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Fecha de creación : 28-03-2024

EU 'farm to fork' strategy: State of play

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 12-02-2024

Autor ROSSI Rachele | SAJN Nikolina

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cadena de suministro | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | iniciativa de la UE | política agraria | política agrícola común | política económica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto alimenticio | productos alimenticios | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | seguridad alimentaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 'farm to fork' strategy is about building sustainable EU food systems, in line with the EU's Green Deal. Launched in May 2020, its elements are moving at different speeds, with much debate on its objectives and priorities. The EU institutions are helping to shape the various elements of the strategy. This is an update of an 'at a glance' note first published in October 2021.

De un vistazo EN

SFDR: Draft delegated act (RTS) amending the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-01-2024

Autor CHAILLET GAELLE CHARLOTTE | STRNAD VOJTĚCH

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | delegación de poderes | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | financiación e inversión | financiación sostenible | finanzas de la Unión Europea | inversión de la UE | libre circulación de capitales | mercado financiero | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | reglamento (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Following the Commision's adoption of the Action plan on Sustainable Finance in 2018 with the aim to foster investment in sustainable projects and incorporate sustainability in financial advice, the SFDR was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in November 2019. It aims to provide investors who seek to put their money into companies and projects focusing on sustainable development with the necessary information. Furthermore, the SFDR allows investors to assess the integration of sustainability risks into the business decision process.
In April 2022, the Commission adopted a delegated act under the SFDR and mandated the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs: EBA, EIOPA and ESMA) to review certain aspects of the operation of the delegated act, focusing, amongst other topics, on the disclosures of principal adverse impacts (PAI) of investment decisions on sustainability factors and of financial products' decarbonisation targets. The ESAs asked to prolong the initial deadline of April 2023 by six months and published the final draft on RTS in December 2023.
The Commission now has three months to decide whether to endorse the draft RTS as proposed, or to adopt it with modifications. In November 2023, ECON coordinators decided to hold a scrutiny session on the matter, to allow the European Parliament to scrutinise the developments concerning the SFDR delegated act.

Estudio EN

Waste framework directive: A more sustainable use of natural resources

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-12-2023

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Ámbito político Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | desperdicio de alimentos | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | INDUSTRIA | industria del calzado | industria del cuero e industria textil | industria textil | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | reciclaje de residuos | responsabilidad ampliada del productor | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Every year, 60 million tonnes of food waste and 12.6 million tonnes of textile waste are generated in the EU. On 5 July 2023, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a targeted revision of EU waste rules. Seeking to accelerate the EU's progress towards United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12.3 (halving food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030), the proposal would mean EU countries would have to reduce food waste by 10 % in processing and manufacturing, and by 30 % per capita, jointly at retail and consumption level, by 2030. The proposal also introduces extended producer responsibility requirements for the textiles sector. These schemes would have to cover the costs of collecting textiles, shoes and textile-related products for re-use or recycling, along with transport and sorting, as well as supporting research and development to improve the sorting and recycling processes. The proposal attracted a mixed response. While non-governmental organisations criticised the lack of ambition in the binding targets, farm lobbies expressed satisfaction with the derogation for the primary sector. In the European Parliament, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) is responsible for the file under the co-decision procedure, with Anna Zalewska (ECR, Poland) as rapporteur. The draft report was presented in committee on 24 October 2023. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Automotive regions in transition

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-11-2023

Autor ALVAREZ Emmanuel

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | innovación abierta | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN

Resumen The European Union (EU) is facing multiple transformations relating to climate change, digitalisation and sustainable economic growth. The European Green Deal, introduced in 2019, outlines a strategy to achieve sustainability goals, including net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The 'fit for 55' package seeks to reduce emissions by at least 55 % by 2030. In order to achieve these aims, the EU has adopted regulations to incentivise the uptake of zero-emission vehicles. In April 2023, emission targets were strengthened again, with a 100 % reduction deadline of 2035. To achieve a climate-neutral and circular economy, industry mobilisation is crucial. The EU introduced its new industrial strategy in 2020, promoting innovation, skills, and financing for the transition. In February 2023, the Green Deal industrial plan was presented to support net-zero technologies. The transition also poses regional development challenges, affecting companies and workers. To ensure a fair and inclusive transition for everyone, the Just Transition Fund was established in 2021 with a budget of €17.5 billion. A number of regions, including vulnerable ones, rely on the automotive sector for jobs. Addressing skills gaps and supporting low-skilled workers is seen as crucial for a just transition. The European Committee of the Regions has established the Automotive Regions Alliance to promote a fair transition in the automotive industry and is calling for budgetary and political support for the automotive transition, emphasising the need for research, reskilling, and social dialogue. It suggests using the Just Transition Mechanism and involving citizens in the process. The European Parliament is working on a report on how to reshape the EU structural funds for regions affected by the transition. It recommends a stable cohesion policy post-2027 and a new policy objective on industrial transition. The report underscores the need for a 'Just Transition Fund 2.0' beyond 2027, with increased funding. It focuses on fair treatment for SMEs, smooth transition plans, and support for transitioning sectors, especially in less developed regions. The Committee on Regional Development adopted the report on 24 October 2023, and it is expected to be voted in plenary in December 2023.

Briefing EN

Understanding policy coherence for development

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 20-11-2023

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda a la reconversión | ayuda al desarrollo | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión administrativa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política interior | programa de actuación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen A commitment under the EU Treaties, policy coherence for development requires the EU and its Member States to take into account the objectives of development cooperation in all their external and internal policies that are likely to affect developing countries. Managing competing objectives is a challenge. Better awareness among EU policy-makers and a streamlined action plan could help mitigate trade-offs and improve synergies.

De un vistazo EN

Corporate sustainability due diligence: How to integrate human rights and environmental concerns in value chains

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-10-2023

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave cadena de valor | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | política económica | principio de seguridad jurídica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección civil | responsabilidad civil | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Companies can play a key role in building a sustainable economy and society. At the same time, their global value chains can pose risks to human rights and the environment. A growing number of EU companies have taken initiatives to deploy due diligence processes, often using existing voluntary international standards on responsible business conduct. Some Member States have meanwhile started developing their own legal frameworks on corporate due diligence. In a legislative-initiative resolution adopted in 2020, Parliament called on the Commission to introduce mandatory due diligence legislation to avoid fragmentation and to give businesses and citizens legal certainty. In February 2022, the Commission proposed a directive laying down rules on corporate due diligence obligations, directors' duties, civil liability and protection of persons reporting breaches. The legislative file is subject to the ordinary legislative procedure. The Council reached political agreement on a general approach in December 2022. In Parliament, eight committees submitted opinions to the Committee on Legal Affairs (responsible for the dossier), which adopted its report on the Commission proposal in April 2023. Parliament voted on the report during its June 2023 plenary session. The co legislators then entered into interinstitutional negotiations on the final text. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Plant and forest reproductive material

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-10-2023

Autor RAKSTELYTE AUSRA

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | FEADER | finanzas de la Unión Europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política agraria | política agrícola común | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This IA supports the proposals for a revision of the plant and forest reproductive material legislative framework. It effectively presents the need for a revision, to avoid further divergence in implementation across Member States, thus ensuring a level playing field on the EU market and availability of high-quality reproductive material adapted to align with the European Green Deals' sustainability objectives. The baseline would have benefited from a qualitative analysis of the foresight trends it mentions. The IA presents a sufficiently broad range of policy options that address the problems identified and most stakeholder views. Stakeholders were widely consulted and their views taken into account throughout the IA. The economic, social and environmental impacts are assessed with specific focus on SMEs, through an SME test. The IA however acknowledges gaps in the data and the cost-benefit analysis, notably regarding impacts on SMEs, and bases its choice of the preferred option on a qualitative rather than quantitative analysis of the options.

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

78th session of the UN General Assembly, New York, 18-22 September 2023

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-09-2023

Autor JUTTEN Marc

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | CIENCIA | Conferencia internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | geopolítica | humanidades | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen World leaders gathered for the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York, at a time of rising geopolitical tensions, including an ongoing war of aggression, military conflicts, coup d'états in western Africa, accelerating climate change crisis, food insecurity, widening inequality and sustainable development concerns. Against the backdrop in the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the theme chosen for this year's general debate, marking the halfway point in the Agenda 2030 timeline, was 'Rebuilding trust and reigniting global solidarity: Accelerating action on the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals towards peace, prosperity, progress and sustainability for all'. The heads of state or government adopted a political declaration, seeking to accelerate action to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and implement the SDGs.

De un vistazo EN

Learning for a greener and more sustainable future

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-09-2023

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Educación | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ecologismo | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | marco político | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In a challenging environment marked by, among other issues, climate change and environmental degradation, the European economy is undergoing significant transformations. The green transition and the move towards sustainability, including the objective of achieving climate neutrality, are affecting how people live and work and changing skills requirements. Against this background, action is needed in the education and training sector to support the green transition and develop the sustainability competences of learners. Although there is increasing activity in education and training on the environment and sustainability, learning for sustainability is not yet a systematic feature of education policy and practice across Europe. The EU is seeking to support Member States in their efforts to integrate sustainability into curricula, educational practice and professional development of educators and to ensure that learners of all ages are equipped with the knowledge to live more sustainably, develop a sense of agency and acquire the skills increasingly needed in the labour market. Emphasis is also placed on greening the activities and operations of the education and training systems. The European Parliament has highlighted the key role of education and training in delivering a more sustainable economy and society and providing people with the skills they need to participate in the green transition. Learning for environmental sustainability should be mainstreamed across educational curricula with a lifelong learning perspective, and the environmental impact of EU programmes such as Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps should be reduced. Moreover, active support should be given to teachers and trainers to ensure they are prepared and upskilled for the digital and green transformation of schools and education institutions.

Briefing EN

Kenya and its role in intra-Africa regional trade: The prospects of the EU-Kenya EPA

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-07-2023

Autor externo Andreas MAURER et al

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave asociación estratégica (UE) | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Kenia | política comercial | política comercial | política económica | regionalización de los intercambios comerciales | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen This briefing provides an insight into the implications of the EU's Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with Kenya – with a particular focus on the extent to which it could affect regional trade in the East African Economic Community (EAC) and the African Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). It examines the new EPA and its implications in terms of its trade schemes as well as provisions in the area of sustainable development. It provides an overview of key factors that may affect regional and intra-African trade, such as AfCFTA, bilateral trade agreements with key trading partners such as China, the UK, and the US, and new initiatives such as EU-US cooperation on connectivity with Kenya. The briefing concludes with recommendations for Members of the European Parliament.

Briefing EN

UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation (SDG 6): EU support through focused action

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-07-2023

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne | PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | agua dulce | agua potable | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | Conferencia internacional | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | higiene pública | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección de las aguas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad

Resumen Freshwater is a vital yet scarce resource that is under increasing threat. Progress towards United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (UN SDG) 6 (ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) is off track globally, and many of its targets will not be reached by 2030. Access to freshwater and sanitation is alarmingly challenged in several African and Asian regions. While for the most part the European Union (EU) has abundant freshwater compared to other parts of the world, it is increasingly exposed to water stress in terms of frequency and areas affected, with climate change predicted to further reduce water availability in some parts of its territory. Pollution remains a major source of pressure on EU water bodies. Across the world, the nefarious impact of climate change and pollution intensifies competition for scarce freshwater resources. This results in occasional conflicts but also in initiatives for better-coordinated management. Such initiatives serve as a powerful tool for the upward shift in gears pledged by the UN member states, in particular at the UN World Water Conference held in March 2023. EU legislation and supporting tools cover a wide range of issues relevant to the implementation of SDG 6. Several EU environmental acts are now being revised to get them aligned with the European Green Deal policy objectives, notably on pollution prevention, reduction and control. Those revisions have the potential to propel the EU further towards the achievement of SDG 6. The adoption of the EU Water Framework Directive inspired a number of third-country initiatives, and the Convention on transboundary watercourses and lakes initiated in Europe in 1992 is now open for accession to all UN member states. While striving for further progress at home, the EU supports third countries in improving their access to freshwater, sanitation and hygiene services. The European Parliament and other EU institutions repeatedly underline that access to water is a human right and endeavour to harness this right in the EU's internal and external policies.

Briefing EN

EU trade with Latin America and the Caribbean: Overview and figures

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-07-2023

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave América | América Latina | cadena de suministro | Caribe | CIENCIA | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | forma jurídica de la sociedad | GEOGRAFÍA | geopolítica | humanidades | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política comercial | política comercial | política económica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | relaciones de la Unión Europea | sociedad civil profesional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Collectively, the 33 countries forming the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) are the EU's fifth largest trading partner. Offering an overview of trade relations between the EU and Latin American and Caribbean countries (Chile, Cuba and Mexico) and groupings (the Andean Community, Cariforum, the Central American group (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), and the founding members of Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay), this study contains recent trade data available as of May 2023, describes key features of the agreements governing trade relations already in force and takes stock of the results of recent external ex-post evaluations of the implementation of trade agreements concluded with Cariforum, Central America and Colombia/Ecuador/Peru. The study also looks at the state of play on modernisation of the trade pillars of the 2002 EU Chile Association Agreement and the 1997 EU-Mexico Global Agreement (on which negotiations concluded with agreements in principle in 2022 and 2020 respectively), and the latest developments regarding the trade pillar of the new EU-Mercosur Association Agreement on which an agreement in principle was reached in 2019.

Estudio EN

Reporting on SDG implementation: UN mechanisms and the EU approach

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-07-2023

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informática y tratamiento de datos | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política económica | recogida de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Adopted in 2015 by the United Nations (UN), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – 'the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all' – clearly links 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to a series of targets to be reached by 2030. The 2030 Agenda includes a detailed mechanism for monitoring progress towards these targets. At its core are a number of quantified indicators for each target, which are regularly revised by the UN and other international agencies. These agencies and the EU provide support to national statistical services across the world in collecting data for the SDG indicators in order to gather reliable and comparable datasets. The data feed into the voluntary national reports that countries prepare to exchange best practice and advice on tackling the challenges they encounter in implementing their SDG strategies. Every year, a high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) takes stock of both progress and weaknesses in implementation. Based on the reporting and the conclusions of the HLPF, every 4 years an SDG summit – the next one coming up in September 2023 – makes recommendations and pledges to undertake a number of actions to accelerate progress. The EU Statistical Office (Eurostat) has solid experience in collecting consistent data from the EU Member States. Together with a set of specific indicators created by Eurostat, these data give a good overview of the EU's progress towards the SDGs. Moreover, the EU services for international partnerships have set up a framework of indicators to assess how EU support contributes to other countries' implementation of the SDGs. At this year's HLPF, the EU is presenting its first voluntary review, giving an overview of the EU policies' and initiatives' contribution to progress towards each of the SDGs at EU and global levels. Although technical in nature, SDG indicators and data also have a political dimension, as they clearly measure countries' and other stakeholders' achievements against their own commitments.

