffer from competition with the EU. NGOs have also criticised the EU for pursuing closer ties with a politically repressive regime known for its human rights abuses, although the deal includes some safeguards against negative outcomes. Although the content of the FTA was already agreed in 2015, ratification has been delayed by a 2017 opinion of the European Court of Justice. The Court argued that some aspects of the EU-Singapore FTA, which is similar to the Vietnam FTA, are 'mixed competences', meaning that the FTA as it stands will have to be ratified not only by the EU but also by the 28 Member States. The Commission and Council are now considering whether to modify the agreement so that parts of it can be ratified more speedily by the EU alone. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Free flow of non-personal data in the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-02-2018

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acceso a la información | análisis económico | computación en nube | comunicación | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la informática | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | información y tratamiento de la información | informática documental | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | Internet | macrodatos | memorización de datos | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | protección de las comunicaciones | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above Commission proposal (the proposal), submitted on 13 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO). The creation of a connected digital single market is one of the ten priorities identified by Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker in his political guidelines for the Commission at the start of his mandate. In its digital single market strategy (DSM), the Commission stated that 'Any unnecessary restrictions regarding the location of data within the EU should both be removed and prevented' and committed to proposing an initiative to tackle restrictions on the free movement of data and unjustified restrictions on the location of data for storage or processing purposes. The challenges to the data economy are also specifically discussed in the 2017 communication on building a European data economy, which recognises that 'unjustified restrictions on the free movement of data are likely to constrain the development of the EU data economy [and] impair the freedom to provide services and the freedom of establishment stipulated in the Treaty'. The aim of the proposal is to remove geographical restrictions on the storage of non-personal data in the internal market and to facilitate switching between cloud service providers and the porting of data. It is meant to complement the 2016 General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which provides a single set of rules for the protection of personal data and provides the basis for the free flow of such data. Thus, for the purposes of the proposal, data is defined as 'data other than personal data as referred to in' the GDPR. The Commission seeks to build upon the existing applicable legal framework that regulates the internal market for data services (E-commerce Directive, Services Directive, Transparency Directive), and pursues a high level of cybersecurity in the EU (NIS Directive), while at the same time remaining consistent with the existing provisions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[FACT-FINDING VISIT TO LUSATIA, GERMANY. 14-16 February 2018](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-02-2018

Autor HEEZEN JOHANNES

Ámbito político Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo

Palabra clave Alemania | análisis económico | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad del aire | CIENCIA | cultura y religión | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | extracción minera | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | humanidades | identidad cultural | industrias carbonera y minera | lengua minoritaria | MEDIO AMBIENTE | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | Sajonia

Resumen This briefing note was prepared by the Policy Department for the PETI Committee and provides background information on the region of Lusatia in Germany. In particular it contains background information on the Sorb population of this region and on various aspects concerning the lignite mining activities and its consequences for the population, the economy and the environment of the region.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Geo-Blocking](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-02-2018

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | derechos y libertades | discriminación por razones de nacionalidad | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | mercado único digital | política comercial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | protección del consumidor | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | telecomunicación | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This leaflet provides abstracts of selection of latest publications prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department on Economic and Scientific Policy at the request of the IMCO Committee in relation to the geo-blocking phenomenon.

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

[Access to the international market for coach and bus services](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-02-2018

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | análisis económico | autobús | cabotaje de carretera | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | licencia de transporte | modificación de la ley | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política comercial | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | servicio de interés general | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | transporte de viajeros | transporte internacional | transporte internacional por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above mentioned proposal, submitted on 8 November 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism. Bus and coach transport is an economical, efficient and sustainable mode of transport that can contribute to reducing emissions and to improving accessibility for citizens with low income or living in isolated and low population density regions with no rail services (IA, p. 4). The current legal framework that lays down the rules applicable to access to the international market for coach and bus services is Regulation (EC) 1073/2009. This regulation simplified and developed conditions for the international carriage of passengers by coach and bus across the European Union. Provisions of the regulation apply to regular service, special regular service and occasional service. Furthermore, the regulation applies to cabotage operations and also occasionally to own-account transport. The regulation aimed at the completion of the internal market for coach and bus services and at increasing the efficiency and competitiveness to generate a shift in the use of private passenger cars to coach and bus services. However, the evaluation outcomes suggest that the sector has failed to compete effectively with other modes of transport, in particular the private car, as a means of making longer distance journeys, and there are various challenges to the present system that limit harmonisation in this particular field. In this context, the European Parliament pointed in its 2017 resolution to a need to ensure, among other things, the completion and improved operation of the internal market for the transport by road of passengers and freight. The Commission promised to take actions allowing further development of domestic bus and coach services in the 2016 European strategy for low-emission mobility and confirmed its plans to review the EU rules on buses and coaches in the 2017 communication Europe on the move. It included the revision of Regulation (EC) 1073/2009 in its 2017 work programme (CWP) under the regulatory fitness (REFIT) initiatives, following up on an evaluation, which was concluded in 2017 with the publication of the ex-post evaluation report.

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

[Review of CO2 emission standards for new cars and vans](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-01-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave acceso a la información de la UE | acuerdo internacional | análisis económico | automóvil | contaminación por vehículos automotores | derechos de emisión de la UE | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | lucha contra la contaminación | mecánica general | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de los transportes | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vehículo de motor | vehículo industrial

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 8 November 2017 and referred to European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). According to the IA, road transport caused 22 % of all EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2015, 73 % of which came from cars and vans (IA, p. 19). The transport sector (except for aviation) is not covered by the EU's emissions trading system (ETS), adopted in 2005 in the context of international efforts to reduce GHG. Instead, the EU has put sector-specific legislation in place, in particular to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions. When it became clear that a 1999 voluntary emissions reduction agreement between the European Commission and the Association of European Automobile Manufacturers had not delivered, the EU adopted two regulations on mandatory CO2 standards for all new passenger cars and vans, in 2009 and 2011 respectively. Both were amended in 2014 with new emissions targets. After the Paris Agreement, countries such as China, the United States of America (USA) and Japan quickly began implementing ambitious policies for low-carbon transport. To comply with the agreement, the EU included the proposal to amend the current legislation in the European Commission's 2017 work programme. The review of the current regulations started in 2015, with publication of the European Commission's extensive ex-post evaluation. It found the current regulations effective and more efficient than expected, but also identified weaknesses. These included the measurement of emissions (test procedures), the utility parameter (mass or footprint) and emissions from energy and vehicle production, currently not covered (IA, pp. 15-16). As announced in its May 2017 communication, Europe on the Move, the Commission is pursuing an integrated approach to address all factors and actors relevant for CO2 emissions, from environment to industry (IA, p. 11). This proposal is therefore part of a comprehensive legislative package aiming to ensure 'clean, competitive and connected mobility for all' (IA, pp. 11-12, 17) and is flanked by important initiatives such as the EU action plan on alternative fuels infrastructure, revision of the Clean Vehicles Directive and the battery initiative.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ranking of unsecured debt instruments in insolvency hierarchy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-01-2018

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda a la reestructuración | ayuda financiera | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | empresa en crisis | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | entidad de crédito | estabilización económica | estudio de impacto | instituciones financieras y de crédito | intervención financiera | libre circulación de capitales | organización de la empresa | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | sociedad de inversión | solvencia

Resumen Following the global financial crisis, the European Union extensively reformed its regulatory framework for financial services. With legislation such as the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), it ensures that, through mechanisms such as 'bail-in', the recovery or restructuring of distressed financial institutions is done without spreading to other institutions, or using taxpayers' money to bail them out. To ensure that sufficient financial resources are available for bail-in, the BRRD requires resolution authorities to set financial institutions a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL). In parallel, a similar standard, the total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC), was adopted internationally for systemically important financial institutions. The discretionary requirements in MREL and the compulsory requirement in TLAC concerning subordination of eligible liabilities have driven some countries to amend the ranking of certain bank creditors. Because national rules adopted so far diverge, unsecured debt holders and other creditors of banks can be treated differently from one Member State to another. The Commission therefore proposed to set harmonised rules. On 30 November and 8 December 2017 respectively, Parliament and Council adopted the text agreed in interinstitutional negotiations. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 27 December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Road infrastructure and tunnel safety

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-01-2018

Autor DINU Alina Ileana | SCHREFLER Lorna

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | informe | infraestructura de transportes | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | red de carreteras | red de transportes | red transeuropea | seguridad en carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In 2010, the European Commission adopted the road safety programme, aimed at reducing road deaths in Europe by half in the following decade. Through its strategic objectives, the programme focuses on three main issues: vehicle safety, the infrastructure safety, and road users' behaviour. The initiatives undertaken within the road safety programme refer to both EU and national level. In its efforts to improve road safety, the European Union is considering new measures and activities, as well as reviewing existing legislation. In this context, the European Commission decided to assess two pieces of legislation dealing with road infrastructure and tunnel safety issues: Directive 2008/96/EC and Directive 2004/54/EC, with a view to analysing whether they are still fit for current realities and needs. Directive 2008/96/EC requests Member States to put in place and implement 'procedures relating to road safety impact assessments, road safety audits, the management of road network safety and safety inspections' (Article 1), while Directive 2004/54/EC aims at ensuring 'a minimum level of safety for road users in tunnels in the trans-European road network' (Article 1). This implementation appraisal focuses on the evaluation of the two directives, a process that precedes the European Commission's new proposal, expected early this year.

Briefing [EN](#)

Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-01-2018

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Empleo | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | aprobación de la ley | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad profesional | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de seguridad | política del medio ambiente | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | redacción legislativa | residuos peligrosos | riesgo industrial | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | sanidad laboral | sustancia cancerígena | sustancia peligrosa | sustancia tóxica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. Overall, the proposal received a broad welcome from stakeholders. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the European Parliament and the Council, the presidents of the co-legislators signed the final act on 12 December 2017. The directive applies as from 16 January 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sanctions over Ukraine: Impact on Russia

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-01-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | América | análisis económico | análisis económico | conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Estado miembro UE | Estados Unidos | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios extra-UE | política comercial | política energética | política energética | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | sanción (UE) | sanción económica | seguridad internacional | Territorios Ocupados | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In early 2014, Russia violated international law by annexing Crimea and allegedly fomenting separatist uprisings in the eastern Ukrainian region of Donbas. The European Union, the United States and several other Western countries responded with diplomatic measures in March 2014, followed by asset freezes and visa bans targeted at individuals and entities. In July 2014, sanctions targeting the Russian energy, defence and financial sectors were adopted. These sanctions have not swayed Russian public opinion, which continues to staunchly back the Kremlin's actions in Ukraine. Despite Western efforts to isolate Russia, the country is playing an increasingly prominent role on the global stage. On the other hand, sectoral sanctions have proved painful, aggravating an economic downturn triggered by falling oil prices, from which the country has only just begun to recover. Sanctions have affected the Russian economy in various ways. The main short-term impact comes from restrictions on Western lending and investment in Russia. Oil and gas production remains unaffected for the time being, but in the long term energy exports are likely to suffer. Meanwhile, Russian counter-sanctions are benefiting the country's agricultural sector, but consumers are losing out in terms of choice and price. Quantitative estimates of the impact are difficult, but most observers agree that sanctions are costing Russia billions of euros a year and holding back a return to higher rates of economic growth. This is an updated edition of a briefing from March 2016, PE 579.084.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU framework programme processes: Adoption, implementation, evaluation

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-01-2018

Autor REILLON Vincent

Ámbito político Política de investigación

Palabra clave acuerdo marco | análisis económico | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | evaluación de proyectos | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión administrativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco financiero plurianual | política internacional | procedimiento legislativo | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | trabajos parlamentarios | Tratado de Funcionamiento de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Over the past 35 years, the European Union (EU) institutions have adopted eight framework programmes for research. The lifecycles of these framework programmes have been progressively streamlined and aligned with the general guidelines for the adoption of EU programmes. These lifecycles unfold in four key phases: adoption, implementation, execution, and evaluation, with the EU institutions being in charge of all phases except execution. The adoption of a new framework programme includes the preparation of an impact assessment, the preparation of the Commission proposals and the adoption of the various legislative acts by the European Parliament and the Council to establish the programme. The implementation phase covers the adoption of the work programmes and the selection of the projects to be funded. Following the execution of the research and innovation activities, the evaluation phase aims to assess the outcomes of the programmes and whether the initial objectives have been met. In 2018, a new cycle is expected to start for the adoption of the ninth framework programme for research and innovation (FP9) to be effective by 2020. Understanding the processes that take place under each phase of this cycle is important for the preparation and adoption of the key legislative acts, establishing (1) the framework programme itself, (2) the specific programmes for implementation, and (3) the rules for participation, and for dissemination of the programme's results.

Briefing [EN](#)

Integration of refugees in Austria, Germany and Sweden: Comparative Analysis

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 17-01-2018

Autor externo Regina KONLE-SEIDL

Ámbito político Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Política social

Palabra clave Alemania | análisis demográfico | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Austria | ayuda de la UE | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estadística | estudio de impacto | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos | frontera exterior de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | informática y tratamiento de datos | integración de los migrantes | movimientos migratorios | necesidad de vivienda | política económica | recogida de datos | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | sanidad | seguridad internacional | sistema sanitario | Suecia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen This note presents a comparative analysis of policies and practices to facilitate the labour market integration of beneficiaries of international protection in the main destination countries of asylum seekers in 2015/2016, namely Austria, Germany and Sweden. It focuses on the development of policy strategies to adapt the asylum and integration system to the high numbers of new arrivals. Special attention is given to the political discourse and public opinion on asylum and integration of refugees. Innovative approaches with respect to labour market integration are highlighted as well as gaps. Finally, the study includes lessons learned from recent policy developments as well as policy recommendations in order to improve labour market integration of asylum seekers and refugees. The study has been produced at request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee.

Estudio [EN](#)

Rail passengers' rights and obligations

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-01-2018

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empresa de transporte | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | jurisprudencia (UE) | organización de los transportes | persona con discapacidad | política común de transportes | política de transportes | protección del consumidor | responsabilidad | tarifa de viajeros | transporte de viajeros | transporte ferroviario | transporte rápido | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 27 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN). The proposal aims to amend Regulation (EC) No 1371/2007 in order to strengthen the rights for all EU rail passengers, and to reduce the 'burden on railway undertakings due to the inconsistent application of the regulation' (IA, p. 9). The proposal follows a Commission report (COM(2013) 587 final) on the application of the regulation, which 'highlighted certain problematic areas', and a second Commission report (COM(2015) 117 final) on exemptions granted by Member States, which 'identified the extensive use of exemptions as a major hindrance to the uniform application of the regulation' (explanatory memorandum of the proposal, p. 2). In addition, the proposal follows the ruling of the Court of Justice of the EU of 26 September 2013 in Case C-509/11, which is linked to the 'force majeure' issue described in the following section. The European Parliament has regularly taken a stand on passenger rights, by submitting written questions or by adopting resolutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Common rules for certain types of combined transport of goods](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-01-2018

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | calidad del aire | consecuencia económica | contaminación por vehículos automotores | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | gas con efecto invernadero | impacto ambiental | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | simplificación legislativa | transporte combinado | transporte de mercancías | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 8 November 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism. The proposal aims to amend Directive 92/106/EEC (Combined Transport Directive, hereafter CTD) in order to improve its effectiveness and further enhance the shift towards intermodal transport, in particular combined transport, as an alternative to road transport, through simpler use of the regulatory regime and greater effectiveness of economic support measures. Intermodal transport largely uses modes of transport – such as rail, inland waterways and maritime transport – that cause less negative externalities (emissions, noise and accidents). While aiming at the specific target for modal shift defined in the European Commission's 2011 White Paper on a Single European Transport Area, the proposal is expected to reduce the negative effects of transport activities (IA, p. 39). The proposal, which is a REFIT initiative and part of the 2017 Commission work programme, aims at more sustainable and efficient freight transport and is in line with the low-emission mobility strategy, the United Nations' 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change (IA, p. 39). The European Parliament has supported multimodality and intermodality in transport in a number of resolutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Market Infrastructure Regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-01-2018

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Autoridad Europea de Valores y Mercados | banco central | control financiero | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | estudio de impacto | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instrumento financiero | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | país tercero | política comercial | política de cooperación | presupuesto | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Sistema Europeo de Bancos Centrales | transacción financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del mercado

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal above, submitted on 13 June 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON). This proposal amends the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), which is already in the process of being amended by two proposals currently under consideration in Parliament. The first proposal focused on the recovery and resolution of central counterparties (CCPs). The second proposal proposed targeted amendments aiming to meet EMIR objectives in a more effective and efficient way. The current initiative under consideration focuses on the authorisation of CCPs and on the recognition of third-country CCPs. The impact assessment clearly identifies the problems that require EU action, as well as their drivers and consequences. The objectives of the initiative appear to be coherent with the analysis, and are relevant and measurable. The IA analyses a limited number of alternatives to the status quo in depth: two for each of the objectives, which deal respectively with EU and third-country central counterparties. These options are phrased in rather general terms and are left open to further development. The analysis is based on relevant sources and the Commission's expert knowledge in the field. However, the IA appears to have been prepared in a rather limited time-span and could have benefited from further work.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Assessment of the 10 years' Cooperation and Verification Mechanism for Bulgaria and Romania](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-12-2017

Autor externo Caroline Chandler, The Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services LLP
Eugénie Lale-Demoz, The Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services LLP
Mr Jack Malan, The Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services LLP
Mr Stephan Kreutzer, The Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services LLP

Ámbito político Control presupuestario | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Presupuesto

Palabra clave administración pública | análisis económico | Bulgaria | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | estudio de impacto | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco político | Oficina Europea de Lucha contra el Fraude | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | reparto de la financiación de la UE | Rumanía | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This study takes stock of the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM) agreed between the European Commission and Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. It reviews the progress made regarding judicial reform, combatting corruption, and organised crime (in Bulgaria's case), looks at the measures adopted in response to the latest Commission recommendations, and examines how the CVM has performed overall. The report includes recommendations on the future of the CVM.

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [BG](#), [DE](#), [FR](#), [RO](#)

[EU Cybersecurity Agency and cybersecurity certification](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-12-2017

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave Agencia de la Unión Europea para la Ciberseguridad | análisis económico | comunicación | criminalidad informática | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | funcionamiento institucional | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | protección de datos | red de información | red de transmisión de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, which is the main part of the 'Cybersecurity package', submitted on 13 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). As announced in the State of the Union Address 2017 and the Commission's communication on Europe's Cyber Resilience System and Cybersecurity Industry, the initiative aims to reform the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA or 'Agency') in order to enhance its supporting functions for Member States in achieving cybersecurity resilience and to acknowledge the Agency's responsibilities under the new directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive). In addition, the proposal establishes a voluntary European cybersecurity certification framework to promote such certification schemes for specific information and communication technology (ICT) products and services, and to allow for mutual recognition of certificates so as to avoid further market fragmentation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Integración de refugiados entre Grecia, Hungría e Italia](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 20-12-2017

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Ámbito político Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Política social

Palabra clave análisis demográfico | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda de la UE | demografía y población | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado miembro UE | estadística | estudio de impacto | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grecia | Hungría | informática y tratamiento de datos | integración de los migrantes | Italia | movimientos migratorios | necesidad de vivienda | política económica | recogida de datos | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | sanidad | seguridad internacional | sistema sanitario | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen En este estudio se realiza una comparativa de la evolución de las políticas en materia de acogida e integración de refugiados entre Grecia, Hungría e Italia. El estudio se centra en el progreso de los últimos tres años, los mayores retos que han surgido y los cambios en la percepción de las principales partes interesadas, los agentes políticos y la sociedad.

Estudio [EN](#)

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

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

Anexo 2 [EN](#)

Anexo 3 [EN](#)

Import of cultural goods

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-12-2017

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bien cultural | comercio de arte | cultura y religión | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Iraq | licencia de importación | lucha contra el crimen | país tercero | política arancelaria | política comercial | política de cooperación | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen aduanero de la UE | Siria | terrorismo | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social | vigilancia a la importación

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 13 July 2017 and now under discussion in Parliament and Council. The proposal aims to prevent the import and storage in the EU of cultural goods illicitly exported from a third country, in order to reduce trafficking in cultural goods, combat terrorism financing and protect cultural heritage, especially archaeological objects in source countries affected by armed conflict (explanatory memorandum of the proposal, p. 3). The market for antiques, ancient art and collectibles of older age constitutes 24 % of the global legal art and antiques market. The European market share accounts for 35 % of this global market, with the UK in the lead with 24 % (due to its large auction houses), followed by Switzerland (6 %), France (5 %), Germany (3 %), and Austria, Spain and the Netherlands (each around 0.5% respectively). Based on Eurostat figures, the estimated annual value of imports of classical antiquities and ancient art declared to EU customs may be around €3.7 billion per year (IA, p. 10). The IA explains that the current Common Nomenclature tariff heading (9705) used for import of antiquities and ancient art objects is rather broad, including also a variety of other goods of interest to collectors, making it difficult to estimate the total EU imports of cultural goods (IA, p. 10). Regarding the illicit trade of cultural goods, there are numerous underlying factors, which cannot be changed by this initiative, according to the IA (p. 11). These include, for example, poverty and military conflicts prevalent in many regions rich in cultural heritage sites, technological progress in various digging tools (such as metal-detectors, power drills, explosives), the market demand for such objects, mostly concentrated in Europe and North America, as well as cross-border transaction and e-commerce (IA, pp. 11-12). Estimates show that 80-90 % of global antiquities sales are of goods with illicit origin, and these sales are worth US\$3 to 6 billion annually (IA, p. 12). The illicit sales of cultural goods often stem from terrorist activities and serve as a means to finance terrorism (IA, p. 14). For example, the Islamist profit from illicit trade in antiquities and archaeological treasures is estimated at US\$150-200 million (IA, p. 15).

Briefing [EN](#)

European Market Infrastructure Regulation-Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) proposal

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-12-2017

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Autoridad Europea de Valores y Mercados | competencia institucional (UE) | contrato | control administrativo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado a plazo | modificación de la ley | norma técnica | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | reglamento (UE) | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajos parlamentarios | transacción financiera | transparencia administrativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vigilancia del mercado

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying its above-mentioned proposal amending the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), submitted on 4 May 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. The IA accompanying a subsequent Commission proposal (COM(2017) 331), also amending the EMIR regulation, as regards the authorisation of central counterparties and the recognition of third-country central counterparties, will be analysed in a forthcoming initial appraisal. This proposal is part of the Commission's REFIT programme, which stands for Regulatory Fitness and Performance. One of the stated aims of this programme is to make EU law 'simpler, lighter, more efficient and less costly' (Better Regulation Guidelines of 2015, p. 91). EMIR, adopted in 2012, forms part of the European regulatory response to the financial crisis. It specifically addresses the problems observed in the functioning of the over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives market from the 2007-2008 financial crisis onwards.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Directiva sobre los derechos de las víctimas](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-12-2017

Autor KIENDL KRISTO IVANA | SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne

Autor externo The opening analysis of the study (Part I) has been prepared by Amandine Scherrer and Ivana Kiendl Krišto (EPRS, EVAL Unit) . Part II of the study was prepared by the Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services LLP (CSES).

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave acceso a la justicia | análisis económico | ayuda a las víctimas | construcción europea | delito contra las personas | DERECHO | Derecho de la UE - Derecho nacional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | jurisprudencia (UE) | justicia | justicia reparadora | Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El presente estudio evalúa la aplicación de la Directiva 2012/29/UE por la que se establecen normas mínimas sobre los derechos, el apoyo y la protección de las víctimas de delitos en los Estados miembros de la Unión. Evalúa su coherencia, pertinencia, eficacia, eficiencia y valor añadido. Para ello, abarca varios aspectos de la aplicación de la Directiva: las medidas de transposición a nivel de los Estados miembros, la aplicación práctica sobre el terreno, los beneficios para las víctimas, así como los obstáculos encontrados. Por último, el estudio ofrece una serie de conclusiones y recomendaciones para continuar promoviendo la aplicación de la Directiva en el futuro.