Briefing EN

EU progress towards Sustainable Development Goal on energy (SDG 7)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2023

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Conferencia internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | informe de seguimiento | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Semestre Europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established in 2015 as a compass for global action under the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are 17 goals on a variety of topics, with SDG7 dedicated to energy. The annual UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) will discuss progress on the goals on 10 19 July 2023, with energy as one of the five goals chosen this year for an in-depth review. The European Union has taken steps to link the SDGs with its policymaking. The von der Leyen Commission has committed to integrating the SDGs across EU policies, in line with its comprehensive approach. Eurostat has been publishing monitoring reports on SDG progress in the EU since 2017, while reporting on SDGs in EU countries has been part of the European Semester since 2019. This year the European Commission prepared the first-ever EU voluntary review of EU internal and external action towards the SDGs, to be presented at the UN HLPF in July 2023. The EU focuses its SDG7 action on energy consumption, energy supply and access to affordable energy. Indicators monitoring progress include energy efficiency, the share of renewables in energy consumption, energy import dependency and energy poverty. EU policies and legislation address many of these areas, thus contributing to the achievement of SDG7. These include the Energy Efficiency Directive, Renewable Energy Directive, the REPowerEU plan, measures on energy demand reduction and curbing energy prices. To support SDG7 worldwide, EU external action is conducted under initiatives such as the Global Gateway strategy, Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, and energy partnerships with third countries. While progress on SDG7 is advancing, meeting the ambitious targets for 2030 will require more effort, especially in terms of efficiency improvements, boosting renewables and ensuring access to clean and affordable energy.

Briefing EN

Understanding SDGs: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2023

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | biodiversidad | cambio climático | Conferencia internacional | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país en desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica

Resumen In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be attained by 2030. Unlike their antecedents, the SDGs commit both developed and developing countries, and embrace the economic, environmental and social aspects of development. The SDGs and the broader 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, of which they form the core, are based on findings that human activities have triggered dramatic changes in the conditions on Earth (climate change and biodiversity loss), which in turn have contributed to the deterioration of human wellbeing. To reverse the trend, there was an urgent need to simultaneously address the multiple causes and consequences of environmental depletion and social inequalities. To this end, it is necessary to develop synergies between the SDGs and manage the trade-offs between them. Challenges in pursuing the SDGs include the fact that countries do not necessarily have an equal starting point and, even more importantly, that regardless of their stage of development, they can no longer afford to apply the current development model, where production and consumption happen at the expense of natural resources. According to many observers, this model creates unsolvable tensions between SDGs, notably between the safeguarding of natural resources and the aspirations for improved wellbeing. Halfway to the 2030 deadline, progress towards the SDGs is insufficient or, in some cases, has even gone into reverse. The structural transformation that would bring about the needed acceleration requires a joint push by the international community, but an equally strong one by individuals and public or private legal persons. The European Union was a leader in drafting the SDGs; it is also a frontrunner in mainstreaming the SDGs in all its policies. At the high level political forum on sustainable development coming up in July 2023, the EU will present a detailed review of its achievements and plans for each SDG. The European Parliament regularly assesses the EU commitments on achieving the SDGs. This further updates an earlier briefing; the first edition of which, by Marta Latek and Eric Pichon, was published in December 2019.

Briefing EN

Sustainable food systems - Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission's initiative

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-07-2023

Autor ALBALADEJO ROMAN Antonio | MARGARAS Vasileios

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo regional | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | política agraria | política económica | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | seguridad alimentaria | seguridad de los alimentos | sistemas alimentarios

Resumen This briefing provides a pre-legislative synthesis of the positions of national, regional and local governmental organisations on the European Commission's forthcoming proposal on sustainable food systems. It forms part of an EPRS series offering a summary of the pre-legislative state of play and advance consultation on a range of key European Commission priorities during its 5-year term in office. It seeks to present the current state of affairs, examine how existing policy is working on the ground, and identify best practice and ideas for the future, from governmental organisations at all levels of the European system of multilevel governance. EPRS analysis of the positions of partner organisations at European Union (EU), national, regional and local levels suggests that they would like the following main considerations to be reflected in the discussion of the forthcoming proposal on sustainable food systems. * Sustainability is being prioritised in many governmental policies. There are a number of national, regional and local policies and strategies making the connection between the environment and food and food production. * Measures are being put into place to boost the economic potential of food-related sectors and to contribute to regional development. Local and regional food systems can enhance the economic potential of EU regions. Investment in research and innovation in food-related industries is vital for the future of sustainable food systems. * Food has an important social and health dimension. An increasing number of measures are being taken to provide healthier food for wider sections of the population and to improve the working conditions of people working in food-related industries. * The COVID-19 epidemic, the war in Ukraine and fears of climate change are highlighting the issue of food security. Food also has an important geopolitical dimension. Food quality and food safety are issues of increasing concern. * The EU plays an important role when it comes to generating policies related to food systems. A number of EU funds covering food activities also contribute significantly to agriculture, rural and regional development. More financial support is necessary to tackle numerous challenges. * National, local and regional governments are active in creating sustainable food systems and aspire to do more in this area. Regional and local governments have considerable expertise and knowledge to offer in developing sustainable food systems.

Briefing EN

International Agreements in Progress: Economic Partnership Agreement with Kenya (East African Community)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-07-2023

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave Asociación Europea de Centros Nacionales de Productividad | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Kenia | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | solución de conflictos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen On 19 June 2023, the EU and Kenya concluded negotiations on an economic partnership agreement (EPA). This agreement builds on negotiations for an EPA with the partner states of the East African Community (EAC) – at the time: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda – which were finalised in October 2014. However, the signing of the EU-EAC EPA had been stalled because of discussions within the EAC on the consequences of the EPA for their economies. Except for Kenya, all EAC partner states are least developed countries, and still enjoy duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market. Kenya is the only EAC country to have ratified the agreement, in order not to lose free access to the EU market. The EAC initially envisaged the EU-EAC EPA as a bloc-to-bloc agreement – i.e. the EPA could only enter into force after it had been ratified by all EAC partners. However, the EAC eventually agreed that Kenya enter negotiations to implement a bilateral EPA with the EU. Other EAC countries – including South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which joined the EAC in 2016 and 2022 respectively – can decide to join the agreement. As soon as the EU-Kenya EPA enters into force, it will immediately provide duty-free, quota-free EU market access to all exports from Kenya, combined with partial and gradual opening of the Kenyan market to imports from the EU. The text of the new negotiated agreement includes binding provisions on trade and sustainable development, and a transparent dispute resolution mechanism. Third edition. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see the EPRS blog.

Briefing EN

The UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 10-19 July 2023, New York

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-06-2023

Autor externo Nora HILLER

Ámbito político Energía | Industria | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transformación digital | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Midway of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the High-Level Political Forum 2023 marks a pivotal point in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The impact of the multiple crises of the past years, as well as the interlinkages and synergies of the SDGs present both challenges and opportunities for a systemic approach towards our common objectives. For the global community not to lose the progress in this global decade of action, there is a need for the EU to take the lead, both in domestic policies and international cooperation. Conclusions from the Eurostat Monitoring Report 2023, Sustainable Development Report 2022 and civil society analysis point to the EU's progress on social-economic SDGs, and notes insufficient progress on environmental objectives and global partnerships. Thus, there is a strong need for policy coherence, financing frameworks and political will to ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the objectives set out in the Paris Climate Agreement.

Briefing EN

Women's rights and gender equality: EU-US Explainer

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-03-2023

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | discriminación sexual | discriminación étnica | ECONOMÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | grupo étnico | igualdad de género | marco social | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política interior | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Ongoing global crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the cost of living crisis, climate change and war are spotlighting perennial obstacles to gender equality, as well as the importance and potential of gender-sensitive policies. As part of their commitment to human rights, sustainable development and democracy, the European Parliament and the US Congress have committed to advance women's rights and gender equality in their internal and external policy-making in an array of sectors.

De un vistazo EN

Towards an EU global sanctions regime for corruption

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-02-2023

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave construcción europea | corrupción | democracia | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía internacional | Estado de Derecho | estructura económica | globalización | marco político | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | sanción (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

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

Briefing EN

Achieving the UN Agenda 2030: Overall actions for the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals before and after the 2030 deadline

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-12-2022

Autor externo Kalterina SHULLA, Walter LEAL FILHO

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | neutralidad en carbono | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | sanidad | situación económica | transición económica | transición energética | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union (EU) has a strong leadership role, globally and regionally, in implementing the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development but as a matter of urgency its ambitions now need to be translated into strategies and actions. Major global crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and climate change, have all effectively reversed progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and further exacerbated interrelated challenges relating to poverty, inequality, carbon emissions, education, health, economic growth and finance. The increasing likelihood of Agenda 2030 objectives not being met within the expected timeframe calls for major transformation in: SDGs' financing; ecology and green recovery; citizens' empowerment; political commitment to collective action; as well as cooperation between public, private and non-profit sectors. Achieving SDGs would be better served by adopting an overarching EU strategy for the Agenda 2030, to include: SDGs in the European Semester; the Green Deal; countries' recovery processes; increased collaboration between EU and United Nations institutions; and support for other countries in levelling up SDG achievements globally. This would not only provide positive signals for reassuring Agenda 2030 but also enhance countries' commitment to sustainability. This In-Depth Analysis aims to assist the European Parliament by contributing to policy and legislative debates ahead of the 2023 SDG Summit.

Análisis en profundidad EN

What if we grew plants vertically?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-12-2022

Autor KULJANIC Nera

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cadena de suministro | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | hábitat urbano | población urbana | política agraria | política económica | producción | producción vegetal | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | técnica de cultivo | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen By 2050, an estimated two thirds of the world population will live in urban areas. Could vertical farming help feed this growing urban population sustainably by reducing the demand for agricultural land and shortening the travel distance between food production and consumption?

De un vistazo EN

Multimedia What if we grew plants vertically?

EU agenda for international ocean governance

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-11-2022

Autor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | biodiversidad | contaminación del agua | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía marítima | ecosistema marino | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección de las aguas | seguridad marítima | TRANSPORTES

Resumen In June 2022, the European Commission adopted a new communication on international ocean governance. It reflects the priorities set under the European Green Deal and focuses on key threats, such as climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. The actions, 61 in total, are grouped under four objectives: strengthening the international ocean governance framework, making ocean sustainability a reality by 2030, ensuring security and safety at sea, and expanding ocean knowledge. As regards the EU's aim to strengthen the international rules-based framework, several negotiations on ocean governance are currently under way. In the negotiation on a legally binding instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ), to resume in early 2023, the EU will push for an ambitious deal. Another negotiation is the post 2020 biodiversity framework in view of the 15th conference of the United Nations (UN) Convention on Biological Diversity, taking place in December 2022. The EU supports the protection of at least 30 % of marine waters by 2030, a target it has already set for its own waters. In support of this goal, the EU will also continue negotiating new large-scale marine protected areas in the Southern Ocean. With regard to deep-sea mining, the EU will, in line with the European Parliament's position, continue advocating a ban until effective protection of the marine environment is ensured. The Commission's communication also contains actions to promote sustainability in the 'blue' economy (encompassing all economic activities relating to oceans and seas). They include the decarbonisation of maritime transport and fisheries and measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. By leading by example, the EU is striving for equal ambition at international level. On marine pollution, a key objective is to conclude a legally binding agreement on global plastic by 2024, as agreed in March 2022 at UN level. Other actions relate to maritime security (under increasing pressure) and labour conditions, research, data collection and ocean literacy. A global challenge is to fill the many gaps in ocean knowledge. The EU would also like to see the establishment of an 'intergovernmental panel of experts on ocean sustainability'.

Briefing EN

EU economic partnership agreements with ACP countries: Which way forward?

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-11-2022

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | comercialización | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | Convenio ACP-UE | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estadística comercial | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | países ACP | política económica | relación ACP-UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen For two decades, the EU has sought to modernise its preferential trade relationship with the sub-Saharan African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and establish free trade areas with regional groupings under so-called economic partnership agreements (EPAs). The process of establishing the EPAs has been longer and more complicated than initially expected, encountering criticism and opposition from civil society and some governments in ACP countries, who have been worried about the potential negative impact. So far, the results are mixed, with nine agreements negotiated – covering more than half of the ACP countries – but not yet all implemented. EPAs are free trade agreements that allow ACP countries to continue exporting their products to the EU duty free and quota free, while ensuring full compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. EU goods should also benefit gradually from full liberalisation, though with numerous exceptions related to goods ACP countries wish to protect from external competition, particularly agricultural products. In this respect, EPAs are development-oriented, asymmetric agreements providing important advantages and safeguards to ACP countries, to foster their sustainable economic development, regional integration and integration on world markets. While their potential impact has given rise to both numerous fears and great expectations, assessments of EPAs that have already been implemented show very limited effects, possibly due to their long drawn-out and gradual implementation. The risk of fragmenting regional integration schemes, particularly in Africa, is mitigated by the slow pace of trade integration on the continent. The European Parliament has closely monitored the EPA process from the beginning. In a resolution of June 2022 on the future of EU trade with Africa, the Parliament insisted on a careful assessment of their impact by the Commission, on strengthening their – currently limited – sustainable development provisions and introducing a sanctions mechanism for non-compliance, and on the need to ensure that they do not disrupt regional integration. This briefing updates a previous publication from July 2018.

Briefing EN

Multimedia EU economic partnership agreements with ACP countries: Which way forward?

The COP27 climate talks [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-11-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre

Resumen Leaders and government officials from across the world are meeting at the annual climate summit amid warnings that it might soon be too late to take meaningful measures to slow down the global warming that threatens to impoverish life on Earth and is already causing weather anomalies. 'We are on a highway to climate hell with our foot on the accelerator... Humanity has a choice: Cooperate or perish,' United Nations Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, said at the beginning of the meeting in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. The meeting – the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties, or COP27 – is scheduled to last until 18 November. At the centre of discussions now are the aid and investment that rich countries could provide to poorer nations to help them develop without increasing emissions of greenhouse gases. Officials are also debating a mechanism for compensating poorer countries for losses and damage caused by climate change, which has partly come due to the emissions of wealthy countries. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues published in the recent few months.

Briefing EN

The 2022 G20 Summit: Another step towards recovery or a growing rift?

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-11-2022

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | G20 | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | Indonesia | medicina preventiva | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política económica | política energética | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | sanidad | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transformación digital

Resumen The 2022 G20 Summit, to be held in Bali, Indonesia, on 15 and 16 November, will bring together the major economies' leaders in a physical meeting for the first time since the pandemic began, providing opportunities to hold informal bilateral meetings in the margins of the summit (last year, the leaders of Russia, Japan, Mexico and China chose not to attend in person). In preparation for the summit, the Indonesian Presidency has focused on three interconnected pillars, namely the global health architecture, the sustainable energy transition, and digital transformation, to secure a sustainable future while driving digital innovation. To achieve this aim, it has highlighted the need for further reforms in global taxation, stronger cooperation on fighting corruption, deeper infrastructure financing, and more democratic and representative international cooperation. Its informal nature makes the G20 a vital global platform, as it brings together the leaders of all the major developed and emerging economies, regardless of their political systems. In a global context characterised by growing rifts between the major geopolitical powers, the 2022 summit could present an opportunity to show how committed countries still are to multilateral rules and cooperation, but also how much trust remains to sustain the G20's customary voluntary commitments. This, however, will be difficult to achieve this year in particular. As a sign of the growing rift between the US and EU on one hand and Russia and China on the other, most of the ministerial meetings in the run-up to the summit failed to issue communiqués, despite most members agreeing broadly on what needs to be done. For the EU, the summit is traditionally an opportunity to reaffirm the EU's unabatedly strong support for multilateralism, which has been put to the test by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. This briefing draws on a previous one, on the 2021 G20 summit, by Ionel Zamfir.

Briefing EN

Plenary round-up – November I 2022

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-11-2022

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Croacia | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | independencia energética | informática y tratamiento de datos | libre circulación de capitales | organización de la empresa | período de sesiones | política económica | política energética | política financiera | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | recuperación económica | responsabilidad social de la empresa | seguridad informática | situación económica | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajos parlamentarios | VIDA POLÍTICA

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

De un vistazo EN

Directiva sobre información corporativa en materia de sostenibilidad

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-11-2022

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave comunicación de datos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | formalidad administrativa | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | pequeña y mediana empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | propuesta (UE) | responsabilidad social de la empresa | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen En abril de 2021, la Comisión Europea propuso una Directiva sobre información corporativa en materia de sostenibilidad. La Directiva establece nuevas normas relativas a la divulgación de información en materia de sostenibilidad en la Unión Europea, sobre la base de la modificación y ampliación del ámbito de aplicación de la divulgación de información y el aumento de la normalización en el marco de la actual Directiva relativa a la divulgación de información no financiera. Está previsto que un acuerdo político provisional entre el Parlamento y el Consejo se someta a votación en primera lectura durante el período parcial de sesiones de noviembre I.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

The African Union's first climate strategy – And EU-Africa climate cooperation

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-11-2022

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | cambio climático | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Unión Africana

Resumen African countries, which disproportionately suffer from the adverse impacts of climate change, are aiming to strongly voice their position at the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27, 6-18 November 2022) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is hosted by one of them, Egypt. African states and the African Union (AU) insist that richer industrial countries, which bear greater responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions, should do more to tackle them. According to the African parties to the UNFCCC, Africa's special circumstances should be taken into account when it comes to phasing down the exploitation of fossil fuels. At the same time, the AU is aware that following the same path as richer industrial countries is unsustainable. It has recently made public a comprehensive strategy to address climate change. While non-binding for AU members, this strategy aims to develop resource-efficient industry and make key sectors such as agriculture and food systems, water resources, energy, infrastructure and transport more climate-resilient. This would imply stronger governance of national and regional climate-related programmes, improving climate literacy and setting up efficient early-warning systems and climate information services. It also highlights the need to build on local and indigenous knowledge, and to create safety nets so that no one is left behind in the green transition. With this blueprint, the AU proposes a vision it hopes will rally both its member states and other UNFCCC parties. While the European Union (EU) is among the main supporters of African climate policies, the AU calls upon the EU and international donors to scale up climate finance to help Africa achieve the ambitions laid down in its climate strategy. The European Parliament requests that the EU and its Member States align their policies with the EU's international commitments on climate action, to improve cooperation with Africa in this matter.

Briefing EN

Research for TRAN Committee - Investment scenario and roadmap for achieving aviation Green Deal objectives by 2050

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 21-10-2022

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | OSTANSKA KINGA | PERNICE Davide

Autor externo Rui NEIVA, Gareth HORTON, Aleix PONS, Kadambari LOKESH, Lorenzo CASULLO, Alexander KAUFFMANN, Giannis GIANNELOS, Marta BALLESTEROS, Max KEMP, Nina KUSNIERKIEWICZ

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | combustible de aviación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | ENERGÍA | financiación e inversión | gas con efecto invernadero | industria petrolera | inversión | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES

Resumen This At a glance note sumarises the study discussing the technological innovations, operational measures and alternative fuels that are needed for the aviation industry to achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal by 2050. The study also presents estimates of the investment needed for the industry to achieve those goals and analyses the EU regulatory framework and funding sources that can support the industry in its decarbonisation pathway.

De un vistazo EN

What if care work were recognised as a driver of sustainable growth?

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-09-2022

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | NAVARRA Cecilia

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | cuidado de la salud | demografía y población | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía doméstica | empleo | estructura económica | guarda de niños | igualdad de género | INDUSTRIA | industrias diversas | mano de obra femenina | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | mujer | personal de servicios | política económica | sanidad | trabajo femenino | trabajo no remunerado | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | vida social

Resumen Care work provided in homes and institutions is a public good that is under-valued by society. Care workers are more likely to have low earnings and precarious working conditions. About 9 in 10 care workers are women. Most unpaid care work within households is carried out by women. The 'unpaid care penalty' for women in the EU, which is equivalent to the earnings they lost because of this unbalanced distribution of care responsibilities, is estimated to reach €242 billion per year. EU action in the care sector has the potential for high returns for society. Fostering the 'equal earner – equal carer model' could generate benefits of between €24 billion and €48 billion a year. EU action to promote affordable, high-quality care could produce an additional €90 billion to €160 billion in benefits each year. This updates a June 2022 EPRS briefing with new data and clarifications on the estimation methods used.

Briefing EN

Multimedia What if care work were recognised as a driver of sustainable growth?

Economic impacts of the green transition

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-09-2022

Autor ERBACH Gregor | HOFLMAYR MARTIN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | Semestre Europeo | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The aim of the European Green Deal is to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent, by 2050, while maintaining economic growth and prosperity. It is Europe's growth strategy. The transition to a climate-neutral economy with net zero greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) over the course of just 28 years represents an industrial revolution at unprecedented speed, with significant impacts on gross domestic product (GDP), investment, employment, competitiveness, distribution, public finances and monetary stability. Outlining the expected impact of transition to a climate-neutral economy on economic indicators on the basis of analysis by academics and think-tanks and the Commission's impact assessment (IA) of the climate target plan, this briefing focuses in particular on economic output (GDP), public debt, competitiveness, labour markets, energy prices, inflation and distributional effects. Climate mitigation policies affect economic output. According to the IA, transition towards net zero is expected to have only limited impacts on aggregate output (GDP), but its composition will shift from consumption towards investment. Moreover, the impacts on sectoral output, investment and the labour market are likely to be significant, creating a need for policy measures to ensure a just transition. There is a risk of negative short-term impacts if consumption and production decrease, e.g. as a result of carbon pricing. However, increased investment, for example in low-carbon technologies, would potentially boost productivity and economic growth in the long term. Transition to climate neutrality demands solid economic governance to manage the risk to macroeconomic and financial stability. The Commission's sustainable growth strategy in the European Semester framework is built around four aspects of competitive sustainability. Parliament has called for the addition of a climate indicator and coordinated efforts to implement the digital and environmental transitions, alongside the current approach to fiscal and budgetary policies.

Briefing EN

Green central banking

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-08-2022

Autor HOFLMAYR MARTIN | SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | banco central | Banco Central Europeo | cambio climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | economía verde | gas con efecto invernadero | inflación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instrumento económico medioambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política monetaria única | reducción de las emisiones de gas | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Central banks are important actors in the transition towards net zero for three reasons. First, they can manage risks to the financial system and the economy as a whole that arise because of climate change. Second, central banks have themselves become market actors and can help to channel funds into sustainable investments in order to finance the green transformation. Third, they share their expertise to encourage behavioural changes. Measures undertaken by central banks to address these issues are commonly referred to as 'green central banking'. In July 2021, the European Central Bank (ECB) presented a climate action plan, which announced measures to include climate change considerations in its operations. The ECB set out the consequences of the climate action plan for its monetary policy operations in July 2022. The measures are far-reaching and imply a paradigm shift. They include revisions to the corporate sector purchase programme and the collateral framework. This briefing explores the actions the ECB announced under its climate action plan and compares them to the actions taken by two of its central bank peers: the US Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England. As central banks are subject to their legal provisions, the briefing commences with a discussion of the central banks' legal mandates. The comparison is then organised in four sections: (i) the conduct of monetary policy, (ii) prudential regulation, (iii) data and modelling, and (iv) how central banks can lead by example. An outlook on important developments in green central banking and the future impact of climate change on inflation concludes the briefing.

Briefing EN

Sustainability in the age of geopolitics

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 25-07-2022

Autor KONONENKO Vadim | NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave cadena de suministro | cambio climático | CIENCIA | defensa | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | geopolítica | guerra | humanidades | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de defensa | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional

Resumen In 2006, Jeffrey Sachs wrote that sustainability had replaced the Cold War as the dominant theme of global politics. He defined the 'geopolitics of sustainability' as a new approach to governance, which recognised the ecological underpinnings of war, terror and corruption, and sought to find solutions to these problems. Since then, sustainability has become a megatrend, intensively discussed in the media, the corporate world, and the expert community. Governments (particularly in the European Union) are steadily developing 'green transitions', planning decarbonisation and aiming for more digital and circular economies. Even so, military conflict may be regarded as a still greater trend than climate change, particularly after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Global military spending continued to rise during the 2010s, and the number of armed conflicts increased. Russia's attack on Ukraine has had a dramatic impact and will have lasting consequences. The spectre of further escalation, and of war in other geopolitical hotspots, remains. Today, sustainability transitions are taking place in an age of military insecurity. When the concept of geopolitics of sustainability was developed in the 1980s, sustainable development was seen as an alternative to great power competition and Cold War politics. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, sustainability came to be seen as a corrective alternative to hyper-globalisation, rapid population growth and the depletion of planetary resources.

De un vistazo EN

Securing the EU's supply of critical raw materials

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-07-2022

Autor VAN WIERINGEN KJELD

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Industria

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | cadena de suministro | China | comercio internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | importación (UE) | INDUSTRIA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | materia prima | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política industrial de la UE | política y estructura industriales | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reciclaje de residuos | seguridad de abastecimiento | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Critical raw materials are essential to sustain Europe's economic and environmental ambitions. As geoeconomic aggression and geopolitical tensions rise, the EU is re-thinking its reliance on certain imports. Can the EU secure its supply of critical materials?

De un vistazo EN

Climate change [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Acuerdo de París sobre el Cambio Climático | cambio climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | gas con efecto invernadero | inclemencia atmosférica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | reducción de las emisiones de gas

Resumen Russia’s war on Ukraine has reduced supplies of gas and oil to the European Union and other regions, increasing energy prices and complicating efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. Faced with oil and gas shortages, some countries have started to fire up polluting coal power plants which had previously been shut down, or have postponed their planned closure. Burning coal or lignite emits much more carbon dioxide than using oil and gas to produce electricity. Scientists and analysts are urging swift, radical action on climate change, pointing to this and last year’s extreme weather – severe floods, fires, and more frequent hurricanes. Governments across the world are preparing for the next climate change conference, to be held in Sharm El-Sheikh at the end of 2022. The meeting is to provide more details of how countries plan to achieve the agreed goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of ‘What Think Tanks are Thinking.

Briefing EN

New EU scheme of generalised preferences

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-07-2022

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | arancel preferencial | ayuda al desarrollo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado de la UE | país en desarrollo | política arancelaria | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen On 21 September 2021, the Commission published its proposal for a new EU scheme of generalised preferences (GSP). Two of the current scheme's three components are due to expire at the end of 2023, which would deprive developing countries of a vital opportunity to trade under preferential terms with the EU. Therefore, renewing the scheme appears to be both a necessity and an opportunity to strengthen its conditionality in the light of lessons learned and the increased urgency for dealing with the climate. The Commission considers that the scheme has delivered on its objectives, and proposes some 'fine-tuning'. To ensure that its benefits remain broadly shared, it proposes changes to the economic vulnerability criteria for the special incentive strand of the scheme GSP+ and to the product graduation threshold for Standard GSP. Taking on board proposals from civil society, but also from the Parliament, the Commission proposes to extend negative conditionality to environmental and good governance conventions, and to improve monitoring and stakeholders' involvement overall. Civil society organisations and other stakeholders have put forward some more ambitious proposals, such as making the monitoring fully transparent and rewarding countries that fulfil jointly agreed benchmarks related to the conventions under the GSP with additional preferences. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Peace, justice and strong institutions: EU support for implementing SDG 16 worldwide

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-07-2022

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | democracia | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | funcionamiento institucional | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | integración social | intervención normativa | mantenimiento de la paz | marco político | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de la UE | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen The 16th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG16) to 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels' represents a new milestone compared with the earlier millennium development goals. While several of its targets (such as peace, corruption-free institutions and freedom from violence) were once seen as prerequisites of sustainable development, the adoption of SDG16 marked the first time that they were globally recognised as development objectives in themselves. To achieve universal recognition, SDG16 leaves out explicit reference to internationally recognised political and civil rights norms, attracting some criticism. Its very general scope has also stirred controversy regarding the type of data required in order to assess progress rigorously. The state of play with regard to the implementation of SDG16 indicates that substantial progress is still needed in order to achieve the SDG targets by 2030. Violent conflicts continue to affect many parts of the world, societal violence remains widespread in many countries and violence against children in particular remains a pervasive phenomenon, especially in developing countries. The pandemic has erased much previous progress on the SDGs, and led to restrictions on freedoms and more limited government accountability. The war in Ukraine, meanwhile, with its negative spill-overs on other SDGs demonstrates once more the crucial role of peace. The EU has committed to contributing to the achievement of all the SDGs, and the specific targets of SDG16 have been given special recognition. From the Global Strategy to the 'new consensus on development', various policy documents acknowledge the crucial role of peace, democracy, human rights and the rule of law for sustainable development. The interconnection between the pursuit of these fundamental values and EU efforts to help developing countries achieve the SDGs is obvious in numerous measures undertaken in the framework of EU external action. The European Parliament is a strong champion for these values in the world. This is an update of a Briefing published in February 2020.