Estudio [EN](#), [ES](#)

[Combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-12-2017

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Autor externo -

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banca electrónica | construcción europea | consumo | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | cooperación policial (UE) | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | dinero electrónico | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | falsificación de moneda | fraude | gestión contable | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | pago | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA presents the problem of non-cash payment fraud in a coherent and clear manner. The link between the problem (sub-) drivers, specific and general objectives of the proposal is rather straightforward. The objectives could be more specific and time-bound, however, to bring them in line with the SMART criteria. The IA sets out the content of all options in a clear manner. However, the quality of data, analysis and stakeholder consultation leaves an overall poor impression, partly because the combined IA and evaluation study, which is the external expertise informing the assessment, is not available online and therefore impossible to verify. For instance, according to the IA, the qualitative scores were validated with the focus group participants and external reviewers; however, the results of the validations are not reported in the IA report and only seven stakeholders attended the focus group. Such low attendance is rather surprising, considering that the qualitative assessment was given particular weight when deciding on the preferred option. The IA provides a rather inconsistent synopsis of the three consultation processes and the stakeholders' contributions are not available online. The IA does not make clear what the stakeholders' views were on the retained or discarded measures and options. Making the study accessible online could perhaps provide the information needed to understand the logic behind the assessment, the stakeholder consultation and the choice of the preferred option.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The proposed Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market \(Articles 11, 14 and 16\) Strengthening the Press Through Copyright](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-12-2017

Autor externo Thomas HÖPPNER, Professor of Business and Intellectual Property Law, Technical University Wildau

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | construcción europea | cultura y religión | derechos de autor | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | industria audiovisual | información y tratamiento de la información | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | patrimonio cultural | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad literaria y artística | red de transmisión de datos | reproducción de documentos | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The briefing gives a brief introductory presentation of the provisions of the proposal concerning the creation of new rights for press publishers to protect their press publications under EU copyright law. Also, it discusses the reasoning behind the creation of new rights for press publishers to ensure a fair remuneration. It also discusses the definitions (of press publishers and press publications) and the scope of the protection as well as the effects of the proposed directive.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Legal analysis with focus on Article 11 of the proposed Directive on Copyright in the Digital Market](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-12-2017

Autor externo Christophe CARON, Professor of the Faculty of Law, University Paris-Est

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | construcción europea | cultura y religión | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | gestión de derechos digitales | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libertad de prensa | mercado único | mercado único digital | patrimonio cultural | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | radiodifusión | red de transmisión de datos | reproducción de documentos | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | televisión | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The briefing paper gives a brief introductory presentation of the provisions of the copyright proposal COM (2016)593 concerning the creation of new rights for press publishers to protect their press publications under EU law. It also discusses the reasoning behind the creation of new rights for press publishers to ensure a fair remuneration and sheds light on the definitions "press publishers" and "press publications" and the scope of the protection as well as the effects of the proposed directive.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Statute for Social and Solidarity-based Enterprises](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-12-2017

Autor THIRION Elodie

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Empleo | Política social

Palabra clave análisis comparativo | análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consumo | cooperación europea | ECONOMÍA | economía social | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional | Fondo Europeo para Inversiones Estratégicas | gestión contable | impacto social | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco social | política de austeridad | política de cooperación | política económica | política social europea | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección social | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad social | servicio de interés general | servicio social | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor añadido | vida social

Resumen Social enterprises combine societal goals with entrepreneurial spirit. These organisations focus on achieving wider social, environmental or community objectives. There is currently no specific European legal framework to help social enterprises to benefit from the internal market. Against this background, this European added value assessment identifies the challenges in the existing national legal frameworks regarding social enterprises. It argues that action at EU level would generate economic and social added value. Moreover, it outlines potential legislative measures that could be taken at EU level, and that could generate European added value through simplification and a coordinated approach in this area.

[Estudio EN](#)

[Excise duty on alcohol - Revision of Council Directive 92/83/EEC on the structures of excise duty applied to alcohol and alcoholic beverages](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-11-2017

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | bebidas y azúcares | cerveza | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | exención fiscal | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | impuesto especial | modificación de la ley | pequeña empresa | propuesta (UE) | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | tipos de empresa | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vino

Resumen Council Directive 92/83/EEC harmonises the structures of excise duties on alcohol and alcoholic beverages, as agreed in 1992 by the Member States. The directive establishes common definitions of alcoholic products that are subject to duty, as well as exemptions and common reduced rates, particularly for small producers of alcoholic beverages and home-brewers. The European Commission began evaluating whether the rules are still up to date and ensure a level playing-field among producers, as well as whether smaller producers might benefit from simpler rules and lower excise duties. Based on the results of the evaluation process, a new legislative proposal is expected to be presented by the end of 2017. This would be the second attempt to modify the current legislation, after the first failed to obtain the approval of the Member States in the Council, in 2006.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Council Framework Decision 2001/413 on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-11-2017

Autor KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | cooperación transfronteriza | Decisión marco | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | dinero electrónico | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | fraude | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión contable | información y tratamiento de la información | libre circulación de capitales | libre circulación de capitales | pago | política de cooperación | propuesta (UE) | red de información | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Council Framework Decision 2001/413 (CFD) on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment establishes minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences and sanctions related to fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment, as well as the mechanisms for cross-border cooperation and exchange of information. Adopted in 2001, the CFD is now 16 years old. Evidence collected through the Commission's evaluation and stakeholder consultation confirms the existence of significant challenges related to the implementation of the CFD. Overall, it appears that the CFD has not caught up with the technological developments of payment instruments, nor with the increasingly advanced techniques of non-cash fraud. Many Member States have in the meantime updated their respective legal frameworks individually in an effort to respond to these developments. This has resulted in a patchwork of different frameworks within the EU. It has also potentially opened the door to 'forum shopping' (i.e. criminals exploiting the system by moving to those Member States that have more lenient sanctions). The challenges identified include outdated/incomplete definitions, different levels of penalties in Member States, differences in criminalisation of preparatory acts in Member States, difficulties in allocating jurisdiction, under-reporting to law enforcement bodies, etc. The Commission evaluation finds that '[a]s a whole, the [CFD] does not appear to have fully met its objectives.' In the light of the above, in September 2017, the European Commission put forward a proposal for a new directive that would replace the CFD.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Multilateral court for the settlement of investment disputes](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-11-2017

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | convención internacional | DERECHO | disputa comercial | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión directa | inversión extranjera | inversión internacional | jurisdicción internacional | negociación internacional | organización de la justicia | política comercial | política comercial común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | seguridad internacional | solución de conflictos

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above recommendation, submitted on 13 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on International Trade. The recommendation aims to pave the way for the creation of a framework for the resolution of international investment disputes. The IA notes that foreign investors and host countries have settled their investment disputes through the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS, ad hoc arbitration) since the 1950s. In recent years, concerns have been voiced about the ISDS, in particular in the context of the negotiation processes of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) (EU-USA) and of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) (EU-Canada). Based on the results of the public consultation carried out in 2014, the European Commission presented a plan in May 2015 to reform the investment resolution system. It comprises, as a first step, an institutionalised court system (Investment Court System, ICS) for future EU trade and investment agreements and, as a second step, the establishment of an 'international investment Court'. According to the IA report, 'since 2016 the Commission has actively engaged with a large number of partner countries both at a technical and political level to further the reform of the ISDS system and to build a consensus for the initiative of a permanent multilateral investment Court' (IA, p. 6). In its resolutions of 8 July 2015 on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and of 6 April 2011 on the future European international investment policy, Parliament noted the need to reform the investment dispute settlement mechanism. In its resolution of 5 July 2016 on the future strategy for trade and investment, it supported the aim of creating a 'multilateral solution to investment disputes'.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-11-2017

Autor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | bien de consumo | comercialización | comercialización | consumo | consumo de energía | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | electrodoméstico | electrónica y electrotécnica | ENERGÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | informe | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado «CE» de conformidad | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This European Implementation Assessment (EIA) has been provided to accompany the work of the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety in scrutinising the implementation of the directive establishing a framework for the setting of eco-design requirements for energy-related products ('Ecodesign Directive'). The EIA consists of an opening analysis and two briefing papers. The opening analysis, prepared in-house by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit within EPRS, situates the directive in the EU policy context, provides key information on implementation of the directive and presents opinions of selected stakeholders on implementation. The paper contains also short overview of consumers' opinions and behaviour. Input to the assessment was received from CPMC SPRL and from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, both in the form of briefing papers: – the first paper gathers the opinions of EU-level and national stakeholders on successes in, failures of and challenges to the implementation of the directive and the underlying reasons. Experts from seven Member States were interviewed: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland, Portugal and Finland. These interviews are complemented by a literature review of available studies, reports and position papers; – the second paper is based on three elements. The first part presents an analysis of the Ecodesign Directive, eco-design working plans and related regulations, the second is based on an analysis of the scientific articles discussing the application of the directive to specific product groups and the third presents the results of the on-line surveys evaluating the application of the regulations of the directive for selected product groups.

Estudio [EN](#)

Road transport: Driving times, breaks, rest periods, tachographs and posting of drivers

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-11-2017

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | duración de la conducción | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | mercado laboral | modificación de la ley | organización de los transportes | personal de conducción | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | tiempo de descanso | trabajador desplazado | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | transporte de mercancías | transporte de viajeros | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | transportista | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposals, submitted on 31 May 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism. The aim of the proposals is to improve the application of social legislation in road transport, also including sector-specific rules for posting of workers, to facilitate fair competition between operators and enhance drivers' social conditions. The proposals form part of the 'Europe on the move' package, which is a broader review of the road transport legislation of the European Union. The transport package is one of the priorities of the European Commission. The proposals, which are part of the Commission's Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) programme, aim to contribute to the Commission's social agenda and the European Pillar of Social Rights. In its resolutions, the European Parliament has called for improved implementation of social legislation in the road transport sector, enhanced road safety, adapted posting provisions for transport workers, and called for measures to counter unfair competition and social dumping.

Briefing [EN](#)

Safeguarding competition in air transport

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-11-2017

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Legislación y normativa sobre competencia | Transporte

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | acuerdo internacional | análisis económico | competencia | construcción europea | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | organización de los transportes | país tercero | política de competencia | política de cooperación | política internacional | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación sobre ententes | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | restricción de la competencia | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | transporte de viajeros | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 8 June 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN). The proposal intends to repeal Regulation (EC) No 868/2004 in order to 'ensure a fair level playing field between European and third country air carriers' (IA, p. 44), 'with a view to maintain conditions conducive to a high level of connectivity' (explanatory memorandum, p. 8). According to the IA, 'Regulation (EC) No 868/2004 intended to protect EU air carriers against objectively defined practices considered as "unfair" and "discriminatory", namely subsidisation and unfair pricing practices causing injury to EU carriers in the supply of air services to and from third countries' (IA, p. 34). However, for the reasons comprehensively outlined in the IA (pp. 34-36), the regulation 'has never been applied, and some of its features make it very unlikely that it will ever be (concretely) applied' (explanatory memorandum, p. 3). The proposal is part of the 'Open and Connected Aviation' package, which includes three other initiatives. The European Parliament has called for the revision of this regulation in a number of its resolutions, as it had proved inadequate and ineffective. The Council, in its conclusions adopted on 20 December 2012, called for a more ambitious and robust EU external aviation policy, based on the principles of reciprocity and open and fair competition in a level playing field. It considered that this regulation had proved itself unable to adequately address the specific characteristics of the aviation services sector and supported the Commission's intention to analyse possible options for a more effective instrument to safeguard open and fair competition. It also encouraged the Commission and Member States to 'use their bilateral and multilateral relations to actively support the establishment of a level playing field favouring open and fair competition in international air transport' (Recital 24, p. 4).

Briefing [EN](#)

Pan-European Personal Pension Product

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-10-2017

Autor externo Kramer, Esther

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | información al consumidor | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | mercado único | pensión complementaria | promoción de inversiones | propuesta (UE) | protección social | reglamentación de inversiones | reglamento (UE) | sociedad de inversión | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 29 June 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON). Pension systems across the EU vary considerably. While state-based public pensions constitute the most important part of retirement income, they may be complemented by occupational pensions and/or (national) personal pensions (private pension savings by households) (IA, pp. 4-5). The IA observes that although demographic change and limited public budgets increase the pressure on public pension systems and their adequacy, currently only 27 % of the EU population between 25 and 59 years old, representing 13 % of the total EU population, invest in personal pensions (IA, p. 11, Annex 6, pp. 97-98). Moreover, the 2015 Action Plan on a Capital Markets Union found the single market for personal pension products to be highly fragmented, due to divergent national and European rules. It concluded that this fragmentation prevented providers from developing innovative and competitive products and savers from receiving good quality, flexible and easily portable personal pensions (IA, p. 4, 9). The availability of personal pension products varies widely from Member State to Member State, and the existing offers differ considerably as regards both their accumulation (saving) and decumulation (pay-out) phases; this makes their portability difficult and leads to a generally low take-up. Against this backdrop, as announced in its mid-term review of the Capital Markets Union Action Plan, the Commission came forward in June 2017 with a legislative proposal to create a voluntary pan-European personal pension product (PEPP). The aim is to complement the existing national personal pensions and to encourage private capital investments in retirement savings on an EU scale. Given the relevance of tax incentives for personal pension products, the proposal is accompanied by a recommendation on tax treatment of such products by Member States, which is also covered by the IA under examination.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU summer-time arrangements under Directive 2000/84/EC: Ex-post Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-10-2017

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ahorro de energía | análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | deporte | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | horario de verano | INDUSTRIA | mercado único | Parlamento | petición | política de la UE | política de transportes | política energética | política industrial | política y estructura industriales | producción agrícola | salud pública | sanidad | seguridad del transporte | seguridad pública | sistema de explotación agraria | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The purpose of summer time is to capitalise on natural daylight. By turning the clock one hour forward as the days get longer in spring, sunset is delayed by this same hour, until the clock is set back again in autumn. This practice is applied in over 60 countries worldwide. In the EU, Member States draw on a long tradition of daylight saving time (DST), and many have developed their own DST schemes. Harmonisation attempts began in the 1970s, to facilitate the effective operation of the internal market. Today, the uniform EU-wide application of DST is governed by Directive 2000/84/EC; most European third countries have aligned their summer-time schemes with that of the EU. Much academic research has been invested in examining the benefits and inconveniences of DST. It appears that: - summer time benefits the internal market (notably the transport sector) and outdoor leisure activities, and it also generates marginal savings in energy consumption; - the impact on other economic sectors remains largely inconclusive; - with regard to inconveniences, health research associates DST with disruption to the human biorhythm ('circadian rhythm').

Estudio [EN](#)

[EU labour markets \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | desigualdad social | diálogo social (UE) | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | España | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grecia | grupo de reflexión | información y tratamiento de la información | integración de los migrantes | inteligencia artificial | investigación y propiedad intelectual | Italia | marco social | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | movimientos migratorios | paro | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reforma económica | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | trabajador desplazado | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Economic recovery has reduced the unemployment rate in the euro area and the wider European Union, but there are still significant challenges for EU labour markets. These include increasing inequalities, the effect of the digital revolution and globalisation on jobs, the impact of the posting of workers abroad within the EU, persistently high youth and long-term unemployment, and integration of migrants. The European Commission is pushing ahead with its European Pillar of Social Rights package to strengthen the social dimension of Economic and Monetary Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks and research institutes on the state and possible reforms of EU labour markets as well as social policies. More reports on social policies can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Adapting the road haulage market to developments in the sector: road transport operators and access to the market](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-10-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave acceso a la profesión | análisis económico | cooperación administrativa | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | organización de los transportes | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de transportes | política de transportes | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación del transporte | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transporte de mercancías | transporte de viajeros | transporte interior | transporte internacional | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | transportista | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 31 May 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN). The existing legislative framework regulating European cabotage operations (the national carriage of goods for hire or reward carried out by non-resident hauliers on a temporary basis in a host Member State) was adopted in 2009 (Regulations 1071/2009 and 1072/2009) with the aim of supporting the completion of the internal EU market in road transport and, in particular, of boosting its efficiency and competitiveness. To this day, however, the national transport market remains fragmented as Member States restrict cabotage operations for non-resident hauliers. At the same time, the carriage of goods, especially by light commercial vehicles (LCVs), is on the rise and is expected to increase on account of technological development, the growth of the e-commerce sector, and the related increase in demand for delivery services. In preparation for the legislative proposal the Commission conducted a REFIT exercise that showed potential scope for cutting red tape and reducing compliance costs for transport operators and national authorities. The proposed regulation aims to improve the internal market for road transport and achieve a better balance (in terms of the administrative burden and the cost of compliance) between the various stakeholders (e.g. transport operators, national authorities, drivers and the customers of transport operators) by amending the existing regulation. For the Commission, the proposal is part of a broader legislative initiative regarding European road transport legislation in general and, more specifically, the proposal concerning social legislation for road transport. In this regard, it is also related to the reform of the free movement of labour, in particular the posting of workers. The proposed regulation is also in line with the European Parliament's call to the Commission, expressed in its resolution of 9 September 2015, to clarify or review Regulation 1072/2009 in order to take measures against illegal practices that lead to unfair competition and encourage social dumping.

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

[Use of vehicles hired without drivers for carriage of goods by road](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-10-2017

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave alquiler de vehículos | análisis económico | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | organización de los transportes | transporte de mercancías | transporte intra-UE | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 31 May 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism. The proposal forms part of the 'Europe on the move' mobility package. By revising Directive 2006/1/EC on the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road, the Commission seeks to support the further integration of the road transport sector in the EU and increase the efficiency and competitiveness of this sector.

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

Revision of the European Electronic Road Toll Service

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-10-2017

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación | construcción europea | cooperación transfronteriza | DERECHO | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | electrónica y electrotécnica | equipo electrónico | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | información y tratamiento de la información | infracción del Código de la Circulación | intercambio de información | peaje | política de cooperación | política de transportes | red de transmisión de datos | red transeuropea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 31 May 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism. Digitisation and connectivity allow tolling without the user having to stop at toll barriers. Electronic tolls are levied by electronic systems that charge passing vehicles at a control point or across the infrastructure network. The vast majority require road users to install special equipment – on-board units (OBU) – for which technologies and standards may differ from one Member State to the next. For that reason, Directive 2004/52/EC on interoperability established the framework for a European Electronic Toll Service (EETS), in accordance with which road users could subscribe to a single contract and use a single OBU to pay electronic tolls throughout the EU. The detailed technical issues connected with the directive were set out in Commission Decision 2009/750/EC on the definition of the EETS and its technical elements. The EETS should have been operational for heavy goods vehicles by October 2012 and for other vehicles by October 2014, but the objectives of the legislation remain largely unattained. Some cross-border interoperability has been achieved, but in the majority of Member States it is still the case that only national OBUs can be used to pay tolls. The European Parliament has called for the Commission to consider appropriate legislative measures in the field of interoperability on several occasions, for instance in its 2013 and 2015 resolutions. In 2015, the Commission announced an evaluation of EETS legislation, which was concluded in 2017 with the publishing of the ex-post evaluation report. The Commission included the regulatory fitness (REFIT) revision of Directive 2004/52/EC in its 2017 work programme (CWP) under the new initiatives implementing the energy union strategy and included the initiative in the European strategy for low-emission mobility. Initially, EU road-pricing initiatives, such as the EETS Interoperability Directive and 'Eurovignette' Directive 1999/62/EC on the charging of heavy goods vehicles for the use of certain infrastructure, were not focused on contributing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, but with time, this aspect has become more important. The Commission presented its revision of the EETS Interoperability Directive in parallel with the proposal to revise the Eurovignette Directive.

Briefing [EN](#)

The revision of the Posting of Workers Directive

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-10-2017

Autor SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Comisión PE | condiciones y organización del trabajo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | empleo | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | hora extraordinaria | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | libre circulación de trabajadores | mercado laboral | modificación de la ley | movilidad de la mano de obra | Parlamento | protección social | relación interparlamentaria | salario mínimo | seguridad social | trabajador desplazado | trabajador fronterizo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing provides an update on the revision of the posting of workers directive in the European Parliament, and thus a follow up to the June 2016 study prepared for the EMPL Committee 'Posting of Workers Directive - current situation and challenges', the May 2016 EPRS appraisal of the Commission Impact Assessment 'Revision of the Posting of Workers Directive', and the March 2017 EPRS briefing 'Posting of Workers Directive'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Australia free trade agreement - Moving towards the launch of talks](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-10-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo bilateral | acuerdo de libre comercio | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | Australia | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estadística | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | intercambio agrícola | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado agrario | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | política agraria | política internacional | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | producto cárnico | productos alimenticios | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The prospective EU-Australia free trade agreement (FTA) will complement the economic dimension of the current longstanding and evolving relationship with a new element. In addition to opening up new bilateral commercial opportunities, the FTA would also both facilitate the creation of new ties with global production and commercial networks and help to advance the trade policy interests of the EU in the Asia-Pacific region. The economic cooperation already in place includes a number of bilateral agreements that provide a good basis for the future negotiations. However, given that Australia is a major agricultural and agri-food exporter globally, it is expected that, in the course of the negotiations, certain sensitive issues may be raised. The EU is committed to taking European agricultural sensitivities fully into consideration in its negotiating strategy, seeking to protect vulnerable sectors through specific provisions. On 13 September 2017, the European Commission presented the draft negotiating directives for the FTA with Australia. This draft mandate, in line with the EU Court of Justice's recent opinion on the EU-Singapore FTA, covers only those areas falling under the EU's exclusive competence. Therefore, the prospective agreement could be concluded by the EU on its own and could be ratified at EU level only. The Commission aims to finalise the negotiations before the end of its mandate in late 2019.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Single digital gateway](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-10-2017

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acceso a la información | análisis económico | ciudadano de la UE | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | cooperación administrativa | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empresa | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | formalidad administrativa | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | propuesta (UE) | servicio | sistema de información | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 2 May 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection. The initiative seeks to reduce as much as possible the additional administrative burden that EU citizens and businesses face when they expand their activities to other Member States. To achieve this, the IA explains that the single digital gateway should provide access to the national rules, requirements and procedures that citizens and businesses from other Member States need to know about and comply with. To assist the user with this journey, the gateway should cover three layers, namely information, procedures and assistance services. The REFIT Platform Government Group confirmed the significance of a 'user journey approach' (IA, p. 5). The proposal on the single digital gateway is one of the initiatives falling under the Commission's 2015 single market strategy. The proposal also forms part of the 'compliance package', which, alongside the single digital gateway, sets out a single market information tool and the SOLVIT action plan. In addition, the REFIT Platform (consisting of business stakeholders and Member State representatives) published an opinion in June 2016 recommending the establishment of a single entry point with clear information and coordinated services for businesses in each Member State to assist companies operating in the single market, and the definition of minimum common quality criteria for content.

[Briefing EN](#)

Single Market Information Tool

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-10-2017

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | comercialización | competencia de la UE | comunicación | construcción europea | cooperación administrativa | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empresa | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | información comercial | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | iniciativa de la UE | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | recogida de datos | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 2 May 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection. The creation of a deeper and fairer single market is one of the ten main priorities of the Juncker Commission. To this end, the Commission proposed a new single market strategy in 2015. One of the key areas of the single market strategy's targeted actions is dedicated to a smart enforcement strategy and the culture of compliance and is entitled 'Ensuring practical delivery'. Within this area, the strategy announced, among other actions, 'a regulatory initiative on a market information tool for the Single Market, enabling the Commission to collect information from selected market players' (Single Market Strategy, p.16). It is this 'Single Market Information Tool' (SMIT) that is the subject of the Commission proposal. Two other initiatives were proposed by the Commission alongside the SMIT on 2 May 2017 as part of the compliance package: a regulation establishing a single digital gateway and an action plan on the reinforcement of the SOLVIT tool.

Briefing [EN](#)

Definitive VAT system and fighting VAT fraud

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-10-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | base imponible | comercialización | construcción europea | deducción fiscal | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | Directiva CE | distribución | ECONOMÍA | entrega | estudio de impacto | exención fiscal | fiscalidad | fraude | fraude fiscal | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | IVA | mercado único | política comercial | prestación de servicios | recaudación de impuestos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Council Directive 2006/112/EC lays down the rules applicable to the common system of value added tax (VAT). Among other issues, the Council Directive establishes a temporary VAT system based on 'the origin principle', which requires that a VAT rate applicable to transactions is determined by the Member State of the seller's location. The temporary VAT system, established by the directive was supposed to be replaced by a definitive system. This however has not happened yet despite the latest VAT system having been set up approximately two decades ago. The temporary nature of the current VAT system brings several challenges, including the fact that it is more susceptible to VAT fraud. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update Council Directive 2006/112/EC to establish a definitive VAT system. Similarly, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee have recommended updating the legislation. Representatives of various stakeholder groups have also meanwhile voiced concerns regarding this piece of legislation. It is expected that the European Commission will submit a legislative proposal amending this directive in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Work-life balance for parents and carers

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-09-2017

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Empleo

Palabra clave acuerdo marco | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | baja por maternidad | condiciones y organización del trabajo | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | equilibrio entre vida privada y vida laboral | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | interlocutor social | licencia parental para los hombres | licencia por guarda legal | política internacional | protección social | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 26 April 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs. The proposal is a follow-up to the withdrawal of the Commission's proposal to revise Council Directive 92/85/EEC (the Maternity Leave Directive). After the withdrawal, the Commission announced its intention to prepare a new initiative with a broader approach. The European Parliament has called in its resolutions for a comprehensive proposal from the Commission on work-life balance. In line with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the Commission conducted a two-stage consultation with the social partners on work-life balance. There was no agreement among social partners to enter into direct negotiations to conclude an EU level agreement. A roadmap for the new initiative was published in August 2015 and the initiative was included in the Commission's 2017 work programme within the framework of the European Pillar of Social Rights. The Commission's proposal for a directive is part of a package of measures aiming to address women's underrepresentation in employment by improving conditions to reconcile work and family duties. The proposal builds on existing EU legislation (especially Directive 2010/18/EU on parental leave), policies and best practices of the Member States in the area of work-life balance.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Setting VAT rates](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-09-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | base imponible | comercialización | construcción europea | deducción fiscal | distribución | ECONOMÍA | entrega | estudio de impacto | exención fiscal | fiscalidad | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | IVA | mercado único digital | Parlamento | petición | política comercial | prestación de servicios | recaudación de impuestos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Council Directive 2006/112/EC lays down rules applicable to the common system of value added tax (VAT). Among other issues, the Council Directive sets a framework for VAT rates. The present VAT system is based on 'the origin principle', which requires that a VAT rate applicable to transaction is determined by the Member State in which the seller is located. Various studies and reports show that presently several challenges are linked to the implementation of this directive. These challenges include a gradual move from the origin principle to the destination principle, a need to fight VAT fraud, uncertainty for companies involved in cross-border trading, different VAT rates applied in Member States, obsolete rules, and the restrictive list of cases where reduced VAT can be applied, that is included in Annex III of the directive. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update Council Directive 2006/112/EC to respond to these challenges. Similarly, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee have recommended that this legislation be updated. Furthermore, representatives of various stakeholder groups have voiced requests regarding this piece of legislation. Finally, the European Commission has expressed a willingness to take a more effective and proportionate approach to VAT rates. It is expected that the European Commission will submit this proposal in the third quarter of 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Completing the Digital Single Market for European Consumers and Citizens: Tackling Geo-blocking in the EU - 10th Meeting of the IMCO Working Group on the Digital Single Market](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 20-09-2017

Autor externo Ms. Chloe Grondin

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | derechos y libertades | discriminación por razones de nacionalidad | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | protección del consumidor | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | telecomunicación | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This report summarizes the discussion during the 10th Meeting of the IMCO Working Group on the Digital Single Market. It summarizes the exchange of views between MEPs, independent academic experts and the European Commission on the topic of geo-blocking in the Digital Single Market. The proceedings were prepared by Policy Department A for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Russia's and the EU's sanctions: economic and trade effects, compliance and the way forward](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 20-09-2017

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Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estadística comercial | estudio de impacto | Europa | exportación (UE) | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | intercambio por países | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | medida restrictiva de la UE | política comercial | política comercial común | relaciones de la Unión Europea | relación comercial | restricción de las importaciones | Rusia | situación económica | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This report summarises empirical facts about the economic impact of the EU sanctions against Russia and the Russian countersanctions, both implemented in the summer of 2014. The observed decline in trade volumes between the EU and Russia is not only due to the sanctions, but also other economic factors, such as the downturn of the Russian economy, largely caused by the falling oil price and the ensuing ruble depreciation. Furthermore, empirical evidence suggests that European and Russian companies alike managed to partly divert trade flows to other international markets in response to the deteriorating trade relationships. Overall trade diversion, however, cannot nearly compensate for losses of EU exports to Russia and thus mitigate the economy wide negative impacts. Finally, descriptive evidence and additional information seem to indicate that compliance with the sanctions was partly circumvented right after the implementation of the sanctions in 2014, in particular for agri food goods via countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. Legal trade diversion through countries unaffected by the sanctions has also taken place. It is important to emphasise that this study does not assess the political costs or effectiveness of the sanctions, but merely analyses potential economic costs caused by all sanction measures in place.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Forward-looking policy-making at the European Parliament through scientific foresight](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-08-2017

Autor VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Ámbito político Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | cibernética | CIENCIA | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | evaluación de conocimientos | humanidades | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | organización de la enseñanza | parlamentario europeo | Parlamento Europeo | peritaje científico | UNIÓN EUROPEA | ética

Resumen The European Parliament's Science and Technology Options Assessment (STOA) Panel, supported by the Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA), decided two years ago to experiment with a process involving scenario development and assessment to explore possible future techno-scientific developments and their potential impacts, while backcasting possible future opportunities and concerns to options available to policy-makers today. This was achieved with the involvement of experts from a variety of backgrounds, together with stakeholders, using a multi-perspective approach. In this setting, various types of possible impacts are explored, which provide the foundations for imagined exploratory scenarios. From these scenarios we can learn about the possible challenges and opportunities arising from them. By communicating these challenges and opportunities to the Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), together with related legal and ethical reflections, the MEPs are provided with potential insights into how to anticipate future policy issues. The MEPs might thus be able to identify options for working towards the most desirable futures and avoiding undesirable futures, and even for anticipating undesirable scenarios. Therefore, foresight-based policy preparation can help the European Parliament stay well prepared for what might lie ahead, allowing informed, anticipatory action.

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

[Banking reform package](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-08-2017

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | control financiero | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | disponibilidad monetaria | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | entidad de crédito | estudio de impacto | información comercial | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | modificación de la ley | política bancaria | política comercial | presupuesto | reglamentación financiera | sociedad de inversión | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vigilancia del mercado

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the methodological strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying five proposals reforming banking legislation, submitted on 24 November 2016 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. To this end, it also provides a brief overview of the IA, complementing the Commission's own summary (SWD(2016)378). Despite significant progress since the financial crisis, the overhaul of the financial regulatory framework remains a major area of the European Commission's work. The IA covers five proposals (see table 1, below) included in the 2017 Joint Declaration on the EU's legislative priorities, for which the EU institutions want to ensure substantial progress. The proposals aim at: aligning EU rules with internationally agreed standards, drawn up by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, and amending the current EU bank resolution framework.

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

[Services in the internal market: Notification procedure for authorisation schemes and requirements related to services](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-08-2017

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | aproximación de legislaciones | comunicación de datos | construcción europea | consumo | derecho de establecimiento | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | servicio | sistema de información | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 10 January 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO). Overall, the IA seems to motivate sufficiently the new legislation aiming to create a more effective notification procedure for services in the single market. In particular, the problems identified and the policy options considered appear to be clear and coherent. There are, however, some elements, which might merit further attention. It would have been useful to provide some quantification (or, alternatively, explain the lack thereof) regarding the economic impacts on businesses, competitiveness and SMEs, notwithstanding that the proposal is mainly addressed to Member States' public authorities. Moreover, it is noticeable that the range of sources used to substantiate this IA is rather limited.

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

[Multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-08-2017

Autor WEISSENBERGER Jean

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | captura autorizada | captura por especie | conservación de la pesca | control pesquero | cuota de pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Mar del Norte | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Parlamento Europeo | pesca | pesca de altura | pesca sostenible | pescado de mar | política pesquera común | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Parliament is due to decide a position in plenary in advance of interinstitutional negotiations on a legislative proposal for a multiannual plan to manage some fisheries in the North Sea. For its part, the Council adopted its general approach in April 2017. This plan would cover demersal species (i.e. species living close to the sea bottom) in the EU waters in the North Sea and some adjacent maritime areas. These stocks are exploited by various fishing fleets using various fishing gear but often catching different species together (mixed fisheries). These demersal fisheries, conducted by several thousand EU vessels, represent over 70% of the EU catches in this area. After the adoption of a plan concerning the Baltic Sea, this multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries is the second management plan proposed by the European Commission since the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy agreed at the end of 2013. Such multiannual tools are essential for the sustainable exploitation of marine resources and offer better predictability on catches allowed to fishermen over time. They also set a framework for improved cooperation between the concerned Member States at sea regional level. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 589.814, October 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU sustainability criteria for bioenergy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-08-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ayuda pública | biocarburante | bioenergía | biomasa | competencia | Conferencia ONU | control de las ayudas públicas | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estudio de impacto | explotación agrícola de la tierra | MEDIO AMBIENTE | monte | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política forestal | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de las tierras

Resumen Bioenergy, which is generally produced from plants such as agricultural crops or trees, comes in various forms. Wood and other solid biomass are commonly used for heating and electricity generation. Liquid biofuels for transport and other purposes are mainly made from food and feed crops, but can also be produced from waste and residues. Bioenergy can also be delivered in the form of gas. Bioenergy is a renewable but finite energy source, and considered as climate-friendly because the carbon which is emitted during combustion was removed from the atmosphere during growth of the biomass and will be removed again after some time if new plants are grown. However, its production and use has environmental impacts and the climate benefits may vary. The existing Renewable Energy Directive sets mandatory sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria for biofuels. For forest biomass, the Commission issued recommendations, but these are not uniformly implemented in the Member States. In November 2016, the Commission proposed a revised Renewable Energy Directive which includes mandatory sustainability criteria for both biofuels and biomass. The European Parliament supports sustainability criteria for bioenergy, and highlighted the sustainability issues of forest biomass in its June 2016 resolution on renewable energy. Stakeholder reactions to the Commission proposal have been mixed. While environmental NGOs called for stricter criteria, the bioenergy industries warned that tighter limits on conventional biofuels hinder the decarbonisation of the transport sector. Farmers and forest owners expressed concern about additional economic and administrative burden and stressed the principle of subsidiarity in forest policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [EU sustainability criteria for bioenergy](#)

Legal Implications of Brexit: Customs Union, Internal Market Acquis for Goods and Services, Consumer Protection Law, Public Procurement

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 09-08-2017

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Erasmus University Rotterdam

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial | análisis económico | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | consumo | contrato público | cooperación comercial | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | Parlamento | política arancelaria | política comercial | política de cooperación | protección del consumidor | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interparlamentaria | retirada de la UE | Tratado de la Unión Europea | unión aduanera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This in-depth analysis addresses the implications of several scenarios of the UK withdrawing from the EU in relation to the EU Customs Union, the Internal Market law for Goods and Services, and on Consumer Protection law, identifying the main cross-cutting challenges that have to be addressed irrespective of the policy choices that will be made in due course. The analysis takes the fully-fledged EU membership as a point of departure and compares this baseline scenario to a membership of the UK in the European Economic Area (EEA), the application of tailor-made arrangements, as well as the fall-back scenario, in which the mutual relationship is governed by WTO law. Following an analysis of the EU legal framework defining the withdrawal of a Member State from the EU the study develops an analytical framework that allows for the identification of the legal impact of different Brexit scenarios on policy fields falling within the ambit of the IMCO Committee. In this context, the general impact of the EEA model, the tailor-made model and the WTO model on key pieces of the currently existing *acquis communautaire* in these policy areas are highlighted.

Estudio [EN](#)

Prospectuses for investors

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-07-2017

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | comunicación de datos | construcción europea | consumo | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información al consumidor | información comercial | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | mercado reglamentado | mercado único | publicación | publicidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor mobiliario

Resumen On 30 November 2015, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation on prospectuses (legal documents that provide details about an investment offer in an easily analysable format) to replace Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended by Directives 2008/11/EC, 2010/73/EU and 2010/78/EU. The aims of the regulation are to contribute to further financial market integration and to improve investor protection in the European Union. The proposal broadens the scope of the legislation and introduces changes to how the prospectus is drawn up. On 3 June 2016, the Dutch EU Council Presidency published its proposal for a general approach on the Commission proposal and on 15 September 2016, the European Parliament adopted its amendments to the Commission proposal. The compromise agreement between the two institutions was adopted by the European Parliament on 5 April 2017, and then by the Council on 16 May. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 30 June 2017, and applies in full from 21 July 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Drinking Water Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-07-2017

Autor KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave agua potable | alimentación humana | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | gestión del agua | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Mundial de la Salud | política del medio ambiente | sanidad | suministro de agua | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen The Drinking Water Directive (DWD) sets quality standards for drinking water and requires that Member States ensure monitoring and compliance with these standards. By and large, it has been successful, best exemplified by the high, and increasing, levels of compliance across the European Union (EU) with the microbiological, chemical and indicator parameters and values set in the DWD. Notwithstanding this overall success, evidence collected over the past years, most notably through evaluation as well as public and stakeholder consultation, confirm the existence of challenges. These include an outdated list of parameters and parametric values; over-reliance on compliance testing at the end of the water supply chain (at the tap) and related lack of a risk-based approach to managing water quality; problems related to water quality in small water supplies; lack of connection to public water networks for many citizens; problems related to water contact materials; as well as a lack of information for citizens. Although European Commission Directive 2015/1787 recently introduced elements of a risk-based approach, the current text of the directive does not appear to integrate the World Health Organization guidelines on drinking water quality sufficiently, both in terms of parameters and parametric values (which have not been updated in the DWD since 1998), as well as the lack of a comprehensive risk-based approach in water quality management that would systematically address potential risks throughout the water supply chain. The European Commission is expected to make a proposal to amend the directive in late 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[New rules for managing the EU external fishing fleet](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-07-2017

Autor POPESCU Irina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Pesca

Palabra clave acuerdo pesquero | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | competencia | competencias de los Estados miembros | criterio de elegibilidad | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | flota pesquera | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Parlamento Europeo | pesca | pesca sostenible | política de competencia | política del medio ambiente | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | rastreabilidad | regulación de la pesca | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen Following trilogue negotiations, the Parliament is to be asked to approve in plenary a revised system of issuing and managing fishing authorisations, intended to improve monitoring and transparency of the EU external fishing fleet. The new legislation will replace the current 'Fishing Authorisations Regulation' 1006/2008, and will cover all EU vessels fishing outside EU waters, as well as third-country vessels fishing in EU waters. The current scope of the authorisation system would be extended to include practices poorly monitored so far, such as private agreements between EU companies and third countries and abusive reflagging operations. Member States would authorise fishing vessels using common eligibility criteria, complemented by specific conditions depending on the nature of the authorisation. Part of the electronic fishing authorisations register, showing who fishes what and where, would for the first time be publicly accessible. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 595.886, January 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Japan free trade agreement within reach](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-07-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Japón | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Negotiations on an EU-Japan free trade agreement (FTA) were officially launched in March 2013. Following 18 rounds of negotiations and a number of meetings at the technical and political levels, a political agreement in principle was reached during the 24th EU-Japan Summit in Brussels, on 6 July 2017. Negotiations on the outstanding issues that were left on the table will continue, with the aim of finalising the text of the agreement by the end of 2017. The deal with Japan, the EU's second largest trading partner in Asia, will enhance trade and investment relationships between the two parties. European companies, in the agri-food sector for instance, will benefit from improved access to the Japanese market, mainly through the reduction both of tariffs on specific goods as well as existing regulatory and non-tariff barriers. The 2016 trade sustainability impact assessment for the EU-Japan FTA indicated that the EU-Japan FTA and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement, involving the EU and the USA, would result in similar levels of economic gains for Europe. According to recent Commission estimates, European companies will save up to €1 billion in customs duties per year as a result of the EU-Japan FTA. Moreover, the value of EU goods and services exports could rise by up to €20 billion. This briefing is an update of an earlier version, of October 2016: PE 589.828.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Online and other distance sales of goods](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-07-2017

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | contrato | contrato comercial | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | impacto de la tecnología de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | política comercial | sociedad de la información | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study was requested by the European Parliament's Committee for Internal Market and Consumer Protection as part of the Parliament's general commitment to improving the quality of EU legislation, and in particular in undertaking to carry out impact assessments of its own substantial amendments when it considers it appropriate and necessary for the legislative process. The aim of this ex-ante impact assessment is to evaluate two substantial amendments being proposed to the Commission proposal for a directive on certain aspects concerning contracts for the online and other distance sales of goods. The amendments would extend the scope of the proposed directive to any sale contract concluded between the consumer and the seller, and would repeal the Consumer Sales Directive. The findings of the study indicate that the harmonisation of rules across Member States and sales channels would reduce the fragmentation of the legal framework and enhance the clarity and transparency of applicable rules to the benefit of both consumers and businesses. Most importantly, one single regime for online and face-to-face transactions could contribute to increased consumers' and traders' awareness and confidence in purchasing/selling online and offline, domestically and across borders. There would be a general increase in consumer protection throughout the EU, with the exception of some Member States where consumers' rights would be weakened. This could, however, translate into increased costs for businesses in relation to remedies provided to consumers. The importance of having a single regime for online and offline sales has been strongly supported by all stakeholders consulted for this study. Nonetheless, consumer and business organisations have different views with regard to the aspects of consumer protection under examination. Finding a balance between the interests of consumers and businesses remains, thus, crucial.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Empowerment of national competition authorities](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-07-2017

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia | concurso (UE) | construcción europea | cártel | Derecho de la competencia | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | impacto social | incumplimiento del Derecho de la UE | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco social | mercado único | política de competencia de la UE | posición dominante | sector económico | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Protection of workers from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens: second proposal \(CMD 2\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-07-2017

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Empleo

Palabra clave aceite usado | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | cáncer | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad profesional | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de seguridad | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | sanidad laboral | sustancia cancerígena | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA defines the problem clearly, and its evolution without EU action is comprehensively outlined. The objectives appear to be relevant, sufficiently measurable, achievable, and consistent with the manner in which the problem has been defined, as well as with other EU policies; however, they are not time-bound. The methodology used to compare the scope of impacts is well-developed, even though it is not always clear how the reported figures were obtained. However, the proposed range of options limits the scope of the analysis, and some of those retained for consideration are not entirely convincing. Environmental impacts are claimed not to be significant, without any explanation being provided. There is also a general issue regarding the availability of timely and reliable data, as well as the scarcity of available epidemiologic evidence. The Commission has consulted a broad range of stakeholders, and the replies received were highly representative of all national-level social partner organisations of employers and trade unions. Finally, the IA seems to have addressed the RSB's recommendations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimodal and Combined Freight Transport: Implementation Appraisal

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | BusinessEurope | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones no gubernamentales | organización de los transportes | red transeuropea | transporte combinado | transporte de mercancías | transporte ferroviario | transporte marítimo y fluvial | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | transportista fluvial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vehículo industrial

Resumen Council Directive 92/106/EEC lays down rules applicable to combined transport of goods. Various resources show that there are currently several challenges linked with the implementation of the directive. These include, for instance, a broad and ambiguous definition of combined transport, outdated provisions of the directive, the need to align these provisions with the new economic reality and a need for a unified combined transport document. These challenges influence harmonisation of combined freight transport and limit the fulfilment of the directive's goals. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update the directive to respond to these challenges. Similar recommendations have come from the European Economic and Social Committee and from representatives of various stakeholder groups. Finally, the European Commission itself has expressed its intention to revise the directive as part of the enhancement of the social legislation in the area of road transport. It is expected that the European Commission will submit this proposal in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Youth Employment Initiative: European Implementation Assessment

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-06-2017

Autor TYMOWSKI Jan Mikolaj

Ámbito político Educación | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave actividad no asalariada | análisis comparativo | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | empleo | emprendimiento | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estadística | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | evaluación de proyectos | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Social Europeo | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión administrativa | iniciativa de la UE | investigación y propiedad intelectual | lucha contra el paro | organización de la empresa | política de la juventud | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | trabajo de jóvenes | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This in-depth analysis, produced by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), aims at presenting an overview of the state of implementation of the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), which was established in 2013. It was drafted following the publication of the European Commission's report on the YEI and the Youth Guarantee, and also takes the findings of the Court of Auditors' special reports on the implementation of both instruments into account. The analysis seeks to contribute to the preparation of a non-legislative implementation report by the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Use of energy from renewable sources

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-06-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | ahorro de energía | análisis económico | biocarburante | biomasa | calidad del aire | construcción europea | consumo de energía | cooperación medioambiental | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | objetivo de producción | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | recurso renovable | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Despite its considerable length and a rather large number of options (over 30), the IA report could have delivered a more coherent, comprehensive, and persuasive analysis. The internal logic of the report and the arrangement of options is at times hard to understand because the options are linked to challenges rather than to clearly defined problems and objectives. Furthermore, the absence of preferred options makes it difficult to assess the usefulness of the impact assessment in informing the political decisions underpinning the legislative proposal. The use of different models, which are by the Commission's own admittance very difficult to compare, may have led to a certain lack of coherence in the assessment of the impacts. The proportionality of proposed measures is not always clearly visible compared with the evidence provided by the models used in the assessment. Overall, given the number of considerable shortcomings and the fact that the assessment twice received a negative opinion from the RSB, one might have expected a better argumentation for the Commission's decision to proceed with the proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Controls of cash entering or leaving the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-06-2017

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | blanqueo de dinero | comunicación de datos | control de aduana | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | evasión de capitales | formalidad aduanera | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | política arancelaria | reglamentación aduanera | terrorismo | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The anonymity of cash transactions and the illegal nature of the problems identified in the IA bring about considerable challenges for the analysis, including a limited evidence base and trade-offs between the options to tackle the problems and their impact on several Union principles. The mostly qualitative analysis is generally logical and coherent, leading to a pertinent set of preferred options. For various reasons, however, it provides, very little quantification of costs and none of benefits, and focuses mainly on administrative burdens for competent authorities. To partly compensate for the lack of reliable data, despite apparent time constraints for the preparation of the evaluation and the IA – both conducted internally – the IA consistently indicates stakeholder views, which appear to support most of the preferred options of the IA, although they cannot be considered representative due to the small number of respondents.

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

[Current priorities and challenges in EU agricultural policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-06-2017

Autor MCELDOWNEY James

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda de la UE | desarrollo rural | ECONOMÍA | estadística de la UE | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | importación | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado agrícola de la UE | política agraria | política agrícola común | política comercial | política económica | precio medio | precios | previsión económica | reforma de la PAC | región y política regional | reparto de la financiación de la UE | sector agrario | situación de la agricultura | sostenimiento del mercado | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission's work programme for 2017 includes a commitment to progress and consult widely on the simplification and modernisation of the common agricultural policy (CAP). A public consultation exercise was launched at the beginning of February 2017 and closed on 2 May 2017. A number of stakeholder organisations and think tanks have issued their reflections on the future shape of EU agricultural policy post 2020. In the last reform of the CAP, the European Parliament had a key role to play in this process. Both the Parliament and the Council will have responsibility to legislate on the Commission's proposals. A key role is performed by the Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development. Future discussions on these matters can therefore be anticipated. The Maltese Presidency has identified a number of priorities to guide the discussion on future policy and also held a debate earlier in the year on the future of the CAP in the Agriculture Council. A communication is expected from the Commission before the end of 2017. This briefing provides a short overview of these issues, along with a summary of the key elements of the current CAP, some key features of EU agriculture including the prospects for the main agricultural markets based on the Commission's most recent agricultural outlook report. Recent developments in Council are also covered, and a number of stakeholder perspectives are highlighted.

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

[Mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-06-2017

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave acción penal | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | confiscación de bienes | construcción europea | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | crimen organizado | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | embargo de bienes | estudio de impacto | infracción | justicia | lucha contra el crimen | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The IA for the proposed regulation has a number of weaknesses that could be attributed to political urgency and the need for EU action in the area of freezing and confiscation of criminal assets, notably since the recent terrorist attacks in France, Belgium and Germany. Overall, the IA lacks sound data and this is openly recognised throughout the document. In the context of the IA, no public consultation took place and no ex-post evaluation of existing mutual recognition instruments was carried out. The IA does not explain clearly how addressing the deficiencies in the existing EU legislation and its implementation would increase recovery of criminal assets in cross-border cases, as there is a general lack of data in this policy context. As for the options proposed, the IA could perhaps have clarified why sub-options 4a and 4b were discussed jointly, whereas option 3 was presented as a stand-alone option. In addition to this, the regulatory options could have been checked in the light of the principle of subsidiarity. The IA could have explained in more detail what it means by 'harmonised grounds for non-recognition based on fundamental rights', which seem not to have been included in articles 9 and 18 of the proposal. In general, the choice of legal instrument is left outside the scope of the impact analysis and the choice in favour of a regulation seems rather pre-determined. The IA could have addressed the impact of adopting a regulation on those 12 Member States that currently have more restrictive approaches to confiscation. Finally, it could have stated whether stakeholders were consulted on the choice of instrument, and how the preferred option accommodates the divergent views of the stakeholders on the issue of mutual recognition as an alternative to further harmonisation.

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

[Coordination of social security systems](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-06-2017

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Empleo

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de la seguridad social | asignación por cuidados | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cooperación transfronteriza | Derecho de la seguridad social | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | organización sanitaria | política de cooperación | prestación familiar | prestación social | protección social | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | seguro de desempleo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen Generally, the IA seems to provide a robust basis on which to change the current EU framework of social security coordination. A number of comprehensive external studies substantiates the IA. It appears that the European Commission was open about data limitations and key assumptions. Various stakeholder consultations were conducted, including two public online consultations. The Commission proved flexible and responsive in that it developed two options in direct response to feedback from the Administrative Commission. Consequently, however, the views of other stakeholders, including of social partners and NGOs regarding such options (which became the Commission's preferred options) were not gathered through a formal consultation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Consequences of Brexit in the area of public procurement](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2017

Autor externo Sue ARROWSMITH, Public Procurement Research Group, School of Law, University of Nottingham

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | análisis económico | ayuda pública | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | contrato público | ECONOMÍA | Espacio Económico Europeo | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | pertenencia a la Unión Europea | política comercial | política económica | Reino Unido | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper examines the implications of the UK's departure from the EU for the EU-UK legal relationship in the field of public procurement. It assesses, in comparison with the position under EU membership, the implications of four approaches found in the EU's relationships with other trading partners: the EEA model; the GPA model; and, between these two, what we call an "EEA-minus" approach and a "GPA-plus" approach. It also notes the procurement-specific issues that may need to be addressed in any withdrawal agreement (or later transition arrangement). This document was prepared for Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The impact of Brexit in relation to the right to petition and on the competences, responsibilities and activities of the Committee on Petitions](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-06-2017

Autor externo Professor Eleanor SPAVENTA, Durham Law School, Durham University, UK

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudadano de la UE | Comisión PE | construcción europea | Defensor del Pueblo Europeo | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | extranjero | frontera exterior de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Iniciativa Ciudadana Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Irlanda | Parlamento | país tercero | petición | política de cooperación | política internacional | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | representación diplomática | residencia | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Upon request by the PETI Committee, this study considers issues raised in petitions to the European Parliament by citizens concerned about the way Brexit will impact on their rights. In particular, it first looks at the changes that Brexit will determine in relation to voting rights, the right to petition, the right to apply to the European Ombudsman and the European Citizens' Initiative. It then focuses at length on the way Brexit will affect UK citizens in the EU-27, and EU citizens living in the UK. In this respect, it considers challenges and risks for both citizens who have resided in the EU-27 or the UK for less than 5 years, and for those who have already acquired the right to permanent residence at the time of Brexit.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The Commission Insolvency Proposal and its Impact on the Protection of Creditors](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-06-2017

Autor externo Dr. Reinhard DAMMANN

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consumo | derecho de establecimiento | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empleo | empresa en crisis | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | garantía de crédito | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | información al consumidor | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | modificación de la ley | organización de la empresa | propuesta (UE) | quiebra | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee compares the preventive insolvency restructuring regimes of various Member States and sets forth the scope of the Commission proposal for a draft Directive of 22 November 2016, the transposition of such proposal and policy recommendations in connection therewith.