Briefing EN

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in EU regions

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-06-2022

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | convergencia económica | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | región y política regional | Semestre Europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Sustainable Development Goals were established in 2015 as part of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The signatories adopted a policy framework with 17 goals, addressing issues such as poverty, hunger, health and wellbeing, education, gender equality, environment and climate, strong institutions, peace and justice. Sustainable development aims at balancing social, economic and environmental aspects, seeing them as interconnected. The European Union (EU) has contributed to both setting and implementing the SDGs. It has committed to deliver on the 2030 Agenda through its internal and external policies, as outlined in the Towards a Sustainable Europe by 2030 reflection paper, the European Green Deal and the European Commission's political priorities and work programme. To measure their progress towards achieving the goals, EU Member States prepare voluntary national reviews, in line with UN guidelines. EU-level progress is measured through a set of indicators adapted to the EU context, and Eurostat publishes annual monitoring reports on the results. The objectives of the SDGs were integrated into the European Semester in 2019. The SDGs also have a regional dimension, sometimes called 'localisation'. Achieving around 65 % of the targets is estimated to depend on input from local and regional authorities. Numerous regions and cities, including in the EU, have expressed support for the SDGs and many have integrated them in their policy frameworks. Efforts to localise the SDGs are ongoing and regional achievements are featured in the national reviews presented at international conferences. Monitoring SDGs at the regional level can thus help support the overall implementation of the SDGs, reinforce national efforts, support regional development strategies, and provide a broader picture of within-country trends. The European Parliament has expressed its support for an EU sustainable development strategy and enhanced involvement of regional, local and civil society stakeholders in SDG implementation. This is an update of an earlier briefing published in December 2020.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Sustainable Development Goals in EU regions

Turno de preguntas: Aumentar el nivel de ambición de la Unión Europea en materia de biodiversidad de cara a la CP 15

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-06-2022

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | construcción europea | control fitosanitario | convención ONU | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio de producción agrícola | medio natural | pesticida | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen El Parlamento ejercerá sus competencias de supervisión en el nuevo «turno de preguntas» previsto para el período parcial de sesiones de julio. Su intención es preguntar a la Comisión sobre el nivel de ambición de la Unión antes de la 15.ª reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes (CP 15) de las Naciones Unidas en el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica, el principal instrumento internacional para la protección de la biodiversidad. El 22 de junio de 2022, la Comisión Europea presentó dos propuestas legislativas fundamentales en el marco de la Estrategia de la Unión sobre la biodiversidad de aquí a 2030: una ley de restauración de la naturaleza de la Unión y nuevas normas para el uso sostenible de los plaguicidas. La estrategia representa la contribución de la Unión a las negociaciones internacionales sobre el marco mundial de la diversidad biológica posterior a 2020, que prevé adoptarse durante la CP 15.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Research for AGRI Committee - Agricultural potential in carbon sequestration

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-06-2022

Autor NEGRE François | OSTANSKA KINGA

Autor externo Pilar ANDRÉS, Enrique DOBLAS-MIRANDA, Pere ROVIRA, August BONMATÍ, Àngela RIBAS, Stefania MATTANA, Joan ROMANYÀ.

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | captura y almacenamiento de carbono | contaminación de origen agrícola | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tierra agrícola

Resumen To reach the climate neutrality envisaged in the Green Deal by 2050, reducing agricultural GHG emissions is not enough, and efforts to implement large scale carbon sequestration in European agricultural soils will be necessary. The renewed CAP includes improvements in environmental conditionality and foresees eco-schemes and agri-environmental measures that can help achieve this goal. Carbon sequestration in soil is cost-effective, but improvements in methodology are still required, as well as the cooperation between the public and private sectors.

De un vistazo EN

The UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development Goals, 5-15 July 2022, New York

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-06-2022

Autor externo Sarah Franklyn, Nora Hiller and Antoine Oger (IEEP)

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

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a la agricultura | biodiversidad | cambio climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política agraria | política económica | sanidad

Resumen The purpose of this briefing is to provide support to the European Parliament delegation prior to the 10th session of the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) between 5 – 15 July at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters, New York, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. It provides an overview of key issues at stake in the meeting and progress made on the implementation of the SDGs by the EU, with a particular focus on the SDGs to be reviewed in depth at the Forum. It also provides an overview of tools and pathways available to accelerate the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which has relevance for all areas of DG ENVI's Committee, on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The link to policy priorities include SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), with the former linking to all of the SDGs. SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) connect to the European Green Deal, Biodiversity, the Circular Economy, public health, food safety, air and water quality, the use of chemicals and pesticides, and SDG 17 (Partnerships) encompasses the the external dimensions and impacts of EU policies on the EU's global partners.

Briefing EN

The role of remittances in promoting sustainable development

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-06-2022

Autor externo Iliana OLIVIÉ, María SANTILLÁN O'SHEA

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | financiación e inversión | igualdad de trato | inversión | libre circulación de capitales | migrante | movimiento de capitales | movimientos migratorios | pago internacional | pobreza | política económica | recesión económica | relaciones monetarias | sanidad | situación económica

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

Análisis en profundidad EN

Futuro de las relaciones comerciales entre la Unión y África

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 20-06-2022

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave cadena de suministro | comercialización | comercio internacional | cooperación comercial | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía internacional | estadística comercial | estructura económica | GEOGRAFÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | política económica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | zona de libre comercio | África | África

Resumen Está previsto que el Parlamento Europeo debata las formas de fomentar unas relaciones comerciales éticas y sostenibles con los países africanos durante su período parcial de sesiones de junio II, en un contexto de retos mundiales agravados por la pandemia de coronavirus y la guerra de Rusia contra Ucrania.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Understanding SDGs: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-06-2022

Autor LATEK Marta | PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ayuda a la reconversión | comisión técnica ONU | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía en transición | estructura económica | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | situación económica | transición económica

Resumen In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be attained by 2030, as a follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) and the Rio+20 Summit (2012). Unlike their antecedents, the SDGs commit both developed and developing countries, and embrace the economic, environmental and social aspects of development. The SDGs and the broader 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, of which they form the core, are based on findings that human activities have triggered dramatic changes in the conditions on Earth (climate change and biodiversity loss), which in turn have contributed to the deterioration of human wellbeing. To reverse the trend, there is an urgent need to simultaneously address the multiple causes and consequences of environmental depletion and social inequalities, by developing synergies and managing trade-offs between the SDGs. Challenges in pursuing the SDGs include the fact that countries do not necessarily have an equal starting point and, even more importantly, that regardless of their stage of development, they can no longer afford to apply the current development model, where production and consumption happen at the expense of natural resources. According to many observers, this model creates unsolvable tensions between SDGs, notably between the safeguarding of natural resources and the aspirations for improved wellbeing. The structural transformation that would bring about the desired change requires a joint effort by the international community, but equally so from natural and public or private legal persons, to speed up the process. The European Union has been a leader in drafting the SDGs; it is also a frontrunner in mainstreaming the SDGs in all its policies. The European Parliament regularly assesses the EU commitments on achieving the SDGs. This briefing updates a previous edition by Marta Latek and Eric Pichon, published in December 2019.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Understanding SDGs: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals

A sustainable blue planet – The international ocean governance agenda: Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission's initiative

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-06-2022

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios | SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | contaminación marina | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía marítima | ecosistema marino | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | océano | pesca | pesca sostenible | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente

Resumen This Briefing provides a pre-legislative synthesis of the positions of national, regional and local governmental organisations on the European Commission's recent initiative, 'Setting the course for a sustainable blue planet – Update on the international ocean governance agenda'. It forms part of an EPRS series offering a summary of the pre-legislative state-of-play and advance consultation on a range of key European Commission priorities during its five-year term in office. It seeks to present the current state of affairs, to examine how existing policy is working on the ground, and to identify best practice and ideas for the future on the part of governmental organisations at all levels of the European system of multilevel governance. This analysis of the positions of partner organisations at European Union (EU), national, regional and local levels suggests that they would like the following considerations to be reflected in the discussion on the forthcoming initiative on 'Setting the course for a sustainable blue planet – Update on the international ocean governance agenda'. There is an overall consensus that many environmental challenges pose a threat to the marine environment and require further action. The EU has had a profound impact on European oceans and coastal areas by adopting relevant legislation and providing funding for a number of projects contributing to their sustainability. EU support in addressing environmental challenges should be further enhanced. In addition, seas and oceans are seen as an important element of economic growth. A number of 'blue growth' measures are being developed by national, regional and local entities in order to explore this sometimes untapped potential in a way that can further contribute to their economic sustainability. Knowledge and innovation are prerequisites for ocean management and ensuring the long-term, sustainable development of maritime industries. Cross-border and global cooperation on ocean governance issues is taking place in various European and international fora and should be further reinforced. There is also broad consensus on the need to improve multi-level governance within EU Member States through the establishment of participatory bodies where institutions, research centres, NGOs and citizens can interact with each other.

Briefing EN

CAP strategic plans: Approval process

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-06-2022

Autor ROSSI Rachele

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gasto agrícola | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | plan agroambiental | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | reforma de la PAC | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The delivery model for the post 2022 common agricultural policy (CAP) involves basic EU level policy rules and greater responsibility for Member States as to how they tailor their CAP measure toolboxes to local needs. The national CAP strategic plans drawn up to this end by Member States are now at the approval stage.

De un vistazo EN

EU action on ocean governance and achieving SDG 14

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-06-2022

Autor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK | SMIT-JACOBS KARIN

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Pesca | Transporte

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | cambio climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía marítima | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | océano | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pesca | pesca sostenible | política del medio ambiente | política económica | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente | protección del medio ambiente | recurso marino

Resumen The United Nations 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, set the global roadmap for achieving sustainable development. It includes SDG 14 on 'life below water', which focuses on the sustainability of the oceans, thereby recognising their essential role in life on our planet. Oceans contain 80 % of all life forms, produce more than 50 % of the Earth's oxygen and play a central role in regulating the climate. In addition, the 'blue economy' provides 4.5 million direct jobs in the EU. It covers traditional sectors, such as fisheries, maritime transport and coastal tourism, as well as innovative sectors, such as renewable ocean energy and the blue bioeconomy, which show great potential for sustainable blue growth. However, human activities threaten the health of our oceans. The effects of climate change are devastating, resulting in rising water temperatures, acidification, increased flooding and loss of marine biodiversity. The combination with other man-made stressors, such as pollution, including from land-based resources, and overexploitation of marine resources exacerbates the problem, reduces the resilience of oceans and poses a serious threat to the planet as a whole. To manage maritime activities sustainably and cope with different environmental pressures, the EU has implemented a wide range of policies. This includes established policies, such as the common fisheries policy, the marine strategy framework directive and the maritime spatial planning directive, as well as specific legislation related to marine litter. Other new initiatives under the European Green Deal also play an important role in relation to ocean governance and sustainable blue growth, such as the 2030 biodiversity strategy, the offshore renewable energy strategy, the 'Fit for 55' package and the new guidelines on aquaculture. The external dimension of EU policies, its international ocean governance agenda and its global commitments make the EU a global player in shaping ocean governance and contribute to its commitment to deliver fully on SDG 14. On the occasion of World Oceans Day on 8 June 2022, this publication provides an overview of the main EU policies and initiatives in the field of ocean governance.

Briefing EN

Multimedia EU action on ocean governance and achieving SDG 14

EU regional policy in the Arctic

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-06-2022

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda regional | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Estructural | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Ártico

Resumen Local communities in the Arctic face a unique set of challenges, including remoteness, depopulation and a severe climate and topography. EU regional policy can support development in the European Arctic through investments under the European structural and investment funds, delivered through regional development and European territorial cooperation programmes, with further support also available in the form of a special aid allocation for northern sparsely populated regions. Structural funds represent an important source of funding for regional development in the European Arctic and have helped regenerate the regional economy and create jobs through the development of new activities such as high-tech innovation and tourism. Numerous challenges remain, however, with critics pointing to a limited focus on transport infrastructure, weak complementarity between EU funds in the region and problems in terms of participation, with small organisations often lacking the necessary know-how or resources. Taken together with the region's growing strategic importance and the continued need to tackle climate change, this has led to increased efforts to formulate a policy outlining the EU's approach towards the Arctic. The joint communication on 'a stronger EU engagement for a peaceful, sustainable and prosperous Arctic', adopted in October 2021, confirms the Union's engagements stated in the 2016 communication: the three overarching priorities (peaceful cooperation, tackling climate change and environmental threats, and sustainable development) remain, and most of the measures that it outlines continue pre-existing activities. Meanwhile there is an accent on stimulating an innovative and green transition, in line with the EU's 'Fit for 55' policy. The prospects for peaceful development of the Arctic will have to take account of an increasingly challenging geopolitical situation in the region, exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the suspension of cooperation with Moscow.

Briefing EN

What if we built cities on water?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-06-2022

Autor ANTUNES LUISA

Ámbito político Política de investigación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | construcción urbana | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elevación del nivel del mar | hábitat urbano | inundación | litoral | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política económica | problema urbano | región costera | región y política regional | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Since ancient times, from the Roman Empire around the Mediterranean Sea to floating islands used by the Uro people of Peru, civilisations have settled near water. Today, rising sea levels place coastal cities under constant threat. An estimated 250 million people currently live on land below projected annual flood levels, often in coastal cities such as London, Lagos, Mumbai or Shanghai; and this number may rise to 630 million by the end of the century. An additional 318 million people have been displaced since 2018, due to climate disasters. Many of these cities have already taken measures to adapt to rising sea levels. Shanghai is protected by a gigantic protection system, while New York City has created a system to shield its island-located economic borough of Manhattan. The government in Indonesia took one of the most drastic actions, deciding to move its entire capital inland, mainly because it was sinking and experienced regular flooding. The location of the new capital, Nusantara, has been criticised for leading to the displacement of indigenous populations and the destruction of vast areas of natural rain forest, essential to counteracting climate change. Could it be that, instead of humankind fleeing from water, building on it could serve as a better long-term solution? What would the creation of entire water cities entail for societies, economies and the environment? What if populations could live on water instead of facing displacement and migration? The combined effects of climate change, land subsidence and accelerated urbanisation could force us to rethink the use of water surfaces on Earth as potential settlement areas, as an alternative to an Earth surface made uninhabitable by over-population and climate catastrophes.

De un vistazo EN

Multimedia Building cities on water

Improving the quality of public spending in Europe - Green transformation policy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-05-2022

Autor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Medio ambiente | Presupuesto | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gasto de la UE | hacienda pública | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | recesión económica | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Linking national spending on the environment with the effects it has on the environmental performance of EU Member States allows for a better assessment of the effective quality of budgetary interventions. In this analysis, based on the detailed research paper in the Annex, we discuss under what circumstances some public environmental expenditure could be spent more efficiently at EU rather than at national level. We estimate that this transfer towards a more efficient level of governance would allow Member States to save between €20 billion and €26 billion of budgetary spending per year. In the present exacerbated economic, social and environmental crisis, we conclude that reducing budgetary waste and improving the way public money is spent should be fully integrated to achieve more sustainable development.