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

[Preventive restructuring, second chance and efficient restructuring, insolvency and discharge procedures](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-05-2017

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | ayuda a la reestructuración | ayuda a las empresas | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho de sociedades | ECONOMÍA | empresa en crisis | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | ley de armonización | liquidación de sociedad mercantil | organización de la empresa | pequeña y mediana empresa | política económica | solvencia | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This Commission impact assessment is based on a wealth of information drawing from both research and consultation. Research quoted spans the last decade and encompasses international organisation, academic and think tank work. The consultation performed by the Commission has been essential to prioritising the issues to be further harmonised and in choosing the detailed sub-options. Among the strengths of the IA, there is a genuine attempt to comply as much as possible with the Commission Better Regulation Guidelines and transparency in providing information. This is particularly evident in the broad range of options presented and in the presentation of the territorial impacts of the initiative. In this regard, for instance, the IA provides a useful legal analysis of the most important issues for most Member States. Nevertheless, economic impacts appear to be analysed more in depth than social and employment outcomes. Among the additional weaknesses, the numerous objectives identified are not time-bound and may be difficult to measure. Finally, although the IA states that Member States should not incur significant monitoring costs, the requirements in the IA appear to be shorter and less detailed than the ones in the Commission proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

[From TPP to new trade arrangements in the Asia-Pacific region](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-05-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial | análisis económico | aplicación conjunta | Asia | Asia-Oceanía | comercio exterior | comercio internacional | cooperación comercial | Cooperación Económica Asia-Pacífico | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación internacional | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política comercial | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación transatlántica | volumen de intercambios

Resumen The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), signed in February 2016 by the representatives of its 12 member countries, is a comprehensive regional agreement dealing with a wide range of trade and trade-related issues. In January 2017, President Donald Trump withdrew the United States from the TPP, making it impossible for the agreement, as it is currently drafted, to take effect. Despite the US withdrawal, the remaining TPP participating countries are determined to salvage the benefits of the agreement, and are working to develop alternative approaches to bring the trade deal into force. The failure of the TPP is likely to influence the way that other economic and trade cooperation initiatives, including the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), will develop in the Asia-Pacific region. The US withdrawal also represents an opportunity for the EU, which is strongly committed to a robust trade policy and an open trading system, to advance its interests in the region. The EU is currently working on or has already concluded bilateral trade agreements with almost all TPP member countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

Limitations of scope for aviation activities in the EU ETS

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-05-2017

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | derechos de emisión de la UE | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estadística | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de los transportes | política del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | transporte internacional | TRANSPORTES

Resumen The IA defines the problems and objectives of the proposed initiative clearly, and relies on comprehensive, and updated, sources of information. Overall, most of the objectives seem to be relevant, sufficiently measurable, and achievable, though not always specific or time-bound. The selection of policy options regarding the 2017-2020 period is not entirely convincing, especially considering that those included in the initial selection were quickly discarded. The IA assesses, with a considerable level of depth, the environmental, economic, and social impacts of the options retained. The analysis is, in general, balanced, clear and comprehensive, and is supported by two quantitative models (AERO-MS, and PRIMES) previously used by the Commission. However, the choice of these models is not entirely convincing, for reasons highlighted in this briefing. The analysis of the competitiveness of small emitters (SMEs) is sufficiently broad, and includes specific sections dealing with competition between direct city-pair routes, between one-stop services, and between tourist destinations. However, it is not always easy to read and, at least in the case when the IA describes the impact of an increase in fuel prices, is sometimes not very clear. The Commission consulted a broad range of stakeholders, whose views are described and analysed extensively. The IA seems to have addressed most of the RSB's recommendations. However, it keeps the full scope of the EU ETS as the baseline, whereas the RSB recommended the continuation of the current policy as a more realistic choice. In addition, sufficient information about EU and ICAO policies on aircraft technologies, operational measures and sustainable alternative fuels, as recommended by the RSB, still seems to be missing.

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

Establishing a multi-annual plan for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea and the fisheries exploiting those stocks

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-05-2017

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | captura autorizada | captura por especie | conservación de la pesca | control pesquero | cuota de pesca | derecho de pesca | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | estudio de impacto | Mar Adriático | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | país tercero | pesca | pesca marítima | pescador | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen The overall conclusion is that the IA could have deepened the analysis and perhaps discussed more thoroughly the scope of the plan in terms of areas and stocks specific to the Adriatic Sea. For instance, the potential interaction effect between small and large pelagic species and the interaction effect between fisheries and environmental factors could have been given more attention. The underlying drivers of the problems could have been analysed more thoroughly. The objectives of the proposed plan are quite general, only partially linked to the objectives stated in the IA, and one of them (the elimination of discards) would probably make limited difference for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea. The range of options considered in the IA is very limited as only one viable option is presented. The choice in favour of this option seems rather pre-determined since the establishment of multi-annual plans is already a priority under the Basic Regulation. Quality of data appears to be reasonable and external studies were used. The problems and their consequences are clearly elaborated and substantiated with data. General views of stakeholders seem to be reflected in the IA, although the initial scope of the public consultation was limited to the Northern Adriatic. The IA could nevertheless have discussed at more length and in more detail the impact on SMEs and the possibilities for financial assistance to mitigate the negative socio-economic impacts.

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

Measuring social impact in the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-05-2017

Autor MILOTAY Nora

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio social | condición socioeconómica | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración de políticas | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estadística social | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | estudio de impacto | impacto social | indicador social | marco social | método estadístico | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política social europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen Austerity measures in the wake of the financial crisis, coupled with fragile economic growth, have triggered a shift in the focus of EU policy-makers towards deepening the economic and monetary union and achieving greater social convergence across Member States. In addition, due to growing inequalities and changing labour markets, discussions on investing in human capital have also come to the fore. In this context, it has become all the more important to understand and assess the social impact of policies and investments. Moreover, both public and private investors want to gain a better understanding of the social outcomes that are achieved by their investments. There is no clear consensual definition of the concept of social impact: while the social sciences look at the impact of policies and programmes, often in terms of social progress, social investors tend to look for the non-financial (that is, social and environmental) returns on their investments, which they tend to quantify and/or express in monetary terms, if possible. Metrics and methodologies to carry out the measurement of social impact are numerous but incoherent. The European Commission and European Parliament have their own mechanisms for impact assessment, in which they also assess social impact. In addition, several initiatives aim at measuring the social dimension of growth beyond GDP, arguing that GDP in itself does not hold enough information on social progress. The third sector has developed several methodologies to measure social impact as well, due to its interest in investing in social causes. Unlike outputs, it is often difficult to quantify outcomes and impacts. Moreover, it is debated whether quantification, no matter how comprehensive it is, can express the intricate nature of the issues at hand. Finally, developing a coherent framework that would help to effectively link strategic thinking with policy-making and policy implementation, including investment, remains a policy challenge.

Briefing [EN](#)

Initial qualification, periodic training and minimum age of professional drivers of certain road vehicles

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-05-2017

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | cualificación profesional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | empleo | enseñanza de la conducción | estudio de impacto | formación profesional continua | mercado laboral | organización de los transportes | permiso de conducción | personal de conducción | política de transportes | reconocimiento de las cualificaciones profesionales | reglamentación del transporte | seguridad en carretera | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transporte de mercancías | transporte de viajeros | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Considerable efforts have gone into preparing this IA, with several years of research, evaluation and consultations to address the challenge of missing data and quantitative evidence. The IA admits that these efforts were only partly effective, but does not assess any specific solutions for comprehensive data collection. In general, the clear screening of the retained options to achieve policy objectives is significant for the credibility of any IA – in this case, it is the weakest section of the report, together with the part on monitoring. Notwithstanding, the analysis of the problems, objectives and measures is pertinent and balanced, and supports the case of the Commission to amend the two directives without creating excessive burdens for stakeholders.

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

The European services e-card

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-05-2017

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | construcción europea | consulta pública | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | libre prestación de servicios | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | principio de proporcionalidad | principio de subsidiariedad | póliza de seguro | seguros | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The overall impression is that the IA provides a thorough analysis of the current problems encountered. The IA indicates the likely costs and benefits of the proposed options, which are grouped into four packages. The Commission makes clear that, where possible, quantitative estimations were provided of the impacts of reducing administrative burden and/or regulatory obstacles, but underscores that there are nevertheless many other factors which influence the levels of cross-border trade and investment in services. While stakeholder consultation was broad, stakeholder support for most options is not readily apparent from the IA.

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

[Research for the TRAN Committee - Infrastructure funding challenges in the sharing economy](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-05-2017

Autor externo Matthias FINGER, Juan José Montero, Nadia BERT, David KUPFER, Marcin WOLEK

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consecuencia económica | consumo | ECONOMÍA | economía colaborativa | economía del transporte | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | impacto de la tecnología de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | infraestructura de transportes | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | modo de financiación | organización de los transportes | política común de transportes | política de transportes | servicio de interés general | transporte colectivo | transporte urbano | TRANSPORTES

Resumen The study analyses the disruption created by shared mobility in the funding of transport infrastructure. While recognizing the benefits of shared mobility in terms of reduction of private car use, the study identifies that there might be short term negative effects on the revenues of long distance railway and coach operators. It also points out other potential risks, which include capture of value by commissions charged by platforms mediating mass-transit services (Mobility as a Service), freeriding and lower tax contributions. The study makes recommendations to reduce these risks.

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

[The Impact of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on Scotland, Wales and Gibraltar](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 26-04-2017

Autor externo Michael KEATING

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | descentralización | ECONOMÍA | empleo | Escocia | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Gibraltar | libre circulación de trabajadores | mercado único | País de Gales | países y territorios de ultramar | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | reforma administrativa | reforma institucional | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | Reino Unido | relación Estado-entidades territoriales | retirada de la UE | situación política | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Upon request by the AFCC Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs has commissioned this in-depth analysis on the impact of Brexit on the devolved territories of Scotland and Wales as well as the Overseas Territory of Gibraltar. It examines the economic and political implications of Brexit on these territories, the consequences of the possible return to devolved administrations of formerly 'Europeanised' competencies and looks at how Brexit might affect their future status within the UK as well as their relations with the EU.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Economic Aspects of the Regulatory Framework in the Area of Fertilizers](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 14-04-2017

Autor externo Justus Wesseler and Dušan Drabik

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave abono | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | análisis económico | cadmio | contaminación de origen agrícola | control de la contaminación | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | empresa multinacional | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | fósforo | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión contable | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio de producción agrícola | metalurgia y siderurgia | nitrógeno | política del medio ambiente | política económica | química | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study discusses economic implications of the proposed EU regulation on the market of CE marked fertilizers. Depending on the design of the regulation, the costs can be substantial. The expected additional costs of introducing mandatory or voluntary maximum threshold levels for cadmium in inorganic fertilizer are larger than the expected benefits. Measuring cadmium concentration in food in combination with food consumption information seems to be a more cost-effective strategy. Harmonizing the standards for new fertilizing products entering the EU market can increase their supply, support the development of the bio-economy and hence should be enforced. This document was prepared for Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[\(Re-\)Designing the internal market for electricity](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-04-2017

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | análisis económico | competencia | construcción europea | cooperación energética | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | energía eléctrica | estudio de impacto | industria eléctrica | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberalización del mercado | mercado único | política comercial | política de competencia de la UE | política de cooperación | política energética | red de energía | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad de abastecimiento | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA appears to present a good and comprehensive analysis to identify the problems in the status quo, define the objectives of EU action, delineate policy options that can fulfil those objectives, assess the impacts of those options, and choose the best options to address the identified problems. This process seems to be based on sound data and research. In the explanation of the objectives, however, the distinction between what the IA refers to as the sub-objectives and the operational objectives does not appear to be very clear, raising doubts as to whether the sequential process required in the better regulation guidelines has been followed. Finally, the IA's length and complexity somewhat limit its accessibility, although the sixteen page abstract added in response to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board's recommendation goes some way towards addressing this issue.

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

[Respect for private life and protection of personal data in electronic communications](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-04-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación | correo electrónico | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Overall the IA report makes a good presentation of the Commission's impact assessment work for the legislative proposal. The IA draws on a vast amount of research and expertise in elaborating the policy options and linking them to the main problems. Also, the range of policy options appears comprehensive. However, a more thorough analysis of the social and fundamental rights impacts would have considerably strengthened the report. In particular, as confidentiality remains a sensitive issue in this field, the IA report could have gone into more depth on this issue, especially when comparing the options. In addition, more attention could have been dedicated to developing clearer monitoring and evaluation indicators.

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

[The Written Statement Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-04-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Empleo | Política social | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | aproximación de legislaciones | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Carta comunitaria de los derechos sociales fundamentales de los trabajadores | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | construcción europea | contrato de trabajo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión administrativa | información de los trabajadores | mercado único | política económica | prioridad económica | programa de actuación | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The Written Statement Directive obliges employers to provide employees with a written statement on the essential aspects of the work contract or employment relationship. Despite the fact that the directive was transposed into the legal systems of all Member States, the reports show several cases of its incorrect or inadequate implementation. Furthermore, new forms of employment have emerged since the directive's adoption in 1991, which it does not cover. Court of Justice jurisprudence clarifying several of the directive's provisions has to be taken into account as well. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update the Written Statement Directive so that it would react to these challenges. Similarly, the EESC has recommended that the existing legislation be updated. Furthermore, the representatives of various stakeholder groups have voiced requests to update this piece of EU legislation. Last, but not least, the European Commission itself has expressed the willingness to revise the Written Statement Directive as part of the REFIT exercise. It is expected that the Commission will submit this proposal on 26 April 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-04-2017

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | autorización de venta | comercialización | componente electrónico | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | electrónica y electrotécnica | equipo electrónico | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | industrias diversas | instrumento de música | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | material eléctrico | MEDIO AMBIENTE | máquina | política del medio ambiente | reciclaje de residuos | residuo electrónico | residuos peligrosos | sustancia peligrosa

Resumen The IA defines in a clear way the problems and the objectives of the proposed initiative, and is based on extensive research conducted by external contractors. However, it omits to explain the sequential process and the underlying assumptions leading to the identification of the four problems analysed, mentioning only the supporting studies. Also, it contains some discrepancies with respect to the supporting studies in terms of terminology and recommendations which are not explained in the IA. A broad range of stakeholders provided valuable data and information that were used in the IA, even though only 40 (out of 300) provided comments and suggestions. The IA seems to make a reasonable case for the preferred options, which are reflected in the legislative proposal, intending to amend four articles of RoHS 2. However, one of these amendments has been proposed without a clear explanation being provided in the IA. The analysis of competitiveness of SMEs appears to be, in general, insufficiently developed or explained.

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

[Recovery and resolution of central counterparties](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-03-2017

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | empresa en crisis | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | instituciones financieras y de crédito | institución financiera | instrumento financiero | intervención financiera | libre circulación de capitales | organización de la empresa | reglamentación financiera | servicios financieros | solvencia | transacción financiera

Resumen This impact assessment builds a convincing case for action. It is mainly based on expert judgement by the Commission's departments and is backed up by relevant references, public consultation and coordination with international work-streams. The Commission states that the proposal, published in November 2016, is fully in line with the latest policy discussions and orientation by the Financial Stability Board and the G20, quoting a document from August 2016. Notwithstanding this, the Impact assessment itself does not appear to have been fully updated since the summer of 2015. Therefore, some potentially important developments do not seem to be properly reflected in the IA. These include the recognition of non-EU central counterparties, the publication of new material, and the scenarios opened in the clearing world by the UK referendum of 23 June 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Towards new rules on sales and digital content: Analysis of the key issues](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-03-2017

Autor MAŃKO Rafał

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave abastecimiento | análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comercio internacional | construcción europea | consumo | contrato | contrato digital | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho civil | digitalización | distribución | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de mercancías | mercado único | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | proveedor | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In 2015, the Commission presented two proposals for directives: on the online sale of goods to consumers, and on the supply of digital content to consumers. The two proposals need to be analysed in the context of the existing Consumer Sales Directive from 1999, which is currently under revision as part of the REFIT exercise. If the two proposals enter into force, consumer sales transactions will be regulated by three instruments: with regard to tangible goods sold face to face – by the Consumer Sales Directive, with regard to tangible goods sold at a distance – the Online Sales Directive, and with regard to the sale of digital content – the Digital Content Directive. Not surprisingly, the three texts have much in common as regards their structure and subject matter. They all deal with such issues as conformity (lack of defects), the consumer's remedies in cases of defects, the time limit for bringing such remedies and the burden of proof. They also have two other systemic issues in common: the choice between minimum and maximum harmonisation, on the one hand, and between mandatory and default rules, on the other. The existing Consumer Rights Directive is a minimum harmonisation instrument, and allows Member States to grant consumers a higher level of protection, especially when it comes to the period of seller's liability or the freedom of choice of remedies to be pursued in the event of defects. Similarly, the absence of any EU legislation specifically addressing contracts regarding the sale or rental of digital content or the provision of digital services means that Member States have been free to protect consumers to the extent they see fit. Since the two proposals are framed as maximum harmonisation instruments, the question of the exact extent of consumer rights and the way they should be exercised is crucial.

Análisis en profundidad [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Energy Efficiency](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-03-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | consumo | consumo de energía | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | rendimiento energético | utilización de la energía

Resumen The Commission IA presents a comprehensive overview of options and likely impacts of the proposed legislation. It would have been stronger if all its parts, which in their earlier life were separate impact assessments, were linked in a better, cross-referential manner. Also, given the prominent role of SMEs in boosting energy efficiency measures, the report would have benefited from devoting more space and attention to the situation of energy service companies in the EU. Lastly, the emphasis on econometric analytical models may have led to a certain lack of qualitative analysis of policy measures which were stated as being needed to correct the lack of progress in the EU energy efficiency field.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Gender Equality Plans in the private and public sector in the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-03-2017

Autor externo Silvia Sansonetti

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Empleo | Política social | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Austria | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | empresa privada | empresa pública | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | España | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Instituto Europeo de la Igualdad de Género | integración de la perspectiva de género | programa de la UE | tipos de empresa | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This study aims at mapping existing Gender Equality Plans (GEPs) in the public and private sectors in the Member States of the EU, as far as data is available; it aims at analysing how GEPs have impacted/are impacting the economic situation of women in the EU; analysing national legislation and collective agreements in connection with GEPs; analysing the impact of the crisis/austerity on GEPs and analyse more in-depth the substance and impact of GEPs in the private and public sectors in 2 Member States, Austria and Spain.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The Eurovignette and the framework to promote a European electronic toll service \(EETS\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-03-2017

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | impuesto de circulación | infraestructura de transportes | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | organización de los transportes | peaje | política de transportes | red transeuropea | tasa por eje | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vehículo de motor | vehículo industrial

Resumen The various reports and assessments show that there are considerable differences in the way vehicle road charges have been implemented across Member States. This means that a fully integrated market is yet to be reached. This is partly due to the flexibility contained in the various legislations which allowed Member States to apply systems that first and foremost fitted with their needs. As transport policy has increasingly become more interlinked with reducing emissions, these differences have become more problematic. The available evidence shows that there are qualitative differences between the road charging systems with distance-based charges being the most effective option. Indeed, it is clear that a move towards this system has been happening for some time now, and that road charges generally vary depending on emissions. The reviews did not find evidence of discrimination against any HGV users. In the area of electronic tolling, substantial variations can also be found. While dedicated short-range communications (DSRC) is the most used system, significant challenges around inter-operability remain. In fact some argue that none of the current systems in use under EETS will increase operability. Technological advances are nevertheless making harmonising these services easier. Although some argue that the gradual harmonisation seen to date has more to do with new technologies than with EU legislation. While a harmonised system is important for the internal market, road charges have also become closely linked with the reduction in emissions according to the 'polluter pay' principle. Following that logic, it would be difficult not to consider road charges for all vehicles. Especially since passenger car emissions make up a higher proportion of GHG emissions than HGVs. Indeed, the Commission's consultation on the topic confirms that wide ranging options are being considered. A broader scope raises more challenges, and as road charges get more sophisticated, i.e. time-based for example, more care needs to be taken that rates do not discriminate against some road users, in particular non-nationals. However, road charges currently make up only a very small proportion of the total costs for the transport sector, which means that behavioural changes solely based on these charges are likely to be limited. To significantly reduce transport emissions, much broader actions will be required.

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

[EU-US trade and investment relations: Effects on tax evasion, money laundering and tax transparency](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 06-03-2017

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial | América | análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | blanqueo de dinero | comercio internacional | DERECHO | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estados Unidos | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | evasión fiscal | financiación e inversión | fiscalidad | fraude fiscal | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios extra-UE | inversión extranjera | libre circulación de capitales | política comercial | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral

Resumen This ex-post impact assessment analyses EU-US trade and investment relations to assess whether and, if so, to what extent these relations have impacted on issues related to tax evasion, money laundering and tax transparency. The EU and US economies are highly intertwined, generating together half the world's gross domestic product and more than 30 % of global trade. Overall, trade and investment relations between the European Union and the United States do not seem to have impacted on US efforts to combat tax evasion, strengthen anti-money laundering legislation, and its implementation, and boost tax transparency. While some progress has been made in the ongoing negotiation of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which also aims to establish regulatory cooperation between the EU and the USA on financial services, progress has been below expectations. The United States has set up mechanisms for information exchange with EU Member States, has signed tax treaties with almost all EU Member States, and has developed a robust legal framework to address money laundering and combat terrorism financing. Despite being largely compliant with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force, however, challenges remain on questions of beneficial ownership, cross-border exchange of information, privacy issues, and designated non-financial businesses and professions.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Audiovisual rights in sports events: An EU perspective](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-03-2017

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Ámbito político Cultura

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia | comunicación | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | distribución exclusiva | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | espectáculo deportivo | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | investigación y propiedad intelectual | organización deportiva | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad de bienes | radiodifusión | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Premium live sports content attracts large audiences, drives TV subscriptions upwards and generates advertising for broadcasters, particularly in an increasingly diversified media landscape. With no foreseeable end to the rush for premium sports rights over a handful of major sports events, the dramatic intensification of competition in the past 20 years has led to a steep increase in the pricing levels of audiovisual rights. In 2009, EU broadcasters spent around €5.8 billion on the acquisition of rights, representing nearly 17 % of their total €34.5 billion programming spend. Although sports events do not qualify as works of authorship, the audiovisual recordings of such events enjoy copyright protection and entitle rights-holders of the first fixation of the event to the right of reproduction, distribution, rental and communication to the public. In this context, the regulatory framework under which audiovisual sports rights agreements are negotiated in the EU features two predominant models – the joint selling of rights, where rights are sold by specially created associations on behalf of sports clubs, and exclusivity – a model referring to territorial exclusivity over the exploitation of audiovisual rights. In spite of the prominence of the latter model, the Audiovisual Media Services Directive contains two provisions that curb the restrictive allocation of rights, making it possible to freely receive information about events of major importance for society and enabling the public to have access to short extracts within general news programmes. The ongoing revision of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive does not currently envisage any changes to these provisions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Governance of the Energy Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-02-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | construcción europea | cooperación energética | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | diversificación energética | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | investigación energética | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | rendimiento energético | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Overall, the IA presents a comprehensive description and explanation of the problem, and options to resolve it by means of an EU-wide legislative action integrating planning, reporting and monitoring requirements of a range of existing legislation into a single regulation. The lack of quantitative evidence, and the fact that the economic, social and environmental impacts are not assessed to an equal degree, is perhaps understandable, given the nature of the action proposed, which is focused strictly on governance aspects of the energy union, i.e. the obligations of Member States and the monitoring activities of the Commission.