Estudio EN

Textiles and the environment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-05-2022

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | baja de precios | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | diseño ecológico | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | INDUSTRIA | industria del cuero e industria textil | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política y estructura industriales | precios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto reciclado | producto textil | tecnología del reciclaje | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vestido

Resumen The amount of clothes bought per person in the European Union (EU) has increased by 40 % in just a few decades, driven by a fall in prices and the increased speed with which fashion is delivered to consumers. Clothing has the fourth highest impact on the environment of all categories of EU consumption. This impact is often felt in non-EU countries, where most production takes place. The production of raw materials, spinning them into fibres, weaving fabrics and dyeing require enormous amounts of water and chemicals, including pesticides for growing raw materials such as cotton. Consumer use also has a large environmental footprint, owing to the water, energy and chemicals used in washing, tumble-drying and ironing, and microplastics shed into the environment. Less than half of used clothes are collected for reuse or recycling when they are no longer needed, and only 1 % are recycled into new clothes, since technologies that would enable clothes to be recycled into virgin fibres are only now starting to emerge. Various ways to address these issues have been proposed, including developing new business models for clothing rental, designing products in a way that would make re-use and recycling easier (circular fashion), convincing consumers to buy fewer clothes of better quality (slow fashion), and generally steering consumer behaviour towards choosing more sustainable options. The European Commission laid out its vision for the textiles sector for 2030 in the March 2022 EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles. The Commission has proposed a regulation on ecodesign requirements for sustainable products and a directive on empowering consumers for the green transition. The package will aim to make all products on the internal market more sustainable, while providing consumers with information on sustainability. The application of these rules to textiles will be specified in delegated acts, largely planned for 2024. This briefing expands on and updates a 2019 EPRS briefing Environmental impact of the textile and clothing industry: What consumers need to know.

Briefing EN

Research for REGI Committee: EU regions in the transformation towards a climate-neutral future

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 30-04-2022

Autor GOUARDERES Frederic | LECARTE Jacques

Autor externo Kinga HAT, Helene GORNY, Mailin GAUPP-BERGHAUSEN, 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 ayuda regional | cambio climático | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | gas con efecto invernadero | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | región y política regional

Resumen This study provides information on requirements and goals for successful transformation towards a climate neutral future at regional level in the EU. Based on the analysis of six regional best practice examples across the EU, the key drivers, conditions and instruments for a successful transformation were identified. The project results in the formulation of specified policy recommendations for EU decision-makers in the field of supporting the EU regions in achieving the goals of climate neutrality.

De un vistazo EN

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - May 2022

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-04-2022

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Desarrollo regional | Presupuesto | Transporte

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | Bielorrusia | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía política | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instrumento económico medioambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Completing the single market for goods

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-04-2022

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Ámbito político Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | fiscalidad | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de mercancías | mercado de productos básicos | mercado único | obstáculo no arancelario | política comercial | política económica | política fiscal | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The pandemic and the negotiations following Brexit have been a serious challenge for the integrity of the single market, in particular regarding free movement. Growing world tensions and the military aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation are now further emphasising the benefits of unity between Member States. Faced with this extremely difficult environment, the EU has responded with unprecedented determination, developing a series of tools and coordination mechanisms, such as common procurement and fiscal support, to rapidly address weaknesses. As the situation remains uncertain and as risks accumulate, continued common action and long-term strategic planning at EU level is required more than ever to significantly reduce harmful dependencies. Previous evaluations by EPRS stressed that the single market for goods could be instrumental in this respect. In this briefing, our updated simulations confirm that the untapped potential from the single market for goods is still substantial. In particular, as barriers to trade facilitation and complexity of regulatory procedures continue to hinder the free movement of goods, further action in this area could significantly boost intra-EU trade, with potential economic benefits of between €228 billion and €372 billion per annum. We therefore conclude that completing the single market for goods is an integral part of the path towards more strategic autonomy, more resilience, more security, and more rapid, broad-based and sustainable development.

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-BERGHAUSEN, 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

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - April 2022

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 31-03-2022

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Empleo | Fiscalidad | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Presupuesto | Transporte

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | financiación de los partidos | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fiscalidad | fondo (UE) | impuesto sobre el patrimonio | impuesto sobre la renta de las personas físicas | organización de los transportes | partido europeo | partido político | política agraria | política económica | sanidad | transporte colectivo | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

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

Sustainable aviation fuels

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 24-03-2022

Autor CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | SOONE Jaan

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | biocarburante | cambio climático | combustible de aviación | contaminante atmosférico | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | industria petrolera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES

Resumen As part of the fit for 55 package to make the EU's policies fit for the EU's climate targets, on 14 July 2021, the European Commission presented a proposal to increase the production and use of sustainable fuels in aviation, also known as the ReFuelEU Aviation initiative. In the draft regulation, the Commission proposes placing obligations on fuel suppliers to distribute sustainable aviation fuels (SAFs) and growing the share of SAFs (including synthetic aviation fuels, also known as renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs)) over time. This infographic offers a brief overview of the targets set by the Commission, types of fuels considered in the proposal, and their sustainability, market readiness, feedstock availability, production pathways and production cost projections. More information on the proposal is available in the related EPRS EU legislation in progress briefing, PE 698.900.

De un vistazo EN

Towards a greener, fairer recovery: Perspectives from the 2021 ESPAS Conference

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-03-2022

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Medio ambiente | Politica social

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | Conferencia europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | financiación e inversión | financiación sostenible | GEOGRAFÍA | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | África | África

Resumen The modalities of financing the green transition, the need to maintain social justice, and the particular challenges facing Africa were among the themes addressed in a wide ranging discussion on how to 'build back better', at the 2021 ESPAS conference.

De un vistazo EN

Urban areas in the post Covid-19 era: challenges and future pathways

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-03-2022

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda regional | consecuencia económica | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | impacto social | marco social | política económica | recuperación económica | región y política regional | sanidad | situación económica | urbanismo | urbanismo y construcción | zona urbana

Resumen With around 75 % of EU citizens living in urban areas, many of the policy challenges facing the EU have a disproportionate impact on its cities, a trend that has been exacerbated by the pandemic. While EU funds under the Recovery and Resilience Facility can help support cities, stakeholders have called for greater local and regional involvement in the process and for a new focus on cohesion funding. A resolution on challenges for urban areas in the post-Covid-19 era was adopted during Parliament's February 2022 plenary session.

De un vistazo EN

Nouveau FEDD+ et mandat de prêt extérieur de la BEI

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 28-02-2022

Autor externo Erik LUNDSGAARDE, María-Luisa SÁNCHEZ-BARRUECO, Andreea HANCU BUDUI

Ámbito político Control presupuestario | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Instrumento Europeo de Vecindad y Asociación | inversión de la UE | inversión en el extranjero | inversión regional | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África subsahariana

Resumen Le financement mixte et les garanties ont suscité un grand intérêt en tant qu'outils permettant de faire progresser les objectifs de développement en mobilisant des fonds supplémentaires pour le développement en utilisant des fonds publics limités pour remplir une fonction de réduction des risques. Dans le cadre de l'IVCDCI — Europe dans le monde, le FEDD + fournit un cadre pour les opérations de financement mixte et de garantie dans le cadre de l'action extérieure de l'UE. Entre autres, le FEDD + intègre et s'appuie sur deux instruments de garantie et de financement mixte antérieurs: le MPE et le FEDD. L'étude analyse les objectifs de ces deux instruments, à savoir la gouvernance, l'obligation de rendre des comptes et la mise en œuvre, afin de déterminer la continuité et les aspects changeants en ce qui concerne leurs précurseurs, ainsi que des questions clés pour le suivi de la mise en œuvre du FEDD + et des considérations sur la pertinence de la structure institutionnelle actuelle, y compris des suggestions d' amélioration.

De un vistazo DE, FR

The New EFSD+ and the EIB's External Lending Mandate

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 28-02-2022

Autor externo Erik LUNDSGAARDE, María-Luisa SÁNCHEZ-BARRUECO, Andreea HANCU BUDUI

Ámbito político Control presupuestario | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ayuda de la UE | ayuda financiera | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | Instrumento Europeo de Vecindad y Asociación | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study provides an overview of the EFSD+, a core part of the NDICI-Global Europe Instrument. The study situates the EFSD+ in the context of previous EU experiences with the use of blended finance and guarantees to address external action objectives, focusing on the EIB's External Lending Mandate (ELM) and the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD). The study examines key challenges related to the accountability and performance of these instruments to inform oversight of EFSD+ implementation.

Estudio EN

Estrategia de la Unión para la energía renovable marina

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-02-2022

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía eléctrica | energía renovable | estrategia de la UE | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | litoral | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | producción de energía | producción de energía eólica marina | recurso renovable | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Durante el período parcial de sesiones de febrero de 2022, está previsto que el Parlamento someta a votación un informe de propia iniciativa sobre la estrategia de la Unión para la energía renovable marina, elaborado y aprobado por la Comisión de Industria, Investigación y Energía. Esto constituye la respuesta del Parlamento al documento de estrategia de la Comisión sobre este asunto, adoptado en noviembre de 2020 como parte del Pacto Verde Europeo.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Social Economy in Spain

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-02-2022

Autor KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA

Ámbito político Empleo | Politica social

Palabra clave acción de la UE | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía social | empresa social | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | España | estructura económica | Europa | forma jurídica de la sociedad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | integración social | organización de la empresa | política económica | protección social | responsabilidad social de la empresa | servicio social | sociedad sin fines de lucro | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The concept of the "social economy" has gained attention and momentum in recent years although the degree of recognition varies largely from one Member State to another.Spain is an example where the social economy benefits from wide recognition. It is the first European country to enact a law on the social economy concept in 2011. In view of the EMPL delegation visit to Madrid, this briefing elaborates first on the concept applied in the SEAP - presented by the Commission on 9 December 2021 - and on the historical development of the social economy concept across Europe. The second part of the briefing focusses on social economy's historical and legal evolution in Spain. Key aspects of implementation of legal provisions in practice are presented and discussed. Inter alia, we look at factors which either enable or constrain the proper development of the Spanish social economy sector and draw some conclusions for creating a European social economy framework.

Briefing EN

The Commission proposal on reforming the Generalised Scheme of Tariff Preferences: analysis of human rights incentives and conditionalities

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 26-01-2022

Autor externo Guillaume VAN DER LOO

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | arancel preferencial | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado de la UE | país en desarrollo | pobreza | política arancelaria | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | propuesta (UE) | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Análisis en profundidad EN

SDG 2 – zero hunger, and EU action against hunger and malnutrition

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-01-2022

Autor CAPRILE ANNA | PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | alimentación humana | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda alimentaria | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | FAO | hambre | malnutrición | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política agraria | política de cooperación | política económica | Programa Mundial de Alimentos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria

Resumen At least one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations (UN) will be missed in 2030 – SDG 2 – 'zero hunger' – also endangering the accomplishment of the rest of the SDG goals under Agenda 2030. Hunger and malnutrition are rising dramatically across the world, a trend aggravated by the pandemic. In 2020, 811 million people in the world were facing hunger, the highest level since 2014, and 3 billion people were without access to a healthy diet. The fight against hunger and malnutrition has been the focus of two global summits, namely the UN Food Systems Summit (September 2021), which committed to a deep reform of global food systems, and the Nutrition for Growth Summit (December 2021), which saw the biggest pledge since 2013. In the EU itself, considered one of the most food-secure regions in the world, nearly 7 million people were already experiencing severe food insecurity before the pandemic, and malnutrition is on the rise, as demonstrated by obesity and pre-obesity prevalence rates. SDG 2 aims not only at achieving food security but also at improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture. These objectives have been mainstreamed in the recently reformed common agricultural policy and the 'farm to fork' and biodiversity strategies. In developing countries, the EU is strongly committed to achieving SDG 2. The EU institutions and Member States, which collectively provide more than half of official development assistance worldwide, have reaffirmed this commitment in the new European 'consensus on development'. Alongside development aid, the EU has several levers at its disposal to act on food insecurity causes, such as security and defence missions and comprehensive strategies in conflict areas, as well as substantial research capacities. The fact that its internal policies, in particular agricultural, climate and trade policies, have a spill-over effect on other food systems in the world, in particular in poorer countries, also make the EU a significant player.

Briefing EN

Multimedia SDG 2 – zero hunger and EU action against hunger and malnutrition

A universal right to a healthy environment

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 14-12-2021

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave biodiversidad | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la ONU | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | derechos fundamentales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | resolución ONU | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen A landmark UNHRC resolution has recognised the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, endorsing the broad recognition of the link between human rights and the environment. The right to a healthy environment is already enshrined in numerous national and regional instruments. Although non-binding, the resolution can spur change, with the Council of Europe already taking the first steps in this regard.

De un vistazo EN

The potential of hydrogen for decarbonising EU industry

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 09-12-2021

Autor externo DG, EPRS

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Energía | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía eléctrica | energía renovable | estrategia de la UE | financiación e inversión | hidrógeno | INDUSTRIA | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | innovación | inversión de la UE | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | pila de combustible | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | producción de energía | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | química | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Given the vast potential for renewable electricity generation, the production of renewable hydrogen is a promising option for the hard-to-decarbonise energy-intensive industry sectors. A growing hydrogen sector will also result in job creation and economic growth while fostering innovation and reducing pollution. The European Commission published its Hydrogen Strategy in 2020 with the aim of boosting hydrogen use in the EU while promoting the uptake of renewable hydrogen production. Recent activities, such as the launch of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance and the EU Innovation Fund, the formation of Hydrogen Valleys and the promotion of Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEIs), provide promising first steps to foster a European hydrogen economy. Nevertheless, important policy gaps still need to be addressed. This study takes stock of the current situation with respect to the realisation of the EU Hydrogen Strategy and identifies policy options to address gaps in the current landscape.

Estudio EN

Anexo 1 EN

What if hydrogen could help decarbonise European industry?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-12-2021

Autor GARCIA HIGUERA ANDRES

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Energía | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estrategia de la UE | hidrógeno | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | producción de hidrógeno | química | recurso renovable | red de energía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union has an ambitious climate strategy and is looking for ways to boost technologies that will make it possible. Could hydrogen and the deployment of related technology and infrastructure become a decisive factor in decarbonising specific industry sectors?

De un vistazo EN

EU action plan for the social economy: Pre-legislative synthesis of national, regional and local positions on the European Commission's initiative

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2021

Autor COLLOVA Claudio | MILOTAY Nora

Ámbito político Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía social | empresa social | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | gestión administrativa | gestión financiera | iniciativa de la UE | institución pública | integración social | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | protección social | responsabilidad social de la empresa | servicio social | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen This Briefing forms part of an EPRS series which offers a synthesis of the pre-legislative state-of-play and advance consultation on a range of key European Commission priorities during the latter's five-year term in office. It seeks to summarise the state of affairs in the relevant policy field, examine how existing policy is working on the ground, and identify best practice and ideas for the future on the part of governmental organisations at all levels of European system of multilevel governance. An EPRS analysis of the positions of partner organisations at European Union (EU), national, regional and local levels suggests that they would like the following main considerations to be reflected in the discussion on the forthcoming European action plan for the social economy. There is broad consensus that access to finance requires diversified funding options and that synergies should be established between regional, national and EU funds. Funding under Next Generation EU has the potential to be a positive game-changer for the social economy in Europe. When it comes to framework conditions, the need to increase the visibility of the social economy is widely recognised. Public authorities particularly suggest visualising the impact of social economy enterprises and setting up an online platform where social actors can interact. Access to markets could benefit from strengthening the business-to-government channel. Regional governmental organisations advocate stronger inter-regional cooperation within the EU. As an example of good practice, the European Committee of the Regions identifies the social economy thematic platform under the smart specialisation strategy, which comprises seven regions in six Member States. According to public authorities, some tools, the European social economy regions (ESER) scheme for example, could be further promoted to strengthen the global dimension of the EU's neighbourhood policy. There is also further potential to link up with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN). Some governmental organisations signalled their intention to invest in new technologies, such as cloud computing, big data, blockchain and robotisation. Finally, new business models could be created by paying attention to cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and the ability of the social economy to find solutions adapted to rural areas. Overall, the social economy is seen as a way to solve local problems, including employment, inclusion, care and education, with a bottom-up approach.

Briefing EN

Trade aspects of the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-11-2021

Autor externo Jan Hagemejer, Andreas Maurer, Bettina Rudloff, Peter-Tobias Stoll, Stephen Woolcock, Andréia Costa Vieira, Kristina Mensah, Katarzyna Sidło

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contratación pública | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | macroeconomía | Mercosur | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | países del Mercosur | pequeña y mediana empresa | política arancelaria | política arancelaria | política comercial | política económica | sanidad | sector agrario | seguridad alimentaria | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In this study we analyse the provisions of the EU-Mercosur trade agreement (EUMETA) in its form presented by the European Commission. Our analysis covers the potential macroeconomic effects of the agreement that are based on the analysis of the extent of trade liberalisation through the lens of a computable general simulation model, as well as more detailed analysis of trade structure, tariff structure, non-tariff protection and the trade-related provisions of the agreement including trade in services and government procurement. Moreover, we analyse the institutional provisions of the EU-Mercosur Association agreement (EUMEAA) in relation to the positioning of the European Parliament and civil society. We place a special focus on the agri-food sector and some selected sensitive subsectors. The quantitative assessments are amended by qualitative analysis, in particular with regard to the trade and sustainable development chapter of the agreement, issues related to food security and an overview of existing approaches on sustainable development in the Mercosur countries.

Estudio EN

EU and US clean energy innovation policy: EU-US Explainer

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-11-2021

Autor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Autor externo European Parliament Liaison Office in Washington DC

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | captura y almacenamiento de carbono | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Estados Unidos | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | innovación | inversión | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | recurso renovable | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen Achieving climate neutrality may depend on a few technologies: The International Energy Agency scenario for net zero by 2070 predicts that half of the emissions reductions depend on low-carbon hydrogen, carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS), bioenergy, and electrification of end-use sectors such as heating and transport. Further investment in research and development (R&D) is essential for helping commercialise these technologies. Yet energy sector R&D spending is stymied by high capital costs, long development timelines, and scarce opportunities for demonstration and de-risking. This drives away venture capital funds, which invested US$1 billion in US energy companies in 2019, compared to US$20 billion in healthcare and US$70 billion in information technology (IT) companies. Moreover, only a small share of private clean energy investment supports innovative companies, with the majority financing mature technologies like wind and solar. In fact, solar is mature today largely thanks to R&D, which was the most important driver of cost reductions from 1980 to 2012, more decisive than economies of scale or 'learning by doing'. As the EU and USA increasingly recognise the potential locked in breakthrough, clean-energy technologies, they are upgrading their innovation journey with a focus on market deployment.

De un vistazo EN

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Tourism sector

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 24-11-2021

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Transporte | Turismo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | certificado sanitario | consecuencia económica | control sanitario | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política arancelaria | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | recuperación económica | sanidad | situación económica | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | turismo | vida social

Resumen This At a glance note summarises the study on Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19: Tourism sector

De un vistazo EN

Sustainability provisions in EU free trade agreements: Review of the European Commission action plan

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-11-2021

Autor TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | Asia-Oceanía | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | interlocutor social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | país tercero | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | ratificación de un acuerdo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | seguridad internacional | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | solución de conflictos | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Sustainability-related provisions are a key part of international trade negotiations. Since the free trade agreement (FTA) signed with South Korea in 2009, EU trade deals each include dedicated trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapters encompassing issues such as environment, labour rights, climate change and responsible business conduct. In an effort to step up implementation and enforcement of these chapters, in 2018 the Commission published a non-paper setting out a 15-point action plan. In the new trade strategy, the 2021 Trade Policy Review, the Commission signalled the early launch of a review of the action plan and held an exchange of views with the European Parliament in July 2021. Parliament has long been an advocate for stronger enforcement and implementation of TSD commitments. In the three years since the action plan's launch, the Commission – in cooperation with Member States, EU institutions, stakeholders and international organisations – has advanced on many of the proposed actions. For instance, EU funding was mobilised to support civil society engagement and responsible business conduct. Assertive enforcement of TSD commitments materialised in the form of a concluded dispute with South Korea on labour issues. The establishment of the EU chief trade enforcement officer has strengthened the Commission's enforcement capabilities. Provisions on climate change, including a reference to the Paris Agreement, and widened labour provisions are all part of recent trade negotiations. However, the action suggesting extending the scope of civil society input beyond the TSD chapters to trade agreements as a whole has so far mainly only been reflected in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the EU und the United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the objective of early ratification of the fundamental International Labour Organization conventions continues to be challenging with many partner countries.

Briefing EN

The level playing-field for labour and environment in EU-UK relations

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-11-2021

Autor HALLAK ISSAM

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | cambio climático | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de trabajo | norma medioambiental | política comercial | política comercial común | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | Reino Unido | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | retirada de la UE | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The level playing-field (LPF) provisions of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) between the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) constitute a key part of the agreement, and are the product of some of the more challenging issues in the negotiations. The LPF provisions seek to safeguard fair competition between the parties. A notable component are the rules on social provisions, labour, environment and climate change, often referred to as the 'trade and sustainable development' (TSD) chapters in other free trade agreements. The trading relationship between the EU and the UK is fundamentally different from that between the EU and other countries. Indeed, not only was the UK a Member State of the EU until 31 January 2021 and (almost all) EU laws applied to the UK until the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020, but the two economies are also close and strongly-interconnected neighbours. The TCA was therefore designed to ensure that a LPF continues post-Brexit. This could be achieved by maintaining levels of protection at the end of the transition period, as well as by either avoiding significant divergences in the future or by taking appropriate (rebalancing) measures. To this end, the TCA requires that parties do not weaken or reduce their levels of social, labour and environmental protection below those in place at the end of 2020 (non-regression). Existing commitments and ambitions on climate change, in particular on climate neutrality by 2050, remain in place for both parties. In addition, the TCA introduces a mechanism whereby a party can take appropriate rebalancing measures to offset any (adverse) 'material impacts on trade or investment' arising from 'significant divergences' between parties. It also allows either party to request a review with a view to amending the agreement, and either party can opt to terminate the trade chapters if the envisaged amendment is not satisfactory. The TCA LPF provisions on labour and environment, in view of the LPF focus, strengthen the enforcement of non-regression provisions by allowing for remedial measures in the event of non-compliance, and also reinforce the precautionary approach. The TCA also represents a notable innovation with its rebalancing and review provisions. This Briefing updates an earlier one, published in April 2021.

Briefing EN

European green bond standard

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-10-2021

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | euroemisión | instrumento económico medioambiental | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | método de evaluación | neutralidad en carbono | norma europea | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reglamentación financiera | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor de renta fija

Resumen The IA assesses elements to be added to the 2019 TEG report on a European Green Bond Standard (EU-GBS). The range of options is therefore limited to these additional aspects and does not cover the entire set of rules for green bonds. The IA is based on reliable internal and external research, international data and several stakeholder consultations. While the definition of the objectives could have been more specific, the problem analysis and the assessment of options are overall logical and thorough, even if their structure could have been more straightforward. Some valuable information - and explanation - featured in the annexes could have made the main text of the IA more accessible, especially relating to the technical aspects and current market practices. Despite some weaknesses, the IA makes a convincing case for a voluntary EU-GBS, with some flexibility for sovereigns, taking into account their institutional specificities, but respecting the screening criteria of the EU-taxonomy.

Briefing EN

La Estrategia «De la Granja a la Mesa» de la Unión

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 13-10-2021

Autor ROSSI Rachele

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | consumo | consumo alimentario | desarrollo sostenible | desperdicio de alimentos | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | producto alimenticio | productos alimenticios | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | seguridad alimentaria | tecnología alimentaria | transformación alimentaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El 20 de mayo de 2020, la Comisión Europea adoptó la Comunicación titulada «Estrategia “De la Granja a la Mesa” para un sistema alimentario justo, saludable y respetuoso con el medio ambiente». Tras un animado debate parlamentario en el que los diputados expresaron sus diferentes puntos de vista sobre cómo crear sistemas alimentarios sostenibles, está previsto que se someta a votación un informe de propia iniciativa de la comisión conjunta sobre la Estrategia en el Pleno del período parcial de sesiones de octubre II.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Conferencia de la CP 26 sobre el cambio climático en Glasgow

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 13-10-2021

Autor JENSEN LISELOTTE

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Acuerdo de París sobre el Cambio Climático | adaptación al cambio climático | ayuda al desarrollo | cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Escocia | Europa | gas con efecto invernadero | GEOGRAFÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen Del 31 de octubre al 12 de noviembre de 2021, la 26.ª Conferencia de las Partes (CP 26) de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático se reunirá en Glasgow (Reino Unido) con vistas a ultimar las normas de aplicación del Acuerdo de París de 2015 y aumentar el compromiso mundial con la acción por el clima. En el Parlamento Europeo, la Comisión de Medio Ambiente, Salud Pública y Seguridad Alimentaria ha presentado una propuesta de resolución sobre la CP 26, que se votará durante el período parcial de sesiones de octubre II.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

El Ártico: Oportunidades, preocupaciones y desafíos de seguridad

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 30-09-2021

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | biodiversidad | cambio climático | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | papel internacional de la UE | población autóctona | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Ártico

Resumen El calentamiento global y el creciente interés por el potencial económico del Ártico están aportando cambios para los 4 millones de personas de la región. La política ártica de la Unión de 2016, que da prioridad a la sostenibilidad, el desarrollo económico y la cooperación internacional, está siendo revisada para reflejar esta evolución. El informe de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores, en el orden del día de la sesión de octubre I, señala algunas de las preocupaciones medioambientales y de seguridad, incluido el riesgo de tensiones geopolíticas.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

The role of non-financial performance indicators and integrated reporting in achieving sustainable value creation

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 24-09-2021

Autor BUX Udo | PARENTI RADOSTINA

Autor externo DINH, T., HUSMANN, A. and MELLONI G.,

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | comunicación de datos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | directiva (UE) | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | formalidad administrativa | gestión contable | impacto ambiental | información y tratamiento de la información | informe de actividad | informática y tratamiento de datos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política del medio ambiente | política económica | publicidad de cuentas | reducción de las emisiones de gas | responsabilidad social de la empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The original full study is a structured analysis of the current scientific evidence on the effects of sustainability reporting including non-financial performance indicators, stand-alone sustainability reporting as well as integrated reporting. It discusses the benefits and challenges particularly related to internal decision-making, external transparency as well as financial and non-financial/environmental, social and governance effects. Further, it offers policy recommendations in view of the European Commission's proposal on the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

De un vistazo 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

Research for REGI Committee - Artificial Intelligence and Urban Development

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-09-2021

Autor HAASE Diana | LECARTE Jacques

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudad inteligente | cohesión económica y social | comunicación | construcción europea | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | población urbana | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología de la información | tecnología inteligente | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización | zona urbana

Resumen This At a glance note summarises the research paper that explores the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in urban areas, and its impact on socio-economic and territorial cohesion. The research paper argues that expectations surrounding AI are high, especially in the context of smart-city initiatives, but that the actual benefits are yet to be fully assessed. To avoid potential risks, local and urban authorities need to fulfil a series of conditions that are inherently challenging. The EU's AI Policy and its Cohesion Policy, in particular, may help, but they need to address the territorial dimension of AI more explicitly.

De un vistazo EN

The von der Leyen Commission's six priorities: State of play in Autumn 2021

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 09-09-2021

Autor BASSOT Etienne

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Industria | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda humanitaria | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | libre circulación de personas | movimientos migratorios | política de cooperación | política de la UE | política económica | política migratoria de la UE | presidente de la Comisión | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | recuperación económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This EPRS paper analyses progress in attaining the policy agenda set out by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play in respect of delivery on the six key priorities asserted at that time. Concretely, EPRS finds that, following the July 2021 plenary session, of the nearly 400 initiatives foreshadowed by the von der Leyen Commission on taking office or since (406), just over half have already been submitted (212). Of these, almost half have already been adopted (101), while the great majority of the remainder are either proceeding normally in the legislative process (76) or are close to adoption (10). Conversely, a certain number are proceeding very slowly or are currently blocked (25). While the Commission's first priority, the European Green Deal, ranks highest in the number of initiatives announced (90), its third priority, 'An economy that works for people', has the highest number so far actually adopted (29). Further details of the state of play on the various EU legislative proposals tabled by the Commission, including all those mentioned in this paper, can be found in the European Parliament's 'Legislative Train Schedule' website, which has also been developed by EPRS.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

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

EU climate change diplomacy in a post-Covid-19 world

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-07-2021

Autor externo Dennis TÄNZLER; Daria IVLEVA; Tobias HAUSOTTER

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Coronavirus | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | diplomacia parlamentaria | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | financiación e inversión | financiación sostenible | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Parlamento Europeo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Since the European Parliament issued its resolution on climate diplomacy in June 2018, several important trends have been shaping this area of the EU's external action, enabling progress and posing new challenges. The EU started its comprehensive low-emission transformation with the Green Deal, established a progressive policy framework for sustainable finance and had to cope with the impacts of the pandemic in a way that is compatible with its transformative ambition. At the same time, its role on the international stage has evolved substantially, and sustainability has been playing an ever-stronger role across its external relations. Against the backdrop of these developments, this study assesses the progress of climate diplomacy since 2018, with a focus on climate security, trade, development cooperation, sustainable capital flows, gender equality and science, research and innovation. Based on this assessment, it outlines the tasks for a European climate diplomacy of the future and highlights the role of the European Parliament in shaping this policy field.