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

[Energy performance of buildings](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-02-2017

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio tecnológico | competitividad | construcción y obras públicas | consumo de energía | ECONOMÍA | edificio | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | impacto ambiental | impacto social | INDUSTRIA | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mejora de vivienda | organización de la empresa | política del medio ambiente | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen The IA appears to provide a thorough analysis of the current situation and of the likely impacts of the proposed options, based on sound and comprehensive research. The Commission explains the models used for the analysis and is open about the key assumptions. The IA relies largely on the wide stakeholder consultation activities carried out for the ex post evaluation of the EPBD (published on the same day as the IA). However, generally speaking, the information on stakeholders' views in the IA could have been more precise; the stakeholder support for each option is not readily apparent from the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the calculation methodology of dumping](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-02-2017

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercio internacional | competencia | Derecho de la Unión Europea | dumping | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gravamen compensatorio | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación antidumping | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país tercero | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | procedimiento antisubvención | producto originario | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA appears to provide a well-researched explanation of the evidence base for the legislative proposal; it clearly explains the scale of the problem, illustrated by facts and figures giving a clear view of the international situation. However, a better, more coherent organisation of the data related to the problem definition, and a broader range of options, would have strengthened the IA. Option 3 is the only viable one to address all the objectives, although – as also indicated by stakeholders – its elements are only vaguely presented. The IA would have been more persuasive had it been clearer about the modification of the standard methodology. In particular, it would have benefited from a better explanation as to how it would work in practice, in order to allow the EU to continue to disregard domestic costs and prices of China and other NME countries, as this appears to be the most crucial element of the preferred option. The IA does not look at the impact on the economic performance of the EU sectors concerned, and remains unclear as to how EU SMEs would be affected. The stakeholder consultation covered a broad range of stakeholders and the collected views are presented systematically throughout the IA. However, it seems that stakeholders were not given the opportunity to comment in detail on the preferred option 3. The consultation seems to have happened at an early stage in the drafting process of the IA, which could explain the vague questions asked and the shortened period of consultation of 10 weeks instead of 12.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Los efectos de las cláusulas relacionadas con los derechos humanos del Acuerdo Global UE-México y el Acuerdo de Asociación UE-Chile](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-02-2017

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | Chile | comercio internacional | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios extra-UE | México | política comercial | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen La cláusula de democracia del Acuerdo Global UE-México, y por extensión el Acuerdo de Libre Comercio UE-México, pide que se respeten los derechos humanos fundamentales. Si se vulneran, puede invocarse una cláusula de sanción. Las violaciones de los derechos humanos, ampliamente documentadas en México, se abordan a través del diálogo político. El acuerdo incluye artículos sobre cooperación en materia de política social, cuyos resultados no son vinculantes. En este contexto, es difícil establecer un vínculo claro entre los posibles efectos de las cláusulas de derechos humanos del Acuerdo Global y la situación de los derechos humanos en México. El Acuerdo de Asociación (AA) UE-Chile también incluye un Acuerdo de Libre Comercio de alcance amplio, sujeto a una cláusula de democracia. Esta cláusula, más desarrollada que la del Acuerdo Global, pide el respeto de los derechos humanos fundamentales; el desarrollo económico y social sostenible; y compromete a las partes con la buena gobernanza. El AA también incluye una cláusula de suspensión en caso de incumplimiento de la cláusula de democracia y disposiciones sobre cooperación, cuyos resultados no son vinculantes. Aunque son más detalladas que las del Acuerdo Global, el efecto del AA UE-Chile en la situación de los derechos humanos en Chile ha sido limitado en cuanto a magnitud y en aspectos específicos de la agenda de política social. En ambos casos, los mecanismos de supervisión de los acuerdos de la Unión se han aplicado en general de forma adecuada, aunque en Chile la participación de la sociedad civil se institucionalizó tarde. Estos mecanismos han desempeñado un importante papel en el fomento de la cooperación, pero los incentivos creados no se han traducido en suficiente presión para ejecutar reformas relacionadas con los derechos humanos. Más que el impacto per se de los ALC de la Unión en la garantía del respeto de los derechos humanos en México y Chile, es el efecto acumulado de la liberalización comercial en los dos países, la Asociación Estratégica UE-México, el papel de los actores mundiales y la cooperación con donantes internacionales lo que ha alentado la reforma. En última instancia, el que se hayan aprobado y ejecutado o no reformas a favor del respeto de los derechos humanos, ha sido resultado de las políticas internas de México y Chile.

Estudio [EN](#), [ES](#)

[Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-02-2017

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Empleo | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | norma de seguridad | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Mundial de la Salud | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto químico | química | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | sanidad laboral | sector económico | sustancia cancerígena | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Control of exports, transfer, brokering, technical assistance and transit of dual-use items](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-01-2017

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | bien de doble uso | comercio internacional | control de las exportaciones | cooperación técnica | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | exportación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | organización de los transportes | política arancelaria | política comercial | política de cooperación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reglamentación aduanera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | restricción de los intercambios | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRANSPORTES | tránsito

Resumen The IA is well structured, clear and compact. Overall, it appears to provide well-researched explanation of the evidence base of the legislative proposal. The problem definition is illustrated by facts and figures which give a clear view of international security threats. The outcome of the stakeholder consultation is clearly presented and has been integrated into the analysis and the assessment of the different options, with a transparent presentation of stakeholders' views throughout. Nevertheless, the IA has a number of shortcomings. A clearer explanation of the links between the problems and their drivers, the objectives of the legislative proposal and the options considered, would have strengthened the IA. The report would have been more persuasive had it been clearer about the methodological approach to the comparison of the options. Even if the Commission made efforts to collect relevant data in preparation of the IA, the analysis remains essentially qualitative. Finally, the IA remains vague about the overall impact of the proposal on SMEs and competitiveness.

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

[The European Electronic Communications Code and the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communication \(BEREC\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-01-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | funcionamiento institucional | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organismo de la UE | red de transmisión de datos | red transeuropea | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | servicio universal | tecnología de la información | telecomunicación inalámbrica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Overall, the IA presents a comprehensive and well-researched explanation of the evidence base of the legislative proposals. However, the nature of the proposals (one of them being a recast of four existing directives) has posed an obvious challenge in terms of keeping the report concise and readable. The IA clearly exceeds the length recommended in the better regulation guidelines. The report presents stakeholder views well, although the consultation itself focused more on the review process in general than on the specific options for future policy. Finally, the overly general presentation of monitoring instruments represents a significant shortcoming of the report, especially given the importance of effective monitoring mechanisms in assessing the implementation of legislation.

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

[New rules for managing the EU external fishing fleet](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-01-2017

Autor POPESCU Irina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Pesca

Palabra clave acuerdo pesquero | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | competencia | competencias de los Estados miembros | criterio de elegibilidad | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | flota pesquera | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Parlamento Europeo | pesca | pesca sostenible | política de competencia | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | rastreabilidad | regulación de la pesca | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vigilancia del medio ambiente | votación parlamentaria

Resumen In February 2017, the Parliament is due to vote in plenary on a Commission proposal for a revised system of issuing and managing fishing authorisations, intended to improve monitoring and transparency of the EU external fishing fleet. The proposal, replacing the current 'Fishing Authorisations Regulation' 1006/2008, applies to all EU vessels fishing outside EU waters, and to third-country vessels fishing in EU waters. The current scope of the authorisation system would be extended to include practices poorly monitored so far, such as private agreements between EU companies and third countries and abusive reflagging operations. Member States would authorise fishing vessels using common eligibility criteria, complemented by specific conditions depending on the nature of the authorisation. Part of the electronic fishing authorisations register, showing who fishes what and where, would for the first time be publicly accessible. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 589.834, October 2016.
"A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

Modernisation of EU copyright rules: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-12-2016

Autor EISELE Katharina | TACK NIELS

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | construcción europea | cultura y religión | derechos de autor | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | gestión de derechos digitales | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | mercado único digital | patrimonio cultural | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa audiovisual | radiodifusión | red de transmisión de datos | reproducción de documentos | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | televisión | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA clearly defines the underlying problems and the objectives of the proposed initiatives. It relies on various recent external studies, reviews and evaluations. The Commission consulted widely and the IA appears to have analysed a broad range of options and their impacts on all relevant stakeholders. However, the IA, which is very dense, is based on limited quantitative data, which the Commission openly acknowledges. It would also perhaps have benefited from a more detailed assessment of social impacts and impacts on fundamental rights. Moreover, with regard to the third general objective of achieving a well-functioning marketplace for copyright, it would seem that some specific issues were not addressed: concerning the use of right holders' content by online services, it appears the Commission changed its preferred option following the issuing of the RSB opinion, since a negotiation obligation is no longer included in the final IA. The IA could also have given more guidance on the coherence of the proposed acts with the E-Commerce Directive. Finally, concerning rights in (press) publications, it would have been useful if the IA had provided more thorough reasoning regarding the new ancillary right.

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

World Energy Outlook 2016

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 19-12-2016

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | Agencia Internacional de Energía | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consumo de energía | disponibilidad de energía | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía blanda | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | nueva tecnología | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política de inversión | política energética | política internacional | previsión a largo plazo | producción de energía | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología energética | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen World Energy Outlook 2016 World Energy Outlook (WEO) is an annual study produced by the International Energy Agency (IEA), which models future global trends in energy based on different policy scenarios. The study looks at how production and consumption of different energy sources is evolving, and considers the likely effects of investment decisions, new technologies, government policies and international agreements. The WEO sheds light on the expected energy trajectory of different regions of the world.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

The Mediation Directive

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 16-12-2016

Autor TYMOWSKI Jan Mikolaj

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave acceso a la justicia | acción civil | análisis económico | comercio internacional | cooperación judicial | cooperación transfronteriza | Defensor del Pueblo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho civil | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho mercantil | difusión de la información | Directiva CE | disputa comercial | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | justicia | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política de cooperación | procedimiento civil | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Taking into account the limited objectives set within the Mediation Directive, namely to facilitate access to alternative dispute resolution and promote mediation that would operate in a balanced relationship with judicial proceedings, its implementation throughout the European Union has been rather successful and unproblematic. In some Member States, it has triggered the establishment of previously non-existent mechanisms and institutions; in others, it has ensured some alignment of procedural law and various practices. The challenges lying ahead are linked to the limitations of comparing different national solutions without the benefit of coherent data on the use and impact of mediation, and to experience with the implementation of other European Union (EU) acts (such as the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Directive from 2013). The growing recognition of the usefulness of mediation as such will in any case be further strengthened by the continuous exchange of best practices in different national jurisdictions, supported by appropriate action at the European level.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Scientific Aspects Underlying the Regulatory Framework in the Area of Fertilisers – State of Play and Future Reforms

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-12-2016

Autor externo Eric Smolders

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave abono químico | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | Autoridad Europea de Seguridad Alimentaria | cadmio | contaminación de origen agrícola | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | fósforo | INDUSTRIA | industria de abonos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio de producción agrícola | metalurgia y siderurgia | norma de calidad | organismo de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | química | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This document was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) on the proposed cadmium regulation for phosphate fertilisers. Cadmium is a metal that can have adverse health effects on the general population. The use of mineral phosphate fertilisers contributes to about 60% of current cadmium emissions to soil. The proposed regulation aims to reduce soil and crop cadmium concentrations on the long term in most European regions.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

New radio frequencies for mobile internet services

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-12-2016

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de normas | banda de frecuencias | comunicación | construcción europea | cooperación europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | innovación | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | política audiovisual | política de cooperación | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | red de transmisión de datos | redacción legislativa | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | telecomunicación inalámbrica | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen While radio spectrum management is predominantly a national competence, EU policy plays an increasingly important role in its coordination and harmonisation. The EU actively seeks ways to harmonise use of the different bands of the spectrum to meet the ever-growing demand for wireless mobile broadband. Nevertheless, spectrum allocation in the EU remains fragmented and varies among Member States. Following developments in the international framework, as well as the considerations of high-level expert groups and a public consultation, the Commission adopted a long-term strategy for use of the 470-790 MHz frequency band. The strategy proposes to repurpose the 694-790 MHz band, to use it for wireless broadband rather than television broadcasting. The latter is to have priority in the 470-694 MHz band. The ITRE Committee report proposes that the deadline for national roadmaps is extended to 30 June 2018, that the 470-694 MHz band can be used by broadcasting services until 2030 and that end-users are compensated promptly for the switch. A December agreement with the Council in trilogue needs now to be confirmed. "A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

China's WTO accession: 15 years on - Taking, shaking or shaping WTO rules?

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2016

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | China | competencia | consecuencia económica | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | economía de mercado | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONOMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación antidumping | lucha contra la discriminación | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial común

Resumen 11 December 2016 marks the 15th anniversary of China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). In 2001, after arduous negotiations with key WTO members, China agreed not only to extensive market access commitments but also to substantial non-reciprocal rules obligations. This was unprecedented in WTO history. Most WTO disputes involving China, notably in the field of trade remedies, have been linked to these tailor-made rules for China. China has exhibited timely and qualitatively sound compliance with WTO rulings. But its narrow letter of the law compliance has at times been found not to reflect the spirit of the legal provisions at issue, with WTO-inconsistent regulations having remained in place or re-emerged. In the Doha Development Round of WTO multilateral negotiations China has so far taken a backseat rather than a leadership role. Domestic resistance to reform in sensitive areas on economic and ideological grounds has been a crucial factor in China's absence from the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. Past US opposition has been key for its non-participation in the Trade in Services Agreement. Uncertainties about ratification by the US Congress of the US-led Trans-Pacific Partnership and future US trade policy under President Donald Trump may reverse the past trend of China's marginalisation from shaping global rules outside the WTO. At the same time this may lower China's ambition to shift gradually from rather shallow to EU-style 'deep and comprehensive' free trade agreements (FTAs) and may induce it to promote its own rules more assertively by leveraging its economic weight in predominantly bilateral relations under its One Belt, One Road (OBOR) initiative.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tackling food waste: The EU's contribution to a global issue

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-11-2016

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | desperdicio de alimentos | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | gestión de residuos | industria agroalimentaria | iniciativa legislativa | malnutrición | MEDIO AMBIENTE | país en desarrollo | política alimentaria | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | producción alimenticia | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | residuo | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | situación económica | trabajos parlamentarios | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In spite of the availability of food, there is still malnutrition in the world. Food is lost or wasted throughout the supply chain, from initial agricultural production down to final consumers. In developed countries, a significant amount of food is wasted at the consumption stage, meaning that it is discarded even though still suitable for human consumption. In developing countries food is lost mostly at the farmer-producer end of the food supply chain; much less food is wasted at consumer level. Experts assert that the largest part of food waste in developed countries is produced by households and is linked mainly to urbanisation, changes in the composition of diets, and large-scale mass distribution. Food losses and waste have negative environmental and economic impacts and their existence raises questions for society. Overall, on a per-capita basis, much more food is wasted in the industrialised world than in developing countries. In the EU, food waste has been estimated at some 88 million tonnes, or 173 kg per capita per year. The production and disposal of this food waste leads in turn to the emission of 170 million tonnes of CO₂ and consumes 261 million tonnes of resources. The EU is contributing to reducing food waste mainly through its commitment to halve the disposal of edible food in the EU by 2020. Various national initiatives also aim to attain this goal. In June 2016, EU agriculture ministers adopted conclusions in which they pledged to improve data-gathering and awareness-raising on food losses and waste. In addition, they urged the European Commission to remove the legal and practical barriers so that it becomes easier to donate food. This briefing is an update of an earlier one, of January 2014.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the EU institutional Framework

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 22-11-2016

Autor externo Olivier DE SCHUTTER

Ámbito político Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos | Política social

Palabra clave Agencia de Asilo de la Unión Europea | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | estudio de impacto | Europa | Frontex | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | Mecanismo Europeo de Estabilidad | Polonia | política exterior y de seguridad común | programa legislativo (UE) | Reino Unido | relaciones monetarias | Semestre Europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU institutions are required take into account the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the design and implementation of legislation or of policies, both within law- and policymaking internal to the Union and in the external relations of the EU. This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament, to examine how they discharge this duty: it looks into the role of the Charter in the legislative process; in the economic governance of the Union; in the work of EU agencies; in the implementation of EU law by EU Member States; and, in the external relations of the Union, both in trade and investment policies and in the Common Foreign and Security Policy. It also analyses certain gaps in the judicial protection of the Charter and identifies measures through which the potential of the Charter could be further realized.

Estudio [EN](#), [IT](#)

The Implementation of the Mediation Directive - Workshop on 29 November 2016

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 21-11-2016

Autor externo Giuseppe DE PALO, Leonardo D'URSO, Geoffrey VOS, Felix STEFFEK, Carlos ESPLUGUES, Jose Luis IGLESIAS and Jin Ho VERDONSCHOT

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave acceso a la justicia | acción civil | análisis económico | comercio internacional | cooperación judicial | cooperación transfronteriza | Defensor del Pueblo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho civil | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho mercantil | difusión de la información | Directiva CE | disputa comercial | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | justicia | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política de cooperación | procedimiento civil | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The workshop, organised by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs upon request by the JURI Committee, will provide an opportunity to discuss the state of implementation of the Mediation Directive (2008/52/EC), in the light of the recently published European Commission report on the application of the Directive (COM (2016) 542) and in view of the European Parliament's Implementation Report. The papers included in this compilation examine the application of the Mediation Directive in the Member States, as well as its relationship with both judicial proceedings and other forms of alternative and online dispute resolution. The papers propose possible avenues to improve the situation, in particular by promoting a better use of mediation and ADR and facilitating the intra-EU recognition of settlements.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Smart Borders Revisited: An Assessment of the Commission's Revised Smart Borders Proposal

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-11-2016

Autor externo Julien JEANDESBOZ (CCLS - Centre d'étude sur les conflits & REPI - Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium), Jorrit RIJPMAN (Europa Institute, Leiden Law School, Leiden University, the Netherlands) and Didier BIGO (CCLS - Centre d'étude sur les conflits & King's College London, the UK)

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | análisis económico | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | frontera exterior de la UE | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intercambio de información | propuesta (UE) | recogida de datos | Supervisor Europeo de Protección de Datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, appraises the revised legislative proposals ('package') on EU smart borders adopted by the European Commission on 6 April 2016. It provides a general assessment of the package, focusing in particular on costs, technical feasibility and overall proportionality, and a fundamental rights check of the initiative.

Estudio [EN](#)

Recasting the Brussels IIa Regulation - Workshop on 8 November 2016 - Compilation of Briefings

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 28-10-2016

Autor externo Ilaria PRETELLI; Christoph C. PAUL; Nicole GALLUS; Thalia KRUGER; Lukáš FRIDRICH; Annette C. OLLAND; Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law; Alegría BORRÁS and Wojciech POSTULSKI

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia jurisdiccional | construcción europea | cooperación judicial | cooperación judicial civil en la Unión Europea | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho matrimonial | ECONOMÍA | ejecución de sentencia | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | familia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | justicia | niño | organización de la justicia | país tercero | persona divorciada | política de cooperación | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad de los padres | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The workshop, organised by the Policy Department upon request by the JURI Committee, takes place while the European Parliament is consulted on the Commission proposal to recast the so-called "Brussels IIa" Regulation 2201/2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgements in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility. The briefings included in this compilation examine the main amendments proposed by the Commission as regards child abduction and return proceedings, mediation, cooperation between national judicial and central authorities, and suggest possible further improvements in these areas as well as in the field of jurisdiction over divorce and annulment of marriage, cooperation with third countries and international organisations, and training of judges.

Estudio [EN](#)

[An EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 27-10-2016

Autor EVAS Tatjana | VAN BALLEGOIJ Wouter

Ámbito político Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave acuerdo interinstitucional | Agencia de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | democracia | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado de Derecho | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | marco político | Supervisor Europeo de Protección de Datos | Tratado de Funcionamiento de la UE | Tratado de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen European Parliament legislative initiative reports drawn up on the basis of Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union are automatically accompanied by a European Added Value Assessment (EAVA). Such assessments are aimed at evaluating the potential impacts, and identifying the advantages, of proposals made in legislative initiative reports. This EAVA accompanies a resolution based on a legislative initiative report prepared by Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) (rapporteur: Sophie in 't Veld (ALDE, the Netherlands), presenting recommendations to the Commission on an EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights (P8_TA-PROV (2016) 0409). The main conclusion of the EAVA is that there is a gap between the proclamation of the rights and values listed in Article 2 TEU and actual compliance by EU institutions and Member States, resulting in significant economic, social and political costs. The root causes of this lack of compliance are to be found in certain weaknesses in the existing EU legal and policy framework on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights. These weaknesses could be overcome by the conclusion of an EU Pact for Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights (DRF) in the form of an interinstitutional agreement (IIA). This IIA should lay down arrangements for (i) the development of an annual European report on the state of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights in the Member States with country-specific recommendations assessing compliance with DRF, and (ii) a policy cycle for DRF, involving EU institutions and national parliaments, with country-specific recommendations aimed at monitoring and enforcing Member State compliance, including a DRF policy cycle within the institutions of the Union. This could be done at relatively low cost, particularly if the right synergies are found with international organisations, whilst at the same time having significant benefits, notably fostering mutual trust and recognition, attracting more investment, and providing higher welfare standards.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

Anexo 2 [EN](#)

[Investing in regions to boost jobs: Cohesion policy and job creation](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 26-10-2016

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Empleo

Palabra clave análisis económico | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | creación de empleo | ECONOMÍA | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional | Fondo Social Europeo | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Parlamento Europeo | pequeña y mediana empresa | tipos de empresa | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In these times of post economic and financial crisis the EU is faced with numerous employment challenges, such as high overall unemployment and insufficient labour market participation by disadvantaged groups. Cohesion policy offers significant investment resources to address these issues and contribute to EU-wide employment goals. The EU regulations on the European Structural and Investment Funds, which form the legal basis of cohesion policy, lay down the rules for funding allocation and specify the priorities supported, including employment. The strategic implementation documents prepared by the Member States – Partnership Agreements and Operational Programmes – describe concrete actions such as training, strengthening public employment services, and supporting entrepreneurship. Individual projects are then implemented on the ground. The impact of cohesion policy is analysed by means of evaluations based on a set of common indicators and methods. These provide the basis for assessing the efficiency of interventions and progress towards the objectives.

Análisis en profundidad [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Developing health technology assessment in the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-10-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Ámbito político Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cuidado de la salud | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | prospectiva tecnológica | sanidad | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | toma de decisiones

Resumen Health Technology Assessment (HTA) is a research-based tool to support decision-making in healthcare. HTA assesses the added value of new health technologies – medicines, medical devices and diagnostic tools, surgical procedures as well as measures for disease prevention, diagnosis or treatment – over existing ones. HTA is used with a view to improving the quality and efficiency of public health interventions and the sustainability of healthcare systems. It has been growing in importance, given rising demand for healthcare and economic pressures. HTA in the EU involves multiple national and regional players. European HTA cooperation consists of a strategic level (HTA Network) and a scientific and technical level (EUnetHTA Joint Action). Efforts to advance certain aspects of voluntary cooperation on HTA are gaining momentum. Industry and non-industry stakeholders, as well as academia, generally agree on the benefit of stepping up EU cooperation on HTA. Members of the European Parliament have regularly asked for enhanced EU-level cooperation. The European Commission has recently published an inception impact assessment for an initiative on HTA, planned for the fourth quarter of 2017. It will be preceded by a public stakeholder consultation due to be launched in autumn 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-10-2016

Autor WEISSENBERGER Jean

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | captura autorizada | captura por especie | conservación de la pesca | control pesquero | cuota de pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Mar del Norte | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | pesca de altura | pesca sostenible | pescado de mar | política pesquera común | propuesta (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 3 August 2016, the European Commission tabled a legislative proposal for a multiannual plan to manage some fisheries in the North Sea. This plan would cover demersal species (i.e. species living close to the sea bottom) in the EU waters in the North Sea and some adjacent maritime areas. These stocks are exploited by various fishing fleets using various fishing gear but often catching different species together (mixed fisheries). These demersal fisheries, conducted by several thousand EU vessels, represent over 70% of the EU catches in this area. After recent adoption of a plan concerning the Baltic Sea, this multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries is the second management plan proposed by the European Commission since the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy agreed at the end of 2013. Such multiannual tools are essential for the sustainable exploitation of marine resources and offer better predictability on catches allowed to fishermen over time. They also set a framework for improved cooperation between the concerned Member States at sea regional level. The European Parliament is now to start the examination of the proposal.
"A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>"

Briefing [EN](#)

[The New EU Blue Card Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-09-2016

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho del trabajo | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | extranjero | frontera interior de la UE | mercado laboral | migración profesional | movilidad de la mano de obra | movimientos migratorios | obrero cualificado | país tercero | permiso de trabajo | política de cooperación | política internacional | política migratoria de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | relación internacional | trabajador migrante | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | éxodo intelectual

Resumen The Impact Assessment makes a convincing case for the need for action to overhaul the current Blue Card Directive. The IA is substantiated by sound and comprehensive research (in the form of 16 annexes) and external expertise, as well as wide consultation taking international immigration systems aiming to attract highly skilled workers into account. Although not all of the options presented appear viable, the European Commission makes a genuine attempt to identify solutions to the problem. The limited data, about which the Commission is transparent, suggests that the quantitative evidence used in the IA, in particular regarding the economic impacts, might merit further exploration. Finally, it would have been useful if the IA had provided a link to the external IA study that underpins the Commission's IA.

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

[Asistencia jurídica gratuita en los procesos penales](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-09-2016

Autor VORONOVA Sofija

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave acción penal | análisis económico | asistencia judicial | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | construcción europea | Convención Europea de Derechos Humanos | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos cívicos | derechos políticos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | justicia | mandamiento de detención europeo | política internacional | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La Unión Europea está a punto de llevar a cabo el último paso en el largo camino hacia la mejora de los derechos de los ciudadanos en materia de defensa. En el pleno de octubre se votará el acuerdo transaccional alcanzado por los colegisladores sobre la propuesta de Directiva sobre la asistencia jurídica gratuita.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Completing the Internal Market for Parcel Delivery and e-Commerce - State of Play and Possible Reforms](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-09-2016

Autor externo Alex Kalevi DIEKE

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | distribución | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | entrega | estadística de la UE | estudio de impacto | flete | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | mercado único digital | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | prestación de servicios | servicio postal | servicio universal | transporte de mercancías | TRANSPORTES | UNION EUROPEA

Resumen Effective and affordable parcel delivery is a pre-condition for cross-border trade in physical goods. At present, consumers and shippers in different Member States face very different prices, service levels, and volumes of e-commerce parcels differ hugely by Member State. These shortcomings represent a major impediment to cross-border e-commerce, and thus the Digital Single Market. This in-depth analysis reviews the performance of EU markets for parcel delivery, and discusses concerns and policy options in light of the Digital Single Market. The paper evaluates the Commission's recent proposal for a Regulation on cross-border parcel delivery services, and presents recommendations for to improving and aligning the proposed regulation. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Evaluation and ex-post impact assessment at EU level](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-09-2016

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | funcionamiento institucional | iniciativa de la UE | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | programa de la UE | relación interinstitucional | transparencia administrativa | Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Evaluation is an exercise which aims to assess the outcomes and relevance of an intervention – be it a policy, a piece of legislation, a project, a spending programme or an international agreement – in the light of its initial objectives and expected effects. This assessment is based, as far as possible, on empirical information that has been collected and critically analysed - the evidence-base. Evaluation looks into direct as well as indirect impacts, including consideration of undesired side-effects. At EU level, evaluation has been used for decades to assess how well EU funds are spent in financial programmes. In the wake of the European Commission's Better Regulation agenda, the scope of the evaluation exercise has been broadened and it has now become a standard tool for assessing the performance of any policy intervention, looking into effects and seeking to identify evidence of causality between the intervention and its outcomes. As a result, in terms of overall aims, evaluation fosters transparency and accountability of EU action, policy coherence, as well as improved decision-making through policy learning.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Schengen: Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs aspects](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 08-09-2016

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | control fronterizo | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | frontera exterior de la UE | frontera interior de la UE | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de personas | lucha contra el crimen | política comercial | tráfico de estupefacientes | tráfico ilícito | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen This study identifies the costs, in economic, social and political terms, of the (temporary) reintroduction of border controls between the Schengen Member States, with a special focus on civil liberties, justice and home affairs aspects. It recommends more concerted action at EU level with a view to returning to a fully functioning Schengen Area. Regaining inter-Member State and citizen's trust in the EU's ability to tackle the deficiencies exposed by the refugee crisis should be an immediate priority. More concerted action at EU level is necessary to foster solidarity and cooperation between Member State authorities. Their work should also be supported through EU agencies, such as the European Border and Coast Guard, Europol, Eurojust and the European Asylum Support Office. The need for changes to the current Schengen governance framework should be further considered based on compliance with the conditions allowing five Member States to maintain their internal border controls until November 2016.

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

[Publishing corporate tax information Country-by-country reporting for multinational enterprise groups](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-08-2016

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | control fiscal | cooperación fiscal europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho fiscal | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empresa multinacional | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | evasión fiscal | fiscalidad | fraude fiscal | impuesto sobre sociedades | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | mercado único | principio de proporcionalidad | principio de subsidiariedad | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission's Better Regulation Guidelines recall that an impact assessment 'should be comprehensive, proportionate, evidence-based, open to stakeholder's view, unbiased, prepared collectively with relevant Commission services, embedded in the policy cycle, transparent and of a high quality' (Guidelines, p. 20). After an initial appraisal, it can be concluded that this IA seems to fit to a large extent this description and could be considered in many respects as an example of good practice, compared to other Commission IAs in the financial field. The Better Regulation Guidelines have been to a large extent respected. The IA seems to have considered the recommendations made in relevant Parliament resolutions, such as the one of 16 December 2015 on 'bringing transparency, coordination and convergence to corporate tax policies in the Union', although, in some cases, the Commission has drawn different conclusions. One of the weaknesses is that the IA does not appear to present the likely impacts of some changes introduced in the proposal and acknowledged in the Explanatory Memorandum, such as the EU list of tax havens. Overall, this IA appears to contribute effectively to informing the decision-making process.

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

[The European Accessibility Act](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-08-2016

Autor HARRIS JONATHAN | MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Ámbito político Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Política social

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | demografía y población | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | envejecimiento de la población | estrategia de la UE | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | infraestructura de transportes | integración de los discapacitados | medios para discapacitados | pequeña y mediana empresa | persona con discapacidad | política de transportes | tipos de empresa | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This paper, produced by the Policy Department on Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, looks into the Commission proposal for a European Accessibility Act. It briefly describes its contents, the Council discussions on the proposal, its Impact Assessment and the main points of contention, as well as the views of disability advocacy groups, as well as of the business and industry organisations, both on the act and on its articles. A series of suggestions and recommendations are proposed with the objective of ensuring that the Act can effectively achieve its declared aims: implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by fostering the integration of disabled persons in society and guaranteeing equal access to goods and services.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Combatting Consumer Discrimination in the Digital Single Market: Preventing Geo-Blocking and other Forms of Geo-Discrimination

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-08-2016

Autor externo Felice SIMONELLI

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Cultura | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave alfabetización digital | análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | derechos y libertades | discriminación por razones de nacionalidad | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | protección de datos | protección del consumidor | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | telecomunicación | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The paper conducts a stocktaking exercise of the state of play in the DSM and offers a critical assessment of the most relevant initiatives to combat consumer discrimination. It gives an overview of discriminatory practices in the online environment and assesses the magnitude of the problem. Differences between justified and unjustified geo-blocking are discussed. An in-depth analysis of the EC proposals on geo-blocking, portability and parcel delivery and the DG COMP investigation into the distribution of audiovisual content is then performed. This document was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Estudio [EN](#)

Financial Services Liberalisation and TiSA: Implications for EU Free Trade Agreements

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-07-2016

Autor externo Andrew LANG and Leonie AMARASEKARA

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cláusula de salvaguardia | comercio internacional | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | información y tratamiento de la información | instituciones financieras y de crédito | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | libre prestación de servicios | nación más favorecida | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | política comercial | política internacional | reglamentación financiera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | servicios financieros | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen With 23 participating countries, including all of the world's largest financial centres, covering the vast bulk of global financial services trade, the TiSA negotiations on financial services trade are strategically important for the EU. They are likely to deliver commitments and rules, which go significantly beyond the GATS package negotiated over two decades ago – and to extend their umbrella to a greater range of countries. In addition, the level of market access commitments ultimately incorporated into TiSA will set a new benchmark and reference point for future EU FTA negotiations. Depending on the outcome of remaining negotiations, the TiSA may also establish influential new and consolidated texts on such matters as data transfer, forced localisation, source code, regulatory transparency, and domestic regulation.

Estudio [EN](#)

Legal aid: Impact assessment of substantial amendments

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-07-2016

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | asistencia judicial | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | construcción europea | Convención Europea de Derechos Humanos | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | enmienda | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | justicia | mandamiento de detención europeo | política internacional | redacción legislativa | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | trabajos parlamentarios | tratados europeos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This study was requested by the European Parliament's Committee for Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) as part of the Parliament's general commitment to improving the quality of EU legislation, and in particular its undertaking to carry out impact assessments of its own substantial amendments when it considers it appropriate and necessary for the legislative process. The aim of this ex-ante impact assessment is to evaluate seven substantial amendments to the Commission's proposal for a directive on provisional legal aid for suspects or accused persons deprived of liberty and legal aid in European Arrest Warrant proceedings, adopted by the LIBE Committee in its report of May 2015. The study concludes that the adoption of these amendments would have a generally positive impact on the fundamental rights of suspects and accused persons. The right to legal aid, and thus, equal access to justice, would be further enhanced. In particular, the 'practical' enjoyment of the right of access to a lawyer (Directive 2013/48/EU) by indigent people would be ensured. Overall, the justice systems of the Member States investigated in this study would benefit from the adoption of the legal aid guarantees provided by the amendments. Evidence shows that a well-functioning legal aid system can streamline the proceedings, reduce the length of time suspects are held in police stations/detention centres, and limit the number of wrongful convictions, prison overcrowding and congestion in courts. The amendments would, however, imply certain additional cost burdens for Member States' administrations. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Estudio [EN](#)

[Protection of workers from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-07-2016

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Ámbito político Empleo | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | residuos peligrosos | riesgo industrial | sanidad laboral | sustancia cancerígena | sustancia peligrosa | sustancia tóxica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen Overall, the Commission appears to have provided sound reasoning and justification for the initiative. The methodology used to compare the scope of impacts is well-developed, but the proposed range of options limits the scope of the analysis. As Option 3 is barely considered, and Option 4 does not seem to be consistent with the objectives, the added value of these options is not evident. Moreover, both the IA and the Explanatory Memorandum of the proposal are not explicit about the preferred option. More information on the consultation with SCOEL and ACSH would have been welcomed in order to understand the way in which the OELs were set. Finally, it is not entirely clear why the Commission has come forward with this proposal before the ex-post evaluation of the OSH Framework undertaken within the remit of REFIT has been completed. Indeed, including the results of the ex-post evaluation in the IA might have strengthened the Commission's evidence base as well as further clarified the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and the interaction between the various pieces of legislation under the OSH Framework.

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

[Posting of Workers Directive – Current Situation and Challenges](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-06-2016

Autor externo Eckhard Voss (Wilke Maack GmbH, Hamburg, Germany), Michele Faioli (Tor Vergata University, Rome, Italy) and Jean-Philippe Lhernould (University of Poitiers, France)

Ámbito político Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave agencia de empleo temporal | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | coste salarial | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del trabajo | Directiva CE | dumping social | ECONOMÍA | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | libre circulación de trabajadores | libre prestación de servicios | mercado laboral | movilidad de la mano de obra | organización de la empresa | política de empleo de la UE | propuesta (UE) | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | trabajo temporal | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | ética comercial

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Economic and Scientific Policy at the request of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, provides an overview of the Posting of Workers Directive, focussing on the current situation and major patterns regarding the posting of workers in the EU, major problems and challenges, and how these patterns have translated political, as well as jurisdictional, debates and proposals to improve the regulation of this specific form of employment and service provision. With the Commission's view on the proposal published on 8 March 2016, to revise the Directive, the study aims to provide the EMPL Committee with an assessment of the proposal in light of both the key challenges addressed and the previous resolutions and requests made by the European Parliament.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Longer Lifetime for Products: Benefits for Consumers and Companies](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 28-06-2016

Autor externo Carlos Montalvo (TNO), David Peck (Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands) and Elmer Rietveld (TNO)

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | consecuencia económica | consumo | desarrollo sostenible | diseño del producto | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | gestión de residuos | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto reciclado | responsabilidad social de la empresa | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The report provides an evaluation of the potential impact of a longer lifetime for products in Europe on the economy, on society and on the environment. It provides case studies of existing businesses, the (non-)legal context for an initiative on longer product lifetimes, and a wide range of policy options to optimize benefits to society. A minimal increase of 1% of value added by economic activities related to a longer lifetime for products would have an aggregated effect of 7.9 billion EUR per year across the European economy. This document was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Estudio [EN](#)

Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-06-2016

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Empleo | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | condiciones y organización del trabajo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del trabajo | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | enfermedad profesional | estudio de impacto | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de seguridad | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto químico | química | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | sanidad laboral | sustancia cancerígena | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational limit exposure values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents in the light of new scientific data. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. The initiative would proceed in two steps, with the current proposal and another to follow later in the year. Broad discussions with scientists and the social partners fed into the proposal, and it has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. Trade unions nonetheless regret that certain substances are not included, and some on the employers' side oppose the limit value for respirable crystalline silica. The legislative process is in its initial stages, with the EMPL Committee to consider the proposal in the coming months.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

The inclusion of financial services in EU free trade and association agreements: Effects on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-06-2016

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Autor externo Ex-Post Impact Assessment Study on the impact of financial services in EU Free Trade and Association Agreements on money laundering, tax evasion and elusion, written by Dr Wybe Th. Douma, Onur Güven LL.M., Dr Davor Jancic, Dr Luca Pantaleo, Steffen van der Velde LL.M. (T.M.C. Asser Instituut) and Prof. Dr Olha O. Cherednychenko and Prof. Dr Heinrich B. Winter (Groningen Centre for European Financial Services Law (GCEFSL), University of Groningen), with Prof. Dr Femke de Vries (The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets) acting as an advisor.

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | blanqueo de dinero | Colombia | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | DERECHO | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | evasión fiscal | fiscalidad | fraude fiscal | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | México | Perú | política comercial | política comercial común | Serbia | servicios financieros | Sudáfrica | transferencia de capitales | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen This study examines the implementation and effects of the inclusion of financial services in existing EU free trade and association agreements (FTAs) and, in particular, their impact on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. The opening analysis outlines the geopolitical and trade context, as well as the EU policy framework to combat money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. It examines the effects of the 'Panama Papers' leaks; assesses the consequences of tax evasion and money laundering and their link to trade in Africa; evaluates the implementation of the EU-Central America Agreement; and provides a synthesis of the key findings and policy recommendations presented in the annexed study. The annexed expertise investigates the implementation and effects of financial services provisions in selected EU FTAs with third countries, with a particular focus on their propensity to curb money laundering, tax evasion and elusion. It concludes that the liberalisation of trade in goods and services with developing countries increases the threat of money laundering, and that it is therefore likely to contribute to an increase in illicit financial flows from developing countries to the EU. The study does not find conclusive statistical data to support a causal link between the EU FTAs that are in force and an increase in illicit financial flows. Nonetheless, the far-reaching commitments made by the EU and the developing countries in the selected EU FTAs regarding access to the markets for goods and services, including in the financial services sector, translate into such agreements significantly increasing trade openness, and hence also the threat of money laundering facing developing countries. To remedy these threats, the study provides a number of policy recommendations.

Estudio [EN](#)

Schengen Border Controls: Challenges and Policy Options

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-06-2016

Autor externo Matthias LUECKE (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) ;
Tim BREEMERSCH and Filip VANHOVE (Transport & Mobility Leuven)

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | control fronterizo | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estadística de transportes | estudio de impacto | frontera exterior de la UE | frontera interior de la UE | mercado único | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | transporte de mercancías | transporte de viajeros | TRANSPORTES | turismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen This compilation paper revisits the Schengen set up including recent developments triggered by both the migration crisis and terrorism, and subsequently presents and qualifies expert estimates of the potential economic impact stemming from the introduction of ID-checks, including a case study on the very key transport sector. Estimates by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy point at a burden on EU citizens and firms of between €7 and €14 billion for the entire EU. TML-Leuven assessed the cost for transport users of reinstating border controls in the entire Schengen area to amount between €2.5 billion and €5 billion annually (waiting times 10-20 minutes for passenger cars and 30-60 minutes for lorries). Effects, however, could prove much more costly if e.g. fullfledged border controls are permanently re-introduced. This paper has been prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

The Cost of Non-Schengen: the Impact of Border Controls within Schengen on the Single Market

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-06-2016

Autor GOUDIN Pierre | NIEMINEN Risto

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | control fronterizo | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | duración del transporte | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | frontera interior de la UE | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | libre circulación de mercancías | libre circulación de personas | libre prestación de servicios | mercado de capitales | mercado único | organización de los transportes | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | TRANSPORTES | turismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen This paper considers the costs of four scenarios for the reintroduction of border controls within the Schengen area: for two years for seven countries; for two years across the Schengen area; indefinitely for seven countries; and indefinitely across the Schengen area. It identifies how a reintroduction of borders would create costs of 'non-Schengen' and estimates that cost quantitatively. For the highest-cost scenario — indefinite suspension of the whole Schengen area — the cost is 0.06-0.14 per cent of EU GDP, or some €100 billion to €230 billion over ten years.

Estudio [EN](#)

Follow-Up to the European Parliament's Resolution of 8 September 2015 on 'The Situation of Fundamental Rights in the European Union (2013-2014)'

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-06-2016

Autor externo Olivier DE SCHUTTER

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | asistencia judicial | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | construcción europea | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | corrupción | democracia | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | derechos fundamentales | derechos y libertades | discriminación basada en la orientación sexual | discriminación por motivo de minusvalía | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | Estado de Derecho | estudio de impacto | evasión fiscal | fiscalidad | justicia | marco político | protección de las minorías | refugiado político | régimen penitenciario | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social | violencia doméstica

Resumen This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee. With a view to support the preparation of the report on the situation of fundamental rights in the European Union (2015), it examines the follow-up given to the European Parliament resolution of 8 September 2015 on 'The situation of fundamental rights in the European Union (2013-2014)'. It considers the conditions that should be established for the establishment of an EU fundamental rights strategy, as well as the recent developments related to the issues of concern and proposals made in the resolution of 8 September 2015.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Fisheries technical measures](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-06-2016

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | captura de pescado | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | pesca | política pesquera común | regulación de la pesca | simplificación legislativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The main strengths of the IA are its use of wide-ranging and apparently sound information from the external studies, meetings and consultations, as well as the cogent presentation of the stakeholder views and the results of the public consultation throughout the report. The IA appears to be well-illustrated by examples; however, they do not always facilitate a better understanding of the current issues due to their sometimes inconsistent and rather confusing presentation. The analysis of the various impacts on stakeholders and fishing regions is rather weak. In particular, the analysis of impacts on SMEs is brief, qualitative and very general, and might have merited a more in-depth approach. It is unclear why Options 1 and 2.1 were retained for further analysis since it is claimed that they would only have a limited contribution to solving the problems of enforcement of the technical measures. A more detailed analysis is provided for Option 2, which is the preferred option, in comparison to the other options, which might suggest that the apparent choice of options is not as broad as it may appear. Finally, the IA could have given greater insight into how the remaining technical measures regulations and the Commission acts would be affected in practice as a result of this proposal.

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

[Recognition of Professional Qualifications in Inland Navigation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-06-2016

Autor DOSSI Samuele

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | Comisión Central para la Navegación del Rin | cualificación profesional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | estudio de impacto | mercado laboral | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de los transportes | reconocimiento de las cualificaciones profesionales | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transporte marítimo y fluvial | transporte por vía navegable | TRANSPORTES | tripulación | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA clearly identifies and defines the problems, demonstrating that EU action is necessary to address them. The analysis emphasises that, in this case, EU action is further justified by the limited provisions offered by the existing EU legislative framework and potential offered by the IWT sector towards the objectives of the Single Market. Although the legislative proposal is limited to aspects of labour mobility, the analysis presents a wide array of policy measures that can be adopted to tackle the main problem drivers as presented in the impact assessment, and provides an explanation for the measures that were discarded prior to the analysis. Some criticism can be made concerning the weak quantification of impacts. This is recognised through the analysis, and justified on the basis of the high regional diversification of the sector concerned by the EU action, and the difficulties linked to the monitoring and data collection processes.

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

[Revision of the Posting of Workers Directive](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-06-2016

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Empleo | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia | coste salarial | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | dumping social | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección social | remuneración del trabajo | restricción de la competencia | salario mínimo | seguridad social | subcontratación | trabajo temporal | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Overall, the Commission has attempted to provide information as clearly and transparently as possible in the IA based on external expertise and wide consultation. Nonetheless, the limited availability of data suggests that the qualitative and quantitative evidence used to support the problem definition and the assessment of impacts might require further exploration. Moreover, the IA would have benefited from a clearer explanation on the interaction with, and impact on, the Enforcement Directive. Finally, the IA could have better explained why EU action is necessary to solve the new problems and why Option 1 was ruled out despite broad stakeholder support.

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

The Establishment of an EU Entry/Exit System

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-05-2016

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Comisión Europea | control fronterizo | corriente migratoria | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | frontera exterior de la UE | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | inmigración | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | política de visados de la UE | política migratoria de la UE | propuesta (UE) | simplificación legislativa | Sistema de Información Schengen | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The impression is that the legislative scrutiny of the original 2013 package and the unusual opportunity for the proposals to be backed by, not one, but by two impact assessment exercises, have resulted in proposals that are very robustly evidence-based. The co-legislators' input in the examination of the 2013 Package allowed the second IA process to be more focused and more aware of potential practical and political pitfalls. To get to the preferred option, which is ultimately reflected in the proposals, the IA appears to follow a detailed, organised and systematic analysis based on a combination of sound qualitative and quantitative data and research. In particular, the proof of concept exercise provides a wealth of technical and field information that contributes substantial added value to the support of the decision-making process.

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

Use of radio frequencies in the Union

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-04-2016

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria

Palabra clave análisis económico | aparato de radio | armonización de normas | banda de frecuencias | comunicación | comunicación por satélite | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | norma europea | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | red de transmisión de datos | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | telecomunicación inalámbrica

Resumen The IA links the problems with the objectives, with the options proposed and with the suggested preferred option, and lays down what seem to be appropriate indicators to evaluate the attainment of those objectives. In the discussion of the policy options, it would appear that option 4 is not really a viable alternative. In the analysis of the impacts of the options the relevant section does not appear to have a methodical structure, and it could arguably have benefited from stronger evidence on the absence of an environmental impact. In relation to the other categories of impact, it appears that a sufficiently robust assessment is made vis-à-vis the retained options. With regard to stakeholder consultation, although it would appear that interested parties were given good opportunities to express their views, reservations about the formulation of the public questionnaire, and a perhaps ambiguous interpretation of the answers, might weaken the credibility of the exercise. Overall, the IA nevertheless offers a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis that would appear to provide a solid basis for the policy choices made in the proposal.

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

Intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-04-2016

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | acuerdo bilateral | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | construcción europea | cooperación energética | Derecho de la energía | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | mercado único | política de cooperación | política energética | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Overall, the IA report is of sound quality and provides a wealth of background analysis, especially the evaluation report included in Annex 1. However, the IA does suffer from several weaknesses. Most importantly, the limited representativeness of stakeholders in the public consultation and the almost exclusive reliance on a qualitative and largely descriptive evaluation, are aspects which might have deserved further attention.

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

Security of gas supply

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-04-2016

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | análisis económico | cooperación energética | Derecho de la energía | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | gas natural | industria petrolera | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política de cooperación | política energética | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad de abastecimiento | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The IA report concentrates on the very complex problem of securing access to gas by each Member State in case of disruption of supply. In this regard, the IA builds a case in favour of common EU action and of improvement of the existing regulation to that end. The IA could have provided more background information on how Member States are grouped into the seven regions under the preferred option and how this is linked to the existing patterns of cooperation. It could also have deepened the scope to devote more attention to the significance of environmental impacts. Finally, the section on monitoring and evaluation could have been made a lot stronger if key monitoring mechanisms had been explained more clearly.

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

Motor vehicles: New approval and market surveillance rules - Initial Appraisal of a European Commission

Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-04-2016

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | automóvil | construcción europea | contaminación por vehículos automotores | contaminante atmosférico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | homologación | INDUSTRIA | industria del automóvil | industria mecánica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | norma medioambiental | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del mercado

Resumen This briefing seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, adopted on 27 January 2016 and referred to Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO). This IA is the result of a process of analysis and consultation that started in 2010. It accompanies a proposal which the Commission presented rapidly after the Volkswagen case and in response to the calls made by Parliament in its resolution of October 2015. Some useful information can be found in the IA; however, even bearing in mind that impact assessments should not unduly delay the legislative process, an initial appraisal of its quality would suggest that this IA is not presented in a way that facilitates consideration by the co-legislators. The decision to publish the IA in two parts does not help overall comprehension, despite an honest attempt to show the links between the two. The problem definition devotes limited attention to the social and environmental consequences. The framing of the options makes it difficult to distinguish between essential and non-essential elements. Moreover, by the Commission's own admission, the monetisation of benefits is not sufficiently robust and gives an impression of certainty to estimates which are in fact surrounded by a high degree of uncertainty. All of these elements compromise to some extent the quality of the IA. Finally, the internal quality assurance procedures do not appear to be fully in line with BR principles, in that this IA is accompanied only by the original 2014 opinion of the IA Board, which corresponds to the measures planned at that time, without any update covering the additional material provided later in part 2 of the IA.

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

Sustainable management of external fishing fleets: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-04-2016

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Pesca

Palabra clave acuerdo pesquero | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | aguas de la UE | análisis económico | bandera de barco | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del mar | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | flota pesquera | gestión de la pesca | país tercero | pesca | política de cooperación | política pesquera común | regulación de la pesca | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets, repealing Council Regulation (EC) 1006/2008. The proposal, adopted on 10 December 2015, was referred to the Parliament's Committee on Fisheries. Overall, the impression is that the IA has made a genuine attempt to articulate what it perceives to be the problems necessitating action and to define the objectives of the initiative. The outcome of the stakeholder consultation, albeit rather limited, is clearly presented and appears to have been integrated into the analysis with a transparent presentation of the stakeholders' views throughout. Nevertheless, the IA has a number of shortcomings. The problem definition lacks the hard evidence required to be entirely convincing. The assessment of impacts is largely qualitative and is focused on benefits with hardly any reference to potential costs. The report would have been more persuasive had it provided stronger arguments and clearer quantitative evidence to prove that the expected benefits outweigh the costs. Generally, the information could have been better structured throughout and a more solid analysis of the compared options would have strengthened the IA.

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

Regulation on Mercury Aligning EU legislation with the Minamata Convention: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-04-2016

Autor DOSSI Samuele

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | contaminación por metales | convención ONU | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercurio | metalurgia y siderurgia | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | prevención de la contaminación | ratificación de un acuerdo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | restricción de las exportaciones | restricción de las importaciones | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal which was adopted on 2 February 2016 and has been referred to Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The IA clearly identifies and defines the problems, demonstrating that EU action is necessary to address them, within the existing regulatory framework. The analysis emphasises that in this case EU action is further justified by the external competence of the EU and its legal right to act in the context of an international agreement. The analysis of options mainly focuses on the alternatives within the 'ratification' scenario, whereas less prominence is given to the assessment of impacts under the hypothesis of 'non EU action', which is an option clearly ruled out from the outset. Stakeholders have been consulted on two main occasions (workshop and public consultation) and the IA reports extensively on the results of that consultation process. However, most of the preferred options identified in the IA – and which feature in the Commission's legislative proposal – differ from the opinion expressed by the relative majority of stakeholders who responded to the questionnaire used for the public consultation.