Estudio 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

Fondo Europeo Marítimo, de Pesca y de Acuicultura

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-07-2021

Autor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ayuda de la UE | conservación de la pesca | conservación de recursos | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | propuesta (UE) | recurso marino | región periférica | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Durante el período parcial de sesiones de julio, el Parlamento tiene previsto someter a votación en segunda lectura el texto acordado con el Consejo sobre el Fondo Europeo Marítimo, de Pesca y de Acuicultura (FEMPA) 2021-2027. Con un presupuesto de unos 6 000 millones de euros, es el principal instrumento financiero de apoyo a la política pesquera común. En comparación con la propuesta de la Comisión, los colegisladores han ampliado las ayudas a la flota para incluir los buques de 12 a 24 metros de eslora, pero bajo condiciones estrictas.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Control de las actividades financieras del Banco Europeo de Inversiones (BEI): Informe anual de 2019

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-07-2021

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Ámbito político Control presupuestario

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | control financiero | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo para Inversiones Estratégicas | informe de actividad | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | inversión | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | presupuesto | préstamo BEI | supervisión financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Durante el período parcial de sesiones de julio, el Parlamento examinará el informe de la Comisión de Control Presupuestario sobre el control de las actividades financieras del Banco Europeo de Inversiones (BEI) en 2019. El informe destaca el papel del Banco en la financiación del Pacto Verde Europeo y su transición gradual hacia el «Banco Climático de la Unión». También examina la ejecución del Fondo Europeo para Inversiones Estratégicas (FEIE) y las operaciones exteriores del Banco, entre otras cosas. Como el año pasado, el informe hace especial hincapié en la necesidad de una mayor integridad, transparencia y rendición de cuentas, un mayor control externo y mecanismos reforzados de lucha contra el fraude y la corrupción.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Mecanismos «Conectar Europa» y «RTE-T inteligente»

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-07-2021

Autor PAPE Marketa

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instrumento financiero de la UE | inversión | organización de los transportes | política económica | política energética | 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 Para ofrecer conexiones eficientes, modernas y sostenibles, la Unión Europea está desarrollando redes transeuropeas en los ámbitos del transporte, la tecnología digital y la energía. En junio de 2018, la Comisión Europea propuso renovar el principal programa de la Unión de financiación de infraestructuras, el Mecanismo «Conectar Europa» (MCE), para acelerar la inversión en proyectos clave de redes. En paralelo, la Comisión propuso un mecanismo para facilitar los procesos de concesión de autorizaciones en el ámbito del transporte («RTE-T inteligente»). El Parlamento Europeo tiene previsto someter a votación en segunda lectura durante el período parcial de sesiones de julio los textos acordados en las negociaciones interinstitucionales.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

The integration of the European Development Funds into the MFF 2021 - 2027

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-06-2021

Autor POUWELS Alexandra Cynthia Jana

Autor externo Alexandra POUWELS

Ámbito político Control presupuestario | Planificación prospectiva | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | control parlamentario | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | FED | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | informe | marco financiero plurianual | papel internacional de la UE | Parlamento | países ACP | países y territorios de ultramar | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This briefing presents detail on the current Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027 that marks a turning point, in that it brings together all the EU's different funds for development cooperation in a single instrument, in order to ensure consistency between different fields of external action.

Briefing EN

Financing for Africa – The EU budget and beyond

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-06-2021

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Ámbito político Presupuesto

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | FED | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | instrumento financiero de la UE | marco financiero plurianual | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen Africa, a continent of strategic importance for the EU, has been in the spotlight of EU attention in recent years for a variety of reasons. In 2020, the Cotonou Agreement, which had governed EU-sub-Saharan Africa relations since 2000, was set to expire. The European Commission and EU High Representative adopted a joint communication in 2020, charting the way towards a new strategy for Africa. However, the sixth EU African Union Summit, planned for the end of 2020, was postponed due to the global pandemic. Thus, 2021 appears to be the next key year for EU-Africa relations, in light of the planned summit and the prospective adoption of both a new EU strategy for Africa and the post-Cotonou agreement, expected to transform these relations into a 'partnership of equals'. The EU's long-term budget – the multiannual financial framework (MFF) – has also featured high on the EU's agenda. The expiry of the previous MFF (2014-2020) in December 2020 and the entry into force of the new, restructured MFF for the 2021-2027 period in January 2021 coincided with efforts to reinvigorate and relaunch relations with Africa. Financial support is one of the key tools in the EU's external action, and, as before, it will also underpin future relations with Africa. This briefing aims to map the main EU financing instruments of relevance to Africa, including the funds that are outside the EU budget. It also points out the main novelties in the new MFF that have an impact on financing for Africa, such as the inclusion of the European Development Fund in the EU budget and the merging of most previous instruments into a single one, the NDICI (Global Europe Instrument). In the next seven years, the EU aims to spend its funds in a more flexible and streamlined way. This would enable it to respond quickly to crises and urgent needs in Africa and the rest of the world, to better coordinate its spending with its partners following a 'Team Europe' approach, and to leverage additional investment, including from the private sector, to boost growth and reduce the gap in official development assistance needed to achieve the sustainable development goals by 2030.

Briefing EN

Trade policy for the Biodiversity Strategy 2030

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 03-06-2021

Autor TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial | biodiversidad | cambio climático | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | impacto ambiental | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen International trade influences biodiversity through scale, composition and technique effects. Land and sea use change alter natural habitats, while emissions from production and transportation contribute to climate change. Among exports, animal-based agri-food products are particularly land-intensive. Trade policy can play a role in tackling these problems through stronger enforcement of biodiversity-related provisions in trade agreements. The EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 commits to better assessing trade agreements' potential impact on biodiversity and to better enforce biodiversity-related provisions. The Trade Committee of the European Parliament has adopted an opinion on the trade aspects of the new strategy.

De un vistazo EN

Instrumento de Vecindad, Desarrollo y Cooperación Internacional

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 02-06-2021

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | FED | finanzas de la Unión Europea | informe | Instrumento Europeo de Vecindad y Asociación | marco financiero plurianual | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | presupuesto general (UE) | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La propuesta de Reglamento por el que se establece el Instrumento de Vecindad, Desarrollo y Cooperación Internacional se inscribe en la rúbrica 6, «Vecindad y resto del mundo», del nuevo marco financiero plurianual (MFP), que establece las principales prioridades de la acción exterior de la Unión Europea de 2021 a 2027. El instrumento propuesto, que cuenta con un presupuesto de 70 800 millones EUR a precios de 2018, reúne diez instrumentos y fondos distintos que existían en el MFP 2014-2020, así como el Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo, que hasta ahora no estaba incluido en el presupuesto general de la UE. El Parlamento Europeo tiene previsto someter a votación en segunda lectura durante el período parcial de sesiones de junio l el texto acordado en las negociaciones interinstitucionales.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Fighting corruption globally: The link with human rights

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 26-05-2021

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | convención ONU | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho penal | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informe | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen The UN Convention against Corruption – the only legally binding international instrument for fighting corruption – was adopted by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in 2003. Although it has been ratified by the vast majority of the states in the world, serious implementation gaps persist to this day. The harmful impact of corruption on human rights and on the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been widely recognised. In this context, the UNGA is to hold its first special session on corruption on 2-4 June 2021.

De un vistazo EN

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

Research for REGI Committee-Cohesion Policy and Climate Change

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 17-05-2021

Autor externo Project leader: Andrea Ciffolilli (Ismeri Europa)
Research team: Paolo Antonelli, Elisa Anna di Palma and Giorgia Pichini (Ismeri Europa), João Telha and Goncalo Caetano (CEDRU).

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | cohesión económica y social | combustible fósil | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | gas con efecto invernadero | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study provides an assessment of how EU Cohesion Policy currently contributes and can contribute in the future to reaching the goals of EU Climate Policy. It explains how much of the budget goes to climate action and for what kind of initiatives across EU regions. It also discusses the obligations from the Paris Agreement, the role of Cohesion Policy within the European Green Deal and the impact of phasing out of fossil fuels. Policy recommendations for strengthening climate action financed by Cohesion Policy are set out.

De un vistazo EN

Taxonomy Regulation: Approved EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act under Art. 10(3) and 11(3)of the Taxonomy Regulation

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-05-2021

Autor CHAILLET GAELLE CHARLOTTE | HONNEFELDER Stephanie | VANHOUCKE Sebastien

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave actividad económica | adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | financiación e inversión | instrumento económico medioambiental | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | reglamento (UE) | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing has been prepared to support the parliamentary scrutiny of the Delegated Act (DA) on climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation as foreseen by Regulation (EU) No 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (Taxonomy Regulation) . In accordance with the empowerments set out in Articles 10 and 11 of the Taxonomy Regulation, the Commission shall adopt a delegated act establishing screening criteria to determine the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change adaptation or mitigation and whether it does not cause significant harm to one or more of the environmental objectives listed under Article 9.

Briefing EN

President Biden's climate summit

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 03-05-2021

Autor JENSEN LISELOTTE | PARRY Matthew

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Acuerdo de París sobre el Cambio Climático | América | ayuda al desarrollo | cambio climático | comercio de derechos de emisión | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | gas con efecto invernadero | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre

Resumen On 22 and 23 April 2021, United States (US) President Joe Biden convened a virtual summit of 40 world leaders in a bid to galvanise global efforts to address the climate crisis. There he announced new targets of cutting US net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 'between 26 and 28 %' by 2025, and by 'between 50 and 52 %' by 2030, compared with 2005 levels. Biden also announced initiatives to help developing countries decarbonise, and encouraged other countries to match US ambition. The summit, one of a number of events leading up to the (delayed) 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow (United Kingdom) in November 2021, prompted several other countries to pledge new targets. The EU has welcomed the new US targets, but questions remain about their level of ambition and feasibility.

De un vistazo EN

The Role of AI in the European Green Deal

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-04-2021

Autor externo Peter GAILHOFER, Anke HEROLD, Jan Peter SCHEMMEL, Cara-Sophie SCHERF, Cristina URRUTIA, Andreas R. KÖHLER and Sibylle BRAUNGARDT

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | impacto ambiental | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nueva tecnología | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen AI can be deployed for a wide range of applications to promote the goals of the European Green Deal. However, adverse environmental impacts of AI could jeopardise the attainment of these goals. The report describes environmental potentials, clarifies characteristics and causes of environmental risks, and outlines initiatives and best practices for environmental policies. It illustrates the need for regulatory action to align design and deployment of AI with the goals of the European Green Deal and concludes with specific recommendations.

Estudio EN

Carbon-free steel production: Cost reduction options and usage of existing gas infrastructure

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-04-2021

Autor GARCIA HIGUERA ANDRES | VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Energía | Industria | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | gas con efecto invernadero | hidrógeno | INDUSTRIA | industria siderúrgica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | metalurgia y siderurgia | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | química | reciclaje de residuos | red de energía | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The steel sector is one of the most challenging sectors to decarbonise and has recently received special attention owing to the potential use of low-carbon hydrogen (green and blue) to reduce its fuel combustion and process-related carbon emissions. This report addresses concerns that might arise while evaluating the potential and limitations of the future role of hydrogen in decarbonising the iron and steel industries. The report provides a comprehensive overview of current technical knowledge, (pilot) projects and road maps at national and EU level. This information is supplemented by previously published indicative price projections for the various steel production routes and a long-term study, analysing the evolution of the global steel sector up until 2100.

Estudio EN

Programa LIFE para el período 2021-2027

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 21-04-2021

Autor YOUGOVA Dessislava

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | biodiversidad | cofinanciación | construcción europea | cooperación medioambiental | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | propuesta (UE) | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El Programa LIFE se inició en 1992, y es el único fondo de la UE dedicado por entero a objetivos medioambientales y climáticos. Apoya la aplicación de la legislación pertinente de la UE y el desarrollo de prioridades políticas clave mediante la cofinanciación de proyectos con valor añadido europeo. En junio de 2018, la Comisión Europea presentó una propuesta de nuevo Reglamento LIFE como parte del marco financiero plurianual (MFP) 2021-2027 con una dotación financiera de 5 450 millones EUR a precios corrientes. En las negociaciones tripartitas se alcanzó un acuerdo rápido en segunda lectura con el Consejo que debe someterse a votación por el Parlamento durante el período parcial de sesiones de abril de 2021.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Sustainable and smart mobility strategy – Delivered at local level

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-04-2021

Autor PAPE Marketa

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Transporte

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | calidad del aire | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | gas con efecto invernadero | inversión de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | neutralidad en carbono | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | red de transportes | red transeuropea | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 9 December 2020, the European Commission put forward a sustainable and smart mobility strategy, outlining its planned steps to transform the European Union (EU) transport system to meet the ambition of the European Green Deal and the objectives of the EU's digital strategy. The strategy aims to rebuild the European transport sector, badly hit by the coronavirus pandemic, making it greener, smarter and more resilient, while leaving no one behind. This is to be achieved by strengthening the existing rules, proposing new legislation and providing support measures and guidance. The Commission will start to make proposals for the planned measures in 2021. Once agreed by the EU legislators and adopted as new EU rules, these will have to be implemented. While national governments will be expected to align their existing national legislation with the new requirements, the task of putting the new rules into practice will often be managed by public administrations at regional and local level. Cities and regions will have to adapt their existing systems and invest to make transport more sustainable, but also to allow citizens to better combine the available mobility options, enabling them to reduce their daily travel needs while ensuring connectivity and service accessibility. This briefing looks at the policy and other support that the European Commission is providing for local and regional authorities to facilitate the mobility transition. Following established practice, they will be invited to contribute to the design of the individual measures outlined in the strategy. They should also have their say in setting their national priorities for receiving EU financing for the post-coronavirus recovery, as an opportunity to start transforming the transport system from the local level. This Briefing has been drafted following a request from a member of the European Committee of the Regions, in the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between the Parliament and the Committee.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Sustainable and smart mobility in Europe

Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: Options to enhance the EU's resilience to structural risks

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-04-2021

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | cooperación transfronteriza | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movimientos migratorios | política común de seguridad y defensa | política de cooperación | política de la UE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política migratoria de la UE | recuperación económica | reforma económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The coronavirus crisis has underlined the need for the European Union (EU) to devote greater efforts to anticipatory governance, and to attempt to strengthen its resilience in the face of risks from both foreseeable and unforeseeable events. This paper builds further on an initial 'mapping' in mid-2020 of some 66 potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade, and a second paper last autumn which looked at the EU's capabilities to address 33 of those risks assessed as being more significant or likely, and at the various gaps in policy and instruments at the Union's disposal. Delving deeper in 25 specific areas, this new paper identifies priorities for building greater resilience within the Union system, drawing on the European Parliament's own resolutions and proposals made by other EU institutions, as well as by outside experts and stakeholders. In the process, it highlights some of the key constraints that will need to be addressed if strengthened resilience is to be achieved, as well as the opportunities that follow from such an approach.