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

[Aviation strategy — Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-04-2016

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | aviación civil | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | deterioro del medio ambiente | drone | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | homologación | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | política de transportes | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | ruido | seguridad del producto | seguridad operacional de la aviación | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment on Safe Development of Drone Operations. The main strengths of the IA are its solid information base, including the three supporting studies, as well as the presentation of the results of the public consultation throughout, and the examination of options against the proportionality criterion according to the new Better Regulation guidelines. However, the range of options considered appears to be rather limited, and descriptions are so general that it is very difficult to assess and compare them; for example, the criteria for categorising drone risks, and the question of how the certificates will be issued and by whom, are not explained at all. The IA reiterates throughout that several issues, such as drone risk categorisation, or factors defining an operation-centric approach to regulating drones, will be topics for new impact assessments accompanying future delegated acts. The absence of some more insight concerning the likely content of the measures to be adopted through delegated acts or for the use of such delegated acts is regrettable. Nevertheless, the categorisation of risks (what is a high or low risk operation) could have been explained in more detail, as not every aspect of drone rules is likely to depend only on technological development. A better illustrated and explained problem description, as well as more detailed descriptions of the policy options, would have contributed to better and clearer understanding of the impacts of the new proposal, especially for a reader who may not be familiar with existing civil aviation safety rules.

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

[Accessibility requirements for products and services - The European Accessibility Act: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-04-2016

Autor MANIAKI-GRIVA Alexia

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de normas | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contrato público | convención ONU | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de mercancías | medios para discapacitados | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, submitted on 12 December 2015 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection. While considerable effort has clearly been put into preparing this report and to providing information in a transparent manner, the length and level of detail do not always support clear analysis of the problem definition and clear explanation of the methodology. Although the Commission consulted widely on the issue of accessibility and made use of external expertise, the data used appears rather old. Moreover, the views of disabled citizens, who are meant to be the major end-beneficiaries of the proposal, are not explicitly apparent and could perhaps have been better reflected throughout the IA. A more detailed exploration of social considerations to counterbalance the largely economic analysis would have been welcome, despite the internal market focus of this proposal. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

[Contract rules for online purchase of digital content and tangible goods \(Part of Digital Single Market\):](#)

[Implementation Appraisal](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-04-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | consumo | contrato | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | protección del consumidor | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 2015 Commission proposals on contract rules for online purchase of digital content and tangible goods intend to simplify and harmonise the contract rules on the cross-border online purchases in Europe. The proposals introduce various rules with a goal to fully harmonise provisions applicable to online purchases. These proposals try to react to the newest developments in the digital society while updating existing European legislation. Full harmonisation can increase legal certainty on the applicable rules and interest of the customers in making cross-border purchases. As currently various different national contract rules are applied in the MS, full harmonisation would introduce the same rules applicable throughout the whole EU. This harmonisation will in general, simplify and increase customer protection in contract relations conducted online and cross-border. However, full harmonisation might have some negative impact on those MS that already have existing national legislation going beyond the text of the proposals.

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

[EU Policy Coherence for Development: The challenge of sustainability](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 22-03-2016

Autor externo Maurizio CARBONE and Mark FURNESS

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda al desarrollo | blanqueo de dinero | construcción europea | coordinación de ayudas | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | evaluación de la ayuda | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | libre circulación de capitales | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | política de cooperación | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad pública | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de la ayuda | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU has been at the forefront of efforts to define and implement the concept of policy coherence for development (PCD) in recent years. A range of instruments has been established to promote the inclusion of development issues in all EU policies. The workshop offered a platform for a lively debate among practitioners and researchers about the achievements of the EU in practice, the potential of recent reforms such as the better regulation package, and the lessons learnt from PCD efforts steered by the OECD at international level. As regards the security-development nexus, speakers highlighted both the progress made in enhancing PCD, for example through the comprehensive approach, and the risks of 'securitising' development policy. The Sustainable Development Goals, which include a target for 'Policy Coherence of Sustainable Development', have added a new layer to the debate. The UN views PCSD as a key factor in facilitating the achievement of the SDGs, and the OECD has taken the concept fully on board. But there are also critical voices which fear that the broader approach could lead to the dilution of the clearly defined legal obligation enshrined in the EU treaties. There was some consensus that PCD needs high-level political engagement to be effective.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Non-Performing Loans in the Banking Union: Stocktaking and Challenges](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-03-2016

Autor DUVILLET-MARGERIT ALIENOR ANNE CLAIRE | MAGNUS Marcel | MESNARD Benoit | POWER Cairen

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave actividad bancaria | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | crecimiento económico | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | empréstito internacional | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | Fondo Monetario Internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pequeña y mediana empresa | plan anticrisis | política económica | recesión económica | relaciones monetarias | situación económica | solvencia | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona euro

Resumen This briefing presents the state of play of non-performing loans (NPL) in the euro area, and provides an overview of the various measures implemented across Member States to facilitate their resolution.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cross-border portability of online content services in the internal market: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-03-2016

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | estudio de impacto | flujo transfronterizo de datos | industria audiovisual | industria de programas | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libre circulación de programas | libre prestación de servicios | mercado único | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 9 December 2015. This proposal is one of the first legislative initiatives proposed under the umbrella of the Digital Single Market (DSM) Strategy. The DSM Strategy is in itself one of the ten political priorities of the Juncker Commission. The portability proposal aims to contribute to the key objectives of the DSM allowing for better online access to digital goods and services across the EU Member States when travelling. Further legislative proposals in the field of copyright are expected in 2016. Overall, the impression is that this IA has made a reasonable attempt to analyse the current situation, substantiating the need for EU action to solve the issue. The IA draws upon a wide range of research from different sources and disciplines, both external and internal, and the stakeholder consultation appears to be broad. However, the objective of the present initiative (to ensure cross-border portability) is formulated in such a way that it can in fact only conceivably be achieved by a legislative solution that prescribes portability on a mandatory basis (meaning Option 3, which is the Commission's preferred option). This could cast some doubt as to whether the alternatives presented were really considered as viable options. Also, some of the assumptions upon which the IA is based might merit some further examination. For example, this might be the case concerning the current and potential future consumer demand for portability based on Eurobarometer data. Finally, the IA could perhaps have been clearer from the start that the real issue at hand concerns almost exclusively limited portability of online content services in the AV sector and sport premium content services, but that for reasons of legal certainty, all sectors are technically covered by the initiative (IA, p. 21).

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

Exchange of Information on Third Country Nationals – European Criminal Records Information System: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-03-2016

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | comunicación de datos | construcción europea | cooperación judicial penal (UE) | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | extranjero | formalidad administrativa | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | Registro Penal | sistema de información | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying the Commission proposal on the European Criminal Records Information System, submitted on 19 January 2016 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. The European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) is an electronic system allowing Member States to exchange information on previous convictions against an individual by criminal courts in the European Union (EU). It is based on the principle that each Member State keeps a record of all convictions against its nationals, including those given in other Member States. The exchange of information is intended to be used in new criminal proceedings against that person, but national laws can widen the scope for such exchange of information for other purposes. The IA provides logical qualitative analysis linking the problem, its underlying drivers, the objectives and the policy options to address it. The qualitative analysis is reasonable, makes concrete arguments and is substantiated with up-to-date statistical data, although one might question the decision not to hold the mandatory 12 week open public consultation. In the discussion of the policy options, it would appear that only options 3 and 4 were actually considered as viable alternatives. In its analysis of the costs, the IA draws considerably on the Kurt Salmon report, which provides a convincing evaluation of options 3 and 4 with regard to substantive compliance costs. Where the IA goes beyond the data and analysis provided in the Kurt Salmon report, however, there are instances where the assessment appears less clear. With regard to the shift in preference from the voluntary use of fingerprints for the identification of TCN (favoured as a preferred sub-option in the IA) to the mandatory use of fingerprints (the sub-option chosen in the proposal), one possibility may be that the weighting of the arguments for and against the different sub-options might have changed prior to adoption of the proposal due to the particularly volatile security situation in the EU.

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

[Research for TRAN Committee - From Responsible Best Practices to Sustainable Tourism Development](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-03-2016

Autor externo Paul Peeters, Ghislain Dubois, Wolfgang Strasdas, Marie Lootvoet, Runa Zeppenfeld and Eke Eijgelaar (University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom)

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transporte | Turismo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | desarrollo regional | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | impacto ambiental | impacto social | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política de la UE | política de transportes | política de turismo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | región y política regional | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This report explores sustainable development in EU tourism and concludes that there is a lack of up-to-date data for both the environmental and social effects of tourism. Furthermore, most sustainable tourism initiatives depend on public funding highlighting the failure of industry to internalise sustainable development costs. Tourism, environmental and transport policies in the EU need to integrate better to create sustainable development. The report concludes with general recommendations for sustainable development, improving impact evaluations tourism at the EU scale.

[Estudio](#) [EN](#)

[Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-03-2016

Autor ALEIXO MANUEL | FERGER Julia

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acuerdo interinstitucional | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | codificación del Derecho de la UE | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | legislación delegada | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | simplificación legislativa | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The new Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, adopted by the European Parliament on 9 March 2016, replaces the 2003 Interinstitutional Agreement with the same name.

The Commission initially presented its proposal on 19 May 2015. Part of its better regulation agenda, the proposal was announced as one of the ten priorities of the Juncker Commission at the start of its term, with the aim to design EU policies and laws so that they achieve their objectives in the most efficient and effective way possible.

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

[Acuerdo Interinstitucional sobre la Mejora de la Legislación](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-03-2016

Autor TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acuerdo interinstitucional | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | legislación delegada | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | simplificación legislativa | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen De conformidad con el artículo 295 del TFUE, el Parlamento Europeo, el Consejo y la Comisión podrán celebrar acuerdos interinstitucionales (AI) que establezcan las modalidades de su cooperación. Existen ya varios de esos acuerdos, incluido el AI de 2003 sobre Legislar Mejor, que será sustituido por un nuevo acuerdo. Con el fin de asegurar una elevada calidad de la legislación, el nuevo acuerdo contiene disposiciones relativas a las diferentes fases del ciclo político, incluidas la programación, el proceso legislativo y la aplicación.

[De un vistazo](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Aviation strategy — European Union Aviation Safety Agency: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-02-2016

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Transporte

Palabra clave Agencia Europea de Seguridad Aérea | análisis económico | aviación civil | competitividad | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | mercado único | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de transportes | seguridad operacional de la aviación | simplificación legislativa | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The main strengths of the IA are its apparently solid information base, including the two supporting studies, as well as good presentation of stakeholder views and the results of the public consultation throughout. It is, however, unfortunate that the external supporting studies do not appear to be publicly available. The IA would have benefitted from a clearer and more complete presentation of the background information and problem definition, as well as more direct reference to the evidence identified. There appears to be a certain bias towards the preferred options, as far as the way in which options are presented is concerned; the question remains as to whether additional options could have been considered in order to provide a broader choice of genuine alternatives. There are also some technical presentation issues, such as rather inconsistent numbering of the items in some sections. It is striking that no reference whatsoever appears to be made to the existence of a second, separate IA (on drones) which accompanies the same proposal and thus is presumably intended to complete the overall analysis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Action Plan on Building a Capital Markets Union - Prospectus Regulation: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-02-2016

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | emisión de valores | estudio de impacto | financiación de la empresa | financiación e inversión | formalidad administrativa | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | garantía de inversiones | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | reglamentación financiera | simplificación legislativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Overall, this appraisal considers whether the quality of research and analysis presented in the Commission's IA is fit for purpose – that is to say, whether the IA serves what should be one of its fundamental aims, which is to facilitate better-informed decision-making throughout the legislative process. After an initial screening, it concludes that the Impact Assessment does indeed provide some essential elements to assist decision-makers in understanding the rationale of the choices made by the Commission. However, it has a number of weaknesses which somewhat compromise its quality. Firstly, there seems to be a mismatch between the intended broad legislative overhaul, repealing the existing Directive and its Implementing Regulation, and the deliberately targeted analysis of the IA, which - focusing largely on six important issues - is bound to leave some other areas unexplored. Secondly, the Commission's decision not to carry out a fully-fledged evaluation is debatable and leaves some gaps in the analysis. While acknowledging the extreme complexity of the subject matter, a wider selection of options than the one presented in the IA might reasonably have been expected. Finally, some impacts, such as the anticipated effects on main groups of Member States, impacts on employment and on third countries, could have been better developed.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Contracts for the supply of digital content and for the online and other distance sales of goods: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-02-2016

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave abastecimiento | análisis económico | armonización de normas | comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | consumo | contrato | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho civil | digitalización | distribución | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección del consumidor | proveedor | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above two Commission proposals (the proposals), submitted on 9 December 2015 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection. In 2011 the Commission published a proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Common European Sales Law (CESL). The European Parliament adopted its first reading legislative resolution on the proposal in February 2014, proposing substantial amendments. It did not receive Council's backing, however. In its Work Programme for 2015, the Commission stated that it would be modifying the CESL proposal and the two proposals under examination are the result of that process. The 2015 Work Programme had announced that the Commission was preparing a strategy to identify and tackle the major challenges towards a digital single market, undertaking, amongst other things, to simplify the rules for consumers making online and digital purchases and to facilitate e-commerce. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

[Review of the EU waste management targets - 'Circular Economy Package': Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-02-2016

Autor DOSSI Samuele

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | comunicación | consulta pública | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | gestión contable | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | reciclaje de residuos | simplificación legislativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The additional analysis accompanying the new 'Circular Economy package' goes a considerable way towards addressing some of the concerns previously voiced with regard to waste targets in the context of the original IA and legislative proposal, especially the criticisms regarding the apparent failure to take sufficient account of the different situations of the Member States and their capacity to perform in the future. It provides further evidence of the possible impacts of new waste targets by considering a number of alternatives to one of the original options (option 3), and by presenting the results of an updated application of the model used for the original impact assessment. In particular, costs were updated to 2015 prices, and data on waste was drawn from the latest available Eurostat sources (2012). The use of sensitivity analysis (carried out on the main input parameters used in the model, e.g. efficiency of the collection system, material losses and revenues, etc.) is another welcome indication of the desire to provide a realistic assessment of the likely impacts of the proposed measures. A clearer ranking of the options presented - and of their variants - might nevertheless have allowed for a more thorough appreciation of the potential impact (and benefits) of each of the new alternatives considered, as well as for a better understanding of the coherence between the new proposal and the overall impact assessment analysis. As mentioned, some questions concerning subsidiarity and proportionality - especially as to the issue of landfilling of waste - are left partially unaddressed. Finally, the analysis, though thorough, is clearly intentionally restricted to an exploration of the possible impacts generated by the new sets of waste targets. It does not seek to go further in 'exploring synergies with other policies' - one of the reasons set out in the April 2015 Roadmap, referred to above, for the withdrawal of the original proposal.

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

The Cost of Non-Europe in the Sharing Economy: Economic, Social and Legal Challenges and Opportunities

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-01-2016

Autor GOUDIN Pierre

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercialización | comercio electrónico | competencia | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del trabajo | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | fiscalidad | gestión contable | impacto de la tecnología de la información | impacto social | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | marco social | mercado del transporte | mercado laboral | mercado único | nueva forma de empleo | política de transportes | protección social | recaudación de impuestos | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | restricción de la competencia | seguridad social | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This 'Cost of Non-Europe' study examines the current economic, social and legal state of play regarding the sharing economy in the European Union, and identifies the cost of the lack of further European action in this field. The assessment of existing EU and national legislation confirms that there are still significant implementation gaps and areas of poor economic performance. The subsequent examination of areas where it was believed that an economic potential exists highlighted that substantial barriers remain, hindering the achievement of the goals set out in the existing legislation. Moreover, some issues are not or are insufficiently addressed (e.g. status of workers employed by sharing economy service providers). Consequently, more European action would be necessary to achieve the full economic potential of the sharing economy. In doing so, policy-makers should seek to ensure an adequate balance between creative freedom for business and the necessary regulatory protection. This research estimates the potential economic gain linked with a better use of capacities (otherwise under-used) as a result of the sharing economy is €572 billion in annual consumption across the EU-28. This figure should nevertheless be considered with caution; substantial barriers prevent the full benefits from being realised, and could reduce the value of potential increased use to up to €18 billion in the shorter-term and up to €134 billion in the medium and longer term, depending on the scale of regulatory obstacles.

Estudio [EN](#)

Bringing transparency, coordination and convergence to corporate tax policies in the European Union: II - Evaluation of the European Added Value of the recommendations in the ECON legislative own-initiative draft report

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-01-2016

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | NIEMINEN Risto

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización fiscal | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | base imponible | cooperación administrativa | cooperación fiscal europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empresa multinacional | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | evasión fiscal | fiscalidad | impuesto sobre sociedades | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This Study evaluates the European Added value of the recommendation in the draft report of the European Parliament on bringing transparency, coordination and convergence to corporation tax policies in the Union. This study finds that the single most effective contribution to mitigating aggressive tax planning strategies and therefore lost revenues to Member States, which are estimated to be in the region of 50-70 billion euro per annum to 160-190 billion euro per annum on an assumption of no base from sources other than profit shifting, would be enacting a common consolidated corporate tax base (CCCTB), across the entire Union. Moreover, this is a conservative estimate. The cost-effective regulations proposed the Rapporteur's draft proposals can be expected to add 0.6 per cent - 1.1 per cent to Member States potential public investment spending power, according to research assessments. Based on OECD methodology, the enactment of these proposals are capable of improving corporation tax receipts by between 13.4 billion euro and 33.5 billion euro per annum. The Study finds that transparency and uneven implementation is one of the most serious challenges faced by the EU in the field of business taxes. This applies to methodologies, what information is made available by Member States, enforcement practices adopted by Member States and the recent innovation of 'free-ports' which has created a parallel trading system.

Estudio [EN](#)

Active Inclusion: Stocktaking of the Council Recommendation (2008)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 18-01-2016

Autor KRAATZ Susanne

Ámbito político Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | empleo | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | integración social | lucha contra el paro | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | política de empleo de la UE | prestación social | protección social | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This study on Active Inclusion: Stocktaking of the Council Recommendation (2008), prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, provides an analytical review of literature, taking stock of strengths and weaknesses in implementation. This leaflet presents the key findings of the study.

Link to the original publication:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/569971/IPOL_STU\(2015\)569971_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/569971/IPOL_STU(2015)569971_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Analysis and Effects of the Different Member States' Customs Sanctioning Systems

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-01-2016

Autor externo Ruud TUSVELD (PwC), Moritz GODEL (London Economics), André STOOP (PwC) and Matthijs VAN DER KEMP (PwC)

Ámbito político Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave América | análisis económico | armonización aduanera | comercio internacional | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | Estados Unidos | estudio de impacto | fraude aduanero | GATT | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | justicia | política arancelaria | prescripción del delito | propuesta (UE) | régimen aduanero de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This Study provides an analysis of the effects of the present divergence of the customs sanctioning systems of the Member States of the EU, as well as of the proposal of the European Commission for a Directive to harmonise the customs infringements and sanctions. A number of conclusions and recommendations on the preferred model for the EU is provided. The Study was prepared for Policy Department A on the request of European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Estudio [EN](#)

Changes to Accounting and Solvency Rules: The (Possible) Impact on Insurance and Pensions

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-01-2016

Autor externo Frank Chevalier, Maxime Renaudin and Erika Beng

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | compañía de seguros | consecuencia económica | contabilidad | contabilidad nacional | crisis monetaria | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | libre circulación de capitales | plan de pensiones | protección social | recesión económica | reglamentación financiera | relaciones monetarias | seguro de vida | seguros | sistema de contabilidad | situación económica | solvencia

Resumen This document, prepared by Policy Department A for the Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) Committee, briefly describes the general accounting and solvency framework, provides an overview of the accounting rules applicable to entities providing insurance and pensions, and presents recent changes to accounting and solvency rules and their potential effects on pension management, financing and provision.

Estudio [EN](#)

The European Social Charter in the Context of Implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-01-2016

Autor externo Olivier DE SCHUTTER (University of Louvain - UCL, Belgium)

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave adhesión a un acuerdo | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | Carta Social Europea | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho comparado | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional-Derecho interno | Derecho UE - Derecho internacional | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | orden jurídico de la UE | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee. Despite its increased visibility and relevance to fields covered by the EU, the European Social Charter has been largely ignored from the more recent developments concerning the protection of fundamental rights in the EU legal order. This creates the risk of conflicting obligations imposed on the EU Member States, respectively as members of the EU and as States parties to the European Social Charter. Various options could be explored to move beyond the current impasse.

Estudio [EN](#)

[A strategy for completing the Single Market: the trillion euro bonus - Report of the High-Level Panel of Experts to the IMCO Committee](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 11-01-2016

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | DUNNE Joseph | EISELE Katharina | EVAS Tatjana | GOUDIN Pierre | SCHREFLER Lorna

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | construcción europea | coordinación de políticas UEM | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | gobernanza | integración europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de mercancías | libre circulación de trabajadores | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The economic potential of the Single Market could reach, according to research carried out by the European Parliament, as much as one trillion euro per annum in additional GDP growth. Securing this economic 'bonus' requires a strategic approach, through which the EU would pursue a "genuine Single Market" and treat it as a common asset. Such a strategy implies leadership and new politics for the Single Market, involving the full commitment of Member States and their compliance in implementing of EU law and removing the remaining obstacles. Six key recommendations are put forward to enhance the functioning of the Single market, focused on concepts of reframing, reengineering and retooling the Single Market.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Cableway installations: Proposal for a new regulation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-01-2016

Autor VALANT Jana

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercio internacional | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | equipo de vehículo | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | homologación | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | industria mecánica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de mercancías | marcado «CE» de conformidad | organización de los transportes | principio de seguridad jurídica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | seguridad del producto | simplificación legislativa | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte por cable | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Around 17 500 cableway installations currently exist in Western Europe and the Alps, representing 60% of the global total. European industry has generally held a dominant position in the global cableway installations market, with the ski industry remaining the primary market for cableway technology. The proposed regulation, covering the European Economic Area, is to replace Directive 2000/9/EC relating to cableway installations designed to carry persons. Its aim is to simplify the current rules, align them with the EU's New Legislative Framework, and address some problems experienced in implementing the existing Directive. Given its predominantly technical nature, the new regulation was developed with input from experts via targeted consultations. The Commission's impact assessment revealed a broad consensus among Member States, manufacturers, notified bodies and stakeholders regarding the need to simplify and clarify the current rules. The European Economic and Social Committee issued an opinion on the proposal in 2014. On 10 November 2015, the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee of the European Parliament voted in favour of the interinstitutional agreement reached at informal trilogues between the Commission, Council and Parliament. The vote in plenary is expected in January 2016.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

[Council Regulation 1006/2008 on fishing authorisations: Implementation Appraisal](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-12-2015

Autor SCHREFLER Lorna

Ámbito político Pesca | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | captura autorizada | conservación de la pesca | cuota de pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | flota pesquera | pesca | política pesquera común | Reglamento CE | regulación de la pesca | Resolución PE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This Implementation Appraisal focuses on Regulation 1006/2008 on fishing authorisations (also known as the Fishing Authorisation Regulation - FAR) and disciplining the access of third-country vessels to EU waters and the access of EU vessels to non-EU waters. Where relevant, this implementation appraisal will also cover implementing Regulation 201/2010 laying down the detailed rules for fishing authorisations and Regulation 1005/2008 to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU). The forthcoming review of the FAR is part of a wider effort to improve the effectiveness and coherence of the regulatory framework in this field after the latest reform of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), in effect since 1 January 2014. The European Union is home to 85,692 active vessels (data from March 2015), contributing to about 5% of total global catches. A vast majority of EU catches come from the North East Atlantic and Eastern Central Atlantic areas and, to a lower degree, from the Mediterranean.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ex-ante impact assessment in the European Commission's new Better Regulation Guidelines: Better Law-Making in Action

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-12-2015

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | Comisión Europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | funcionamiento institucional | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | simplificación legislativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing note seeks to provide a short overview of some of the main changes introduced by the new Guidelines in the ex-ante impact assessment process. It does so both from a general point of view and then with regard to the formal presentation of the IA Report accompanying every legislative initiative subject to ex-ante impact assessment. Unless otherwise stated, references are to the Better Regulation Guidelines and Toolbox.

Briefing [EN](#)

Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling Check-List and State of Play

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-11-2015

Autor HUBER Stephan | SCHREFLER Lorna

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca | Salud pública | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acceso a la información de la UE | administración de la institución | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | Comisión Europea | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | evaluación de proyectos | gestión administrativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | programa de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This research paper aims to provide an overview of planned and ongoing evaluations of EU legislation and spending programmes carried out by each European Commission Directorate-General (DG). The general overview and state of play on the public availability of evaluations is completed by a Rolling Check-List comprising the on-going and planned evaluations on the basis of information disclosed by the Commission in various sources (DGs' Annual Management Plans, the Single Evaluation Plan, and Roadmaps published since July 2015) and the information available in individual DGs. The annexes to this research paper contain an overview and links to the DGs Management Plans for 2014 (Annex I) and DGs Management Plans for 2015 (Annex II), the contact details (where available) of the evaluation function in each DG (Annex III); finally Annexes IV and V provide a list of and direct links to the evaluations published in 2014 and until 31 October, 2015 on the Commission's database of completed evaluations.

Estudio [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-11-2015

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad del aire | contaminante atmosférico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | política del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held a policy debate in June 2015. Parliament adopted its first reading position on 28 October 2015. Interinstitutional negotiations are expected to start once Council has agreed its general approach. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 4 September 2015: PE 565.910.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

[Action Plan on Building a Capital Markets Union: EU securitisation framework: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación [Briefing](#)

Fecha 09-11-2015

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación de la empresa | financiación e inversión | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | instituciones financieras y de crédito | instrumento financiero | libre circulación de capitales | mercado de capitales | modo de financiación | movimiento de capitales | pequeña y mediana empresa | política financiera | profundización de la Unión Europea | programa legislativo (UE) | propuesta (UE) | reglamentación financiera | simplificación legislativa | sociedad de inversión | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying two Commission proposals for Regulations referred to Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs : Regulation laying down common rules on securitisation and creating a European framework for simple, transparent and standardised securitisation (COM (2015) 472); and Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (COM (2015) 473). Securitisation refers to the process of packaging and converting loans into securities that can be sold to investors. The Commission recognises that securitisation of US subprime mortgages was one of the causes of the last financial crisis, but believes that properly structured securitisation can play a positive role in the EU economy. These are the first two legislative proposals of the Action Plan on Building a Capital Markets Union, one of the Commission's key priorities, aimed at strengthening the links between savings and growth. The European Parliament resolution of 9 July 2015 on Building a Capital Markets Union expressed support for an initiative in this field, as part of a broad variety of avenues to be explored to improve SME financing.

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

[European Semester: 2015 priorities and beyond](#)

Tipo de publicación [De un vistazo](#)

Fecha 22-10-2015

Autor STUCHLIK Andrej

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Semestre Europeo

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | ajuste estructural | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | coordinación de políticas UEM | deuda pública | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empleo | estudio de impacto | financiación de la empresa | financiación e inversión | fiscalidad | flexibilidad del trabajo | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | impacto social | marco social | mercado laboral | política de austeridad | política de empleo | política económica | política presupuestaria | política salarial | reforma fiscal | relaciones monetarias | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | zona euro

Resumen The European Semester is a key monitoring element of the EU's economic governance framework which aims to detect, prevent, and correct problematic economic trends such as excessive government deficits or public debt levels. As part of the annual evaluation cycle, the European Parliament's Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) Committee notes insufficient implementation of country-specific recommendations in some Member States, and expresses concerns that economic recovery may be threatened by the EU's underlying structural weaknesses and regional differences. On 21 October 2015, the European Commission proposed to 'revamp' the European Semester process and to better align recommendations for the overall EU/euro area with those for individual Member States.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

[National emission ceilings for air pollutants](#)

Tipo de publicación [De un vistazo](#)

Fecha 21-10-2015

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | calidad del aire | consecuencia económica | contaminante atmosférico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | política del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Despite improvements in recent decades, air pollution in Europe remains a concern. To address this, in 2013 the European Commission put forward a proposal to update and expand the National Emission Ceilings Directive. A first-reading vote on the report adopted by the ENVI Committee is scheduled for the October III plenary.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

[The Results and Efficiency of Railway Infrastructure Financing within the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-10-2015

Autor externo Claus DOLL (Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research - ISI), Werner ROTHENGATTER (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology) and Wolfgang SCHADE (M-Five GmbH Mobility, Futures, Innovation, Economics)

Ámbito político Control presupuestario | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Presupuesto | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis de coste-eficacia | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de casos | estudio de impacto | evaluación de proyectos | financiación de la UE | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión administrativa | gestión contable | infraestructura de transportes | modo de financiación | organización de los transportes | política común de transportes | política de transportes | red ferroviaria | red transeuropea | transporte intra-UE | transporte rápido | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Upon request by the Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) this study analyses the results, efficiency and effectiveness of the EU investment in rail infrastructure with a special focus on cross border rail projects. Beginning with a discussion of the reasons for the moderate success of EU railway policy it investigates four case studies with a focus on effectiveness of funding schemes and success of removing bottlenecks, particularly at border crossings, to improve attractiveness of the railway mode. Recommendations are given for a more efficient joint development of a European rail network by the Member States and the EU and a further development of funding schemes tailored to railways.

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

[Review of the EU copyright Framework: European Implementation Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-10-2015

Autor REYNOLDS Stephane

Autor externo Input was received from three independent external contractors: 1) A consortium led by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) with Economisti Associati as consortium partner; 2) Milieu Ltd; and, 3) Valdani Vicari & Associati (VVA) with the involvement of KEA European Affairs as a subcontractor.

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | base jurídica | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | cultura y religión | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | edición | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | gestión contable | industria audiovisual | industria cinematográfica | industria cultural | industria de programas | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | interpretación del Derecho | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | modificación de la ley | piratería audiovisual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | radiodifusión | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This European Implementation Assessment aims to provide briefing for the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) ahead of the publication of the Commission's legislative proposals concerning the modernisation of the EU copyright framework, which are expected towards the end of 2015. The specific objective is to help JURI Members achieve a better understanding of the actual gaps and weaknesses in the existing EU copyright framework. This European Implementation Assessment is divided into: an introduction presenting an overall analysis and summary of findings, an Ex-Post Impact Assessment study, and three EU Added Value briefing papers, which are included as annexes.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Workshop on a "New Technical Measures Framework for The New Common Fisheries Policy"](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-10-2015

Autor externo Stuart A. Reeves, Daniel Stepputtis, Christopher Zimmermann, Uwe Krumme, Christian von Dorrien, Marloes Kraan, Ruben Verkempynck, Nathalie A. Steins, Jose M^a Bellido Millán, Jose Luis Sánchez Lizaso, Ana Carbonell Quetglas, Teresa García Jiménez, Jorge Baro Dominguez and Julio Valeiras Mota

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | captura de pescado | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | estudio de impacto | gestión de la pesca | impacto ambiental | Mar Báltico | Mar Mediterráneo | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Océano Atlántico | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política pesquera común | regulación de la pesca

Resumen This set of documents was prepared for the workshop of the PECH Secretariat held on 13 October 2015 in Brussels, and include the following papers:
I - Lessons from the Past for the Future of Technical Measures ;
II - Technical Measures in the Baltic Sea – An Alternative to Over-Regulation and the Brace-and-Belt Approach ;
III - Technical Measures in the Atlantic and the North Sea – Working with Stakeholders Towards Meaningful Revision ;
IV - Fishing Management Based on Technical Measures - The Need of a New Framework for the Mediterranean Sea.

Estudio [EN](#)

Best practices in legislative and regulatory processes in a constitutional perspective: actors, processes and transparency. The case of Poland

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-09-2015

Autor externo Malgorzata KALUZYNSKA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, EU Economic Department

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave análisis económico | Consejo de Ministros | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | Europa | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | pertenencia a la Unión Europea | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | Polonia | procedimiento legislativo | reforma institucional | simplificación legislativa | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This paper describes regulatory planning, impact assessment and early warning systems in Poland. It presents three regulatory reforms in Poland which were introduced in 2012-2013: changes to the rules of work of the Council of Ministers, further improvements of the governmental work programme (new regime of "traffic light system" for the submissions to the work plan) and improvements of Polish participation in the EU law-making process.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Energy efficiency labelling: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-09-2015

Autor EISELE Katharina

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competitividad | consecuencia económica | Derecho de la Unión Europea | diseño del producto | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | impacto ambiental | impacto social | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | política del medio ambiente | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | rendimiento energético | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation setting a framework for energy efficiency labelling, adopted on 15 July 2015, and referred to Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy. The proposal repeals Directive 2010/30/EU on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products. The proposal for a revision of the rules regulating energy efficiency labelling forms part of the energy package and aims to ensure that consumers make better informed purchase decisions of energy efficient products, and thereby reduce energy consumption and associated energy bills (as well as other major environmental impacts of products).

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Emissions Trading System: cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-09-2015

Autor DOSSI Samuele

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competitividad | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | impacto ambiental | impacto social | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | política del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | relaciones de la Unión Europea | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | simplificación legislativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Directive to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low carbon investments, which was adopted on 15 July 2015 and has been referred to the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is the largest international trading system for greenhouse gas emission allowance. The ETS Directive was adopted in 2003 (and revised in 2009); it took effect in 2005 and now covers all EU Member States plus Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway. The aim is to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80 to 95 per cent compared to 1990 by 2050. The ETS works by putting a limit on the overall emissions from sectors included in the scheme and, ideally, these are reduced every year. Within the limits, companies can buy and sell emission allowances when needed (i.e. cap and trade approach). While until 2012 most allowances were given out for free by using the 'grandfathering' approach - based on historical Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) -, since 2013, the system has operated through a benchmarking approach based on performance. A detailed overview of the mechanisms governing the ETS and its operation to date can be found in the EPRS Implementation Appraisal 'Climate action. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the EU Emission Trading System'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate Action - Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the EU Emissions Trading System: Implementation Appraisal](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-09-2015

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | cambio climático | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | gestión administrativa | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política energética | reducción de las emisiones de gas | reservas | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU ETS is the first and largest international trading system for greenhouse gas emission allowances, accounting for over three quarters of international carbon trading. It is part of the climate and energy package, which consists of four pieces of complementary legislation to deliver on the '20-20-20 targets': the EU ETS to cut industrial greenhouse gas emissions; the Effort-Sharing Decision introducing binding national targets for sectors not covered by the EU ETS; the Renewable Energy Directive; and the Geological Storage of CO2 Directive. This briefing is one in a series of 'Implementation Appraisals' on the operation of existing EU legislation in practice. Each such briefing focuses on a specific EU law which is likely to be amended or reviewed as set out in the European Commission's Annual Work Programme. The Implementation Appraisals aim to provide a succinct overview of material publicly available on the implementation, application and effectiveness of an EU law to date – drawing on available input from the EU institutions and external organisations. They are provided to assist parliamentary committees in their consideration of the new proposals, once tabled.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-09-2015

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad del aire | consecuencia económica | contaminante atmosférico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | política del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held a policy debate in June 2015. The ENVI Committee adopted its report on 15 July 2015. A vote in plenary is expected to take place in October. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 12 May 2015. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

[Compendium of Initial Appraisals of European Commission Impact Assessments: July 2014 - December 2015](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-09-2015

Autor DUNNE Joseph

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | difusión de la información | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | obra de referencia | política de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Parliament's Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit routinely undertakes initial appraisals of Impact Assessments accompanying the European Commission's legislative proposals when they arrive in Parliament, to check that certain criteria are met and to identify their basic methodological strengths and weaknesses. The initial appraisals do not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal and are drafted for informational and background purposes to assist the relevant parliamentary committee(s) and Members more widely in their work. The present volume is a compendium of all Initial Appraisals produced from July 2014 to December 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Analysis of Political Parties' and Independent Candidates' Policies for Gender Balance in the European Parliament after the Elections of 2014](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 03-09-2015

Autor externo Katie McCracken (Opcit Research, London, the UK), Joni Lovenduski (Birkbeck College, University of London, the UK), Sergio Marquez (Opcit Research, London, the UK), Will Parry (Opcit Research, London, the UK), Aleksandra Nizyńska (Gender Equality Observatory, Poland), Réka Várnagy (Corvinus University, Budapest, Hungary), Dalila Ghailani (European Social Observatory, Brussels, Belgium) and Virginija Šidlauskienė (Siauliai University, Lithuania)

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Bélgica | comunicación | condición de la mujer | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elecciones europeas | España | estadística de la UE | estudio de casos | estudio de impacto | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo político (PE) | Hungría | igualdad de género | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Lituania | lucha contra la discriminación | Malta | medio de comunicación de masas | parlamentario europeo | participación de la mujer | partido político | partidos políticos | Polonia | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | Reino Unido | resultado electoral | Suecia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen Upon request by the FEMM Committee, this study explores the results of the 2014 European Parliament elections in terms of gender balance of MEPs. The study uses case studies and statistical analyses of the election results to establish the main barriers to women being elected. The factors explored include the type of electoral system used, political parties' candidate list selection processes and strategies used by women political candidates. The study presents recommendations for improving gender balance in the European Parliament.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Best practices in legislative and regulatory processes in a constitutional perspective: the case of the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 31-08-2015

Autor externo Andrea Renda, Senior research Fellow, Centre for European Policy Studies

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo interinstitucional | administración de la institución | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | Comisión Europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | gestión administrativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | principio de proporcionalidad | principio de subsidiariedad | redacción legislativa | simplificación legislativa | toma de decisiones | trabajos parlamentarios | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing note discusses the key features of the EU better lawmaking agenda, also in light of the new EU better regulation package, and highlights areas in which the EU can be considered a best practice, as well as existing gaps and concerns. Gaps include problems of accountability and transparency, uncertainty in methodology and lack the coherence between better regulation and long-term policy goals. Concerns relate to the newly adopted package and refer to the sustainability of the workload, the lack of a real attribution of responsibility for the update of EU impact assessments during the ordinary legislative procedure and uncertainty on the treatment of self- and co-regulation within the Inter-institutional Agreement on Better Regulation.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Making the European Banking Union Macro-Economically Resilient: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-07-2015

Autor externo Gael Giraud , Ph.D. in applied mathematics, senior research fellow in economics at the CNRS (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), member of the Financial Regulation Laboratory (Labex ReFi) and the heSam Université consortium (director of the Chair in 'Energy and Prosperity').

Thore Kockerols, Ph.D. student under contract with Labex ReFi, supported by the heSam Université consortium, under reference ANR-10-LABX-0095, and member of the Centre d'économie de la Sorbonne.

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | banco | consecuencia económica | crisis monetaria | depósito bancario | DERECHO | Derecho bancario | Derecho civil | deuda pública | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión administrativa | gestión financiera | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | inspección bancaria | instituciones financieras y de crédito | investigación y propiedad intelectual | macroeconomía | previsión económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | relaciones monetarias | simulación | solvencia | zona euro

Resumen This study seeks to assess the resilience of the banking union framework created in recent year and, in particular, the potential costs that would be induced by different banking shocks, under various scenarios regarding the implementation of the Banking Union's resolution pillar. Based on a non-linear dynamic model, the potential costs to the euro area economy of a medium-sized financial shock are estimated at a cumulated loss of 1 trillion euro in GDP (approximately -9.4% of the 2016 forecast GDP), job losses amounting to 1.71 million and an increase in public debt of 51.4 billion euro in 2016. The most effective remedial would be to increase the banking sectors' equity ratio to 9% or more and to lower dividends, on the basis of the simulations in the model. This would make the economy more shock-resistant in the medium term. At the same time, the cost of implementing this increased equity ratio would be offset by the reduction in losses caused by a financial shock. In addition, an augmented Single Resolution Fund with more timely implementation would reduce the cost of a new crash, but would be insufficient to prevent turmoil in the euro area economy.

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

[Adapting EU fisheries legislation to the landing obligation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-05-2015

Autor POPESCU Irina

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | cantidad desembarcada | conservación de la pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | pesca | pesca rechazada | política pesquera común | propuesta (UE) | regulación de la pesca | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The landing obligation, designed to end the practice of 'discarding' fish, is a central component of the reformed Common Fisheries Policy adopted in December 2013. In order to review the specific measures in current legislation which conflict with the landing obligation, the Commission has put forward an 'omnibus proposal' which provides a package of amendments to eight existing regulations. The changes proposed in the omnibus regulation concern fisheries technical measures and control rules. On technical measures, the proposal removes the existing provisions which forbid landing of fish of a certain size or species, and requires that these catches are landed and counted against quotas. The proposal would also modify the current control system with respect to the application of the landing obligation. On 28 April 2015, the Parliament adopted the legislative resolution on the omnibus proposal in first reading by 573 votes to 96, with 21 abstentions. The Council approved the legislative act on 11 May 2015. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 23 April 2015 – PE 554.209.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Hacia una nueva estrategia de la UE para la igualdad de género](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-05-2015

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | estudio de impacto | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | política de empleo de la UE | política social europea | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen La Unión Europea (UE) está diseñando una nueva estrategia para la igualdad entre mujeres y hombres que determinará su política y actuación en este ámbito entre 2016 y 2020. Las evaluaciones en curso de la estrategia actual muestran que, si bien se han alcanzado algunos de los objetivos, los avances han sido lentos y desiguales y aún quedan numerosos retos por superar. La plena igualdad de género dista mucho de ser una realidad y ello repercute en las vidas y las oportunidades vitales de las mujeres, las niñas, los niños y los hombres a título individual, las comunidades en las que viven y la UE en su conjunto.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Water legislation: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 20-05-2015

Autor ZANDSTRA Thomas

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Protección de los consumidores | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave agua | agua residual | análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | calidad del medio ambiente | CIENCIA | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | contaminación del agua | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del medio ambiente | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | gestión del agua | hidrología | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | protección de las aguas | recurso hidráulico | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This 'Cost of Non-Europe' report examines the state of implementation of current EU Water Legislation and identifies the cost of the lack of further European action in this field. The assessment made of existing water legislation confirms that there are still implementation gaps and areas of poor performance. The examination of five case studies, where it was believed that a significant potential exists for further EU action, served to demonstrate that there are several barriers which hinder the achievement of the goals set in the legislation. More European action would accordingly be necessary to limit the impact on Europe's water quality of flooding or of pharmaceutical residues. To limit the use of fresh water more generally, there is a need for European coordination to increase the use of water-efficient equipment and water-metering. This research makes a cautious estimate that the benefits of full implementation of existing legislation could reach 2.8 billion euro per year. The study also demonstrates that further European action in this field could provide further added value, representing a 'cost of non-Europe' of some 25 billion euro per year.

Estudio [EN](#)

Multimedia [Water legislation: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Youth Employment Initiative: Implementation Appraisal

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-05-2015

Autor HUBER Stephan

Ámbito político Empleo | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ayuda al empleo | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estudio de impacto | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Social Europeo | inserción profesional | lucha contra el paro | paro juvenil | política de empleo de la UE | política económica | régimen de financiación de la UE | trabajo de jóvenes | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This implementation appraisal focuses on Regulation (EU) 1304/2013 on the functioning of the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), in force since 21 December 2013. The European Commission announced in its annual Work Programme (CWP) for 2015 that the provisions concerning the YEI, Chapter IV of Regulation (EU) 1304/2013, will be updated by a new proposal, which it tabled on 4 February 2015. 'Implementation Appraisals' aim to provide a succinct overview of material publicly available on the implementation, application and effectiveness of an EU law to date - drawing on available in-puts from, inter alia, the EU institutions and advisory committees, national parliaments, and relevant external consultation and outreach exercises. They are provided to assist parliamentary committees in their consideration of the new Commission proposal, once tabled.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Progress Microfinance Facility - Interim evaluation: European Implementation Assessment

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 12-05-2015

Autor TYMOWSKI Jan Mikolaj

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | creación de empleo | ECONOMÍA | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación de la empresa | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | garantía de inversiones | impacto social | instituciones financieras y de crédito | instrumento financiero de la UE | marco social | microcrédito | microfinanza | pequeña empresa | política de empleo de la UE | programa de la UE | tipos de empresa | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Progress Microfinance Facility for employment and social inclusion was established by Decision 283/2010 and will be in operation until April 2016. Although only a limited number of conclusions can be made on the basis of data available so far, some criticism towards this instrument has already been reflected in the set-up of the next EU multi-annual framework to cover microcredit, namely the Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI). The specific effects of the Microfinance Facility, especially those related to social and employment matters, seem to correspond to the objectives that were set in response to the financial crisis in Europe. The commitment of 100 million euro from the EU budget (supplemented by an equal amount from the European Investment Bank), allowed a growing number of financial intermediaries to offer small loans (below and above 5,000 euro - but in any case below 25,000 euro which is the maximum limit of the micro-credit's definition) to persons starting-up or developing their own micro-enterprises (and often previously unemployed).

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Emissions from engines in non-road mobile machinery: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission

Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-05-2015

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | armonización de normas | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | coste de la contaminación | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | embarcación de recreo | estudio de impacto | gas de combustión | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | motor | máquina | norma técnica | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation relating to emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery.

Non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) is a term that encompasses a wide range of equipment. Small handheld equipment, construction and forestry machinery, generators, railcars, locomotives and inland waterway vessels (IWW) can all be classed as NRMM. These machines are commonplace within the agriculture, construction, rail, aircraft, inland waterway transport (IWT) and domestic shipping industries.

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Veterinary medicinal products: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-04-2015

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Salud pública

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | autorización de venta | comercialización | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación veterinaria | medicamento veterinario | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política agraria | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Directive of on veterinary medicinal products. The proposal on veterinary medicines, together with the parallel proposal on medicated feed, is part of an overarching goal of the Commission to address the problem of rising threats from antimicrobial resistance in the EU. This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

The TTIP's Potential Impact on Developing Countries: A Review of Existing Literature and Selected Issues

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 29-04-2015

Autor BIERBRAUER Elfriede | LERCH Marika | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | CIENCIA | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | geopolítica | humanidades | intercambio comercial | intercambio por grupos de países | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | país en desarrollo | política arancelaria | política comercial | preferencias generalizadas | situación económica | suspensión de los derechos de aduana | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The position and concerns of developing countries have only belatedly entered the discussion over the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). While poor countries may gain much from the positive effects of the TTIP, their precarious positions means that they may be less able to react and adapt to negative consequences. The EU is required to assess the development effects of its policies, including trade policies, by the Lisbon Treaty. Although the shape and scope of the final TTIP agreement is not yet known, economic analyses have identified different ways in which it could affect developing countries and influence the global trading system. Several economic studies have also attempted to measure the possible outcomes for different countries and regions. While it appears that the negative impact of trade diversion and preference erosion is likely to be small, there may be notable exceptions, including risks to the position of some countries in international value chains. Proposals to address such negative consequences include concrete measures for affected countries, such as extending unilateral preferences and shaping the TTIP in such a way as to facilitate positive effects. Extending the principle of mutual recognition or equivalence to third parties and defining liberal rules of origin in the agreement are particularly important.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Smart Borders package

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 22-04-2015

Autor ORAV Anita

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | control fronterizo | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | frontera exterior de la UE | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inmigración | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | país tercero | política de cooperación | política de visados de la UE | política migratoria de la UE | protección de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Sistema de Información Schengen | tratamiento de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to the security concerns voiced by EU Member States, the European Commission put forward a Smart Borders package in 2013, consisting of three legislative proposals with the goal of making border control procedures faster and more reliable through applying interconnected advanced technologies throughout the Schengen area.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Medicated feed: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-04-2015

Autor ZANDERSONE Laura

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | alimento para el ganado | análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bienestar de los animales | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | gestión contable | impacto ambiental | medicamento veterinario | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | política del medio ambiente | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for Regulation on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed and repealing Council Directive 90/167/EEC (COM (2014) 556).

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reduction of pollutant emissions from road vehicles: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-04-2015

Autor MANIAKI-GRIVA Alexia

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | calidad del aire | contaminación por vehículos automotores | contaminante atmosférico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | gas de combustión | homologación | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Regulation as regards the reduction of pollutant emissions from road vehicles.

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Corporate governance: long-term shareholder engagement: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-04-2015

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave accionista | administración y remuneración del personal | análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Derecho de la Unión Europea | difusión de la información | director de empresa | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | forma jurídica de la sociedad | garantía de inversiones | gestión administrativa | gestión contable | gestión financiera | gobierno de empresa | organización de la empresa | publicidad de cuentas | remuneración del trabajo | sociedad de capital | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | ética comercial

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2007/36/EC as regards the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement, a Directive 2013/34/EU as regards certain elements of the corporate governance statement (COM (2014) 213), and a Commission Recommendation on the quality of corporate governance reporting ('comply or explain') (C(2014) 2165)

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

Money Market Funds: Impact Assessment of Substantive EP Amendments

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-03-2015

Autor externo This study has been written by European Economic Research Ltd. (T/as Europe Economics) at the request of the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the European Parliament.

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | colocación de capitales | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deuda pública | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | instituciones financieras y de crédito | institución financiera | libre circulación de capitales | mercado financiero | mercado monetario | reglamentación de inversiones | reglamentación financiera | sociedad de inversión | solvencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), as part of Parliament's general commitment to improving the quality of EU legislation, and in particular its undertaking to carry out impact assessments of its own substantive amendments when it considers it appropriate and necessary for the legislative process.

The study concludes that the four substantive amendments in question, which are under consideration in the context of the ECON Committee's draft report on the Commission proposal on Money Market Funds (MMFs), would retain the effect of transforming the considerable majority of the Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV) MMF market in Europe. There would be some, but only limited, take-up of the proposed Retail CNAV or EU Public Debt CNAV Money Market Funds. Most of the funds currently invested in Constant Net Asset Value MMFs would move to either Variable Net Asset Value (VNAV) MMFs or short-term bank deposits. To some extent, the features of Constant Net Asset Value MMFs which are attractive to investors would be duplicated in Variable Net Asset Value MMFs, but, equally, the same concerns over systemic risk might also be replicated.

Estudio [EN](#)