Estudio EN

Investigación para la Comisión REGI − La política de cohesión y el cambio climático

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-04-2021

Autor externo Project leader: Andrea Ciffolilli (Ismeri Europa)
Research team: Paolo Antonelli, Elisa Anna di Palma and Giorgia Pichini (Ismeri Europa), João Telha and Goncalo Caetano (CEDRU).

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Política de investigación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | cohesión económica y social | combustible fósil | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | instrumento económico medioambiental | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | reducción de las emisiones de gas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El calentamiento global, un aumento significativo de la temperatura media de la superficie de la Tierra desde el periodo preindustrial debido a la actividad humana, provoca cambios a largo plazo en los patrones meteorológicos habituales. El cambio climático provocado por el calentamiento global tiene efectos considerables y mayoritariamente negativos en las economías, las sociedades y el medio ambiente. Mitigar el cambio climático abordando las causas del calentamiento global, sobre todo reduciendo las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI), requiere una respuesta global amplia y coordinada. También es necesario seguir desarrollando la capacidad de adaptación a las consecuencias del cambio climático que ya se han producido y cuyos efectos probablemente persistirán durante décadas o siglos, incluso si se toman medidas inmediatas.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT

Anexo 1 EN

Islas de la unión Europea: situación actual y retos de futuro

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-03-2021

Autor HAASE Diana | MAIER ANDREEA

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Política de investigación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de la UE | Eurostat | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | isla | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política económica | región insular | región periférica | región y política regional | reparto de la financiación de la UE | sanidad | Tratado de Funcionamiento de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen No existe una lista sistemática o armonizada de islas de la Unión Europea (UE) (incluidas las más pequeñas). Sin embargo, según algunas fuentes recientes se calcula que en la EU-28 había unas 2400 islas habitadas. Estas pertenecen a 13 Estados miembros: Polonia, Alemania, Dinamarca, Suecia, Estonia, Finlandia, Países Bajos, Italia, Francia, Grecia, España, Portugal y Croacia. (Irlanda, Malta y Chipre son Estados miembros insulares). Tras la retirada del Reino Unido de la Unión, sus territorios insulares ya no forman parte de las islas de la Unión Europea. Cabe señalar que dentro de las islas existe una categoría diferenciada, formada por las regiones ultraperiféricas (RUP). Estas pertenecen a Francia, España y Portugal, pero se encuentran en lugares del planeta distantes de Europa, como el océano Atlántico o el Índico.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT

Nueva estrategia UE-África - Una asociación para un desarrollo sostenible e integrador

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 22-03-2021

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | cooperación económica | cooperación internacional | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movimientos migratorios | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política migratoria | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | situación económica | Unión Africana | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La Unión Europea (UE) y la Unión Africana (UA) tienen intereses convergentes en una serie de ámbitos, como la lucha contra el cambio climático y la promoción de un crecimiento económico sostenible y generador de empleo en África. Sin embargo, aún tienen que encontrar una base común sobre migración, gestión de la seguridad y valores fundamentales. En marzo de 2020, la Comisión Europea y el alto representante de la UE para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad y vicepresidente de la Comisión Europea (AR/VP) propusieron establecer una asociación nueva y global con África, haciendo hincapié en la voluntad de la UE de reforzar los vínculos entre ambos continentes. En consonancia con esta asociación propuesta, se espera que el Parlamento Europeo debata un informe de propia iniciativa en su sesión plenaria de marzo II.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

La política de cohesión y el cambio climático

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 22-03-2021

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ayuda regional | cambio climático | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política regional de la UE | reducción de las emisiones de gas | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Mediante el Pacto Verde Europeo y los compromisos asumidos por la Unión para la reducción de la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero, las cuestiones climáticas han adquirido una indiscutible prioridad en el programa de la Unión. Sin embargo, la transición hacia la neutralidad climática entrañará asimismo un cambio económico y social; la política de cohesión, a la que se destina alrededor de un tercio del presupuesto de la Unión, puede desempeñar un importante papel a la hora de hacer frente a este desafío. Está previsto que el Parlamento Europeo vote un informe de propia iniciativa sobre la política de cohesión y las estrategias medioambientales regionales en la lucha contra el cambio climático en la sesión plenaria de marzo II.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

EU climate action policy: Responding to the global emergency

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-03-2021

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | ERBACH Gregor | HALLEUX Vivienne | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JENSEN LISELOTTE | KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina | LOMBA NIOMBO | MCELDOWNEY James | MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE | MULLER KLAUS | PAPE Marketa | SCHOLAERT FREDERIK | TITIEVSKAIA Jana | VETTORAZZI STEFANO | ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | cambio climático | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Green Deal aims to make the European Union climate-neutral by 2050, a target supported by all EU institutions. With this objective, the EU takes a leading role in addressing the global climate emergency. Achieving the climate-neutrality goal requires massive investment and an unprecedented transformation of all sectors of the economy. This study explains the physical basis of climate change and highlights its expected impacts on the EU. To give an overview of EU and international climate policies, it outlines international climate agreements, EU climate action and the climate policies of major economies. It assesses the coherence of EU climate policy with other policy areas, and presents the financing of EU climate action through the EU budget and other instruments. To assess the implications of the climate neutrality objective, the study analysis the challenges and opportunities for the EU economy and its impacts on issues such as international relations, migration, trade, consumers and health . The final chapter addresses the issues facing European decision-makers and the outlook for European and global climate action in the context of the coronavirus pandemic.

Estudio DE, EN, FR

Multimedia Rising sea levels

Living in the EU: Circular economy

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-03-2021

Autor SABBATI Giulio

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | creación de empleo | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | economía verde | empleo | estadística comercial | estadística de la UE | estadística del empleo | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado laboral | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reciclaje de residuos | residuo | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen Circular economy is a production and consumption model that involves reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products to keep materials within the economy. It implies that waste becomes a resource, consequently minimising the actual amount of waste. The circular model is generally the antithesis of a traditional, linear economic model, which is based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern. This paper looks at the job creation potential and added value produced by the circular economy and illustrates the generation and treatment of waste in the EU.

De un vistazo EN

Education and the New European Bauhaus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-03-2021

Autor CHIRCOP Denise

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | educación | educación medioambiental | educación permanente | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | iniciativa de la UE | integración social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la enseñanza | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | reforma de la enseñanza | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The New European Bauhaus initiative is a vast cooperation project combining sustainability with wellbeing. Inspired by a design movement that was the offshoot of an educational project, the Commission's initiative is intended to address contemporary and future ecological, economic and societal concerns. Education and lifelong learning are central to equipping current and future citizens with a deep understanding of the issues, critical thinking and skills necessary to bring about change.

De un vistazo EN

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-03-2021

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Ámbito político Coronavirus | Transporte | Turismo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda de la UE | consecuencia económica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política económica | sanidad | seguridad en el empleo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transporte de mercancías | transporte de viajeros | TRANSPORTES | turismo | vida social

Resumen This study provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the EU transport and tourism sectors and policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.

De un vistazo EN

Research for CULT Committee - Cultural and creative sectors in post-COVID-19 Europe – crisis effects and policy recommendations

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 25-02-2021

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Ámbito político Cultura | Educación

Palabra clave adaptabilidad del trabajador | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda de la UE | consecuencia económica | creación artística | cultura | cultura y religión | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | mercado laboral | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | sanidad | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen Cultural and creative sectors (CCS) have been hit hard by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study analyses the so far effects of the crisis on the CCS, as well as the policy responses that are formulated to support the sectors. Based on the analysis, policy recommendations are formulated to further improve the resilience of the CCS in Europe in the medium and longer term.

De un vistazo EN

Nuevo Plan de Acción para la economía circular

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-02-2021

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acción de la UE | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | diseño ecológico | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | economía verde | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | reciclaje de residuos | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El avance hacia una economía circular es fundamental para alcanzar las ambiciones de la Unión en materia de acción por el clima, protección de la naturaleza y sostenibilidad, así como para generar beneficios para la innovación, el crecimiento y el empleo. Durante el período parcial de sesiones de febrero, se espera que el Parlamento vote un informe de propia iniciativa sobre el plan propuesto por la Comisión para una mayor circularidad.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Green and sustainable finance

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-02-2021

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estabilidad financiera | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | financiación | financiación e inversión | gestión administrativa | gestión de riesgos | inversión | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | riesgo financiero | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The dramatic consequences of climate change and environmental degradation have brought the need for a more sustainable economy to the top of the agenda. Transforming the EU economy to make it more sustainable requires large investments, especially for enabling a green and low-carbon transition. Given that the public sector alone cannot cover this financial need, solutions have been sought to bring the private sector on board. Green finance involves collecting funds for addressing climate and environmental issues (green financing), on the one hand, and improving the management of financial risk related to climate and the environment (greening finance), on the other. Sustainable finance is an evolution of green finance, as it takes into consideration environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues and risks, with the aim of increasing long-term investments in sustainable economic activities and projects. The European Union is a global leader in the above domain. In its 2018 action plan on financing sustainable growth, the European Commission set out the EU strategy to connect finance with sustainability. The first deliverables have been three key regulations seeking to create a classification system to determine whether an economic activity is environmentally sustainable (the 'taxonomy'); to make disclosures relating to sustainable investments and sustainability risks clearer; and to establish low-carbon benchmarks. The Taxonomy Regulation is particularly important for driving the consistent development of future legislation, as advocated, in particular, by the European Parliament. The Commission will release a renewed sustainable finance strategy in 2021, and a legislative proposal on the green bond standard. The interest in green and sustainable finance is rising very fast among investors worldwide, and several voluntary private initiatives have tried to create some market standards. Policymakers have also been very active in launching numerous regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives at global or local level. To avoid market fragmentation, there is a demand for greater harmonisation among the different measures. There is also a need to increase the standardisation and disclosure of non-financial information published by companies and used to evaluate the risks. Doing so will help to increase data availability, to make data more comparable, and to bring more transparency and clarity to investors. Given that climate change and environmental degradation are global challenges, international cooperation is in the common interest; the European Union is actively promoting this through the International Platform on Sustainable Finance.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Green and sustainable finance

Non-financial Reporting Directive

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2021

Autor HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acceso a la información | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | directiva (UE) | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación e inversión | gestión administrativa | gestión empresarial | gran empresa | información y tratamiento de la información | informe de actividad | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | política del medio ambiente | política económica | responsabilidad social de la empresa | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In line with the European Green Deal, a key element to foster sustainable growth and finance the green transition will be to channel funding in economic activities that contribute to environmental, social and governance-related objectives. Directive 2014/95/EU on the disclosure of non-financial and diversity information (NFRD) has set the EU on a clear course towards greater business transparency and accountability on social and environmental issues. It helps to measure, monitor and manage companies' performance and their impact on society. However, as this briefing shows, the NFRD suffers from several deficiencies such as lack of comparability, reliability and relevance of non-financial information provided. The Commission therefore intends to review the NFRD in the first quarter of 2021.

Briefing EN

EU trade policy review

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 22-12-2020

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | competitividad | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organización común de mercado | organización de la empresa | política agraria | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | recesión económica | recuperación económica | sanidad | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In June 2020, the European Commission launched an EU trade policy review that will lead to a revised strategy to be adopted early in 2021. The aim is to set a new course for trade policy in a changing global context, aligned with EU priorities and supporting recovery from the coronavirus crisis. Parliament has contributed to the process with a resolution on 26 November 2020, and will continue monitoring implementation of the new policy in 2021.

De un vistazo EN

What if technology and culture combined to boost a green recovery?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 21-12-2020

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación | Industria | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio tecnológico | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | cultura | cultura y religión | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nueva tecnología | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | recuperación económica | sanidad | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen With its recent European Green Deal framework, the EU is striving to achieve climate neutrality in its economy by 2050 and, simultaneously, bring itself on the path of recovery from the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Technology will inevitably play a significant part in this process. However, historical experience tells us that culture and aesthetic have too had significant roles in recovery from a crises, be it war, economic recession, or an epidemic.

De un vistazo EN

Multimedia What If Technology And Culture Combined To Boost A Green Recovery?

The potential of hydrogen for decarbonising steel production

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-12-2020

Autor KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Industria | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave calidad del aire | cambio climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | gas con efecto invernadero | hidrógeno | INDUSTRIA | industria siderúrgica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | metalurgia y siderurgia | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producción de hidrógeno | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | química | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The iron and steel industry is a major contributor to the overall anthropogenic CO2 emissions worldwide, and therefore a significant driver of climate change.
This paper explores the possible options for decarbonising iron and steel production processes, focusing on the use of renewable hydrogen as an alternative to fossil coal. It explains the basic physical and chemical differences between the two alternative processes, their cost structures and potential for further cost reductions, as well as the larger implications and longer-term consequences of switching to hydrogen in this key industrial sector.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Types of hydrogen

Sustainable economic recovery

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-12-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Control presupuestario | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Empleo | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Politica social | Presupuesto | Semestre Europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda de la UE | combustible fósil | consecuencia económica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | ENERGÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | impacto social | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | recuperación económica | sanidad | situación económica | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen A panel at the 2020 ESPAS conference discussed how to create a sustainable economic recovery after the coronavirus pandemic. Robust governance is needed to get the most out of the new resources created at EU level. Both public funding and private capital are needed for the green transition. Public access to big data sets was identified as a critical issue, to prevent harmful monopolies. A poll of attendees identified dependence on fossil fuels as a key obstacle to a sustainable recovery.

De un vistazo EN

EU strategy for offshore renewable energy

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-12-2020

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía eólica | energía renovable | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | litoral | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | planta eléctrica | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | recurso energético | región costera | región y política regional | tecnología energética | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The European Commission recently adopted a strategy to develop offshore renewable energies in all of Europe's seas. This could make a major contribution towards the decarbonisation of energy consumption across the EU. The strategy aims to increase offshore wind capacity to 25 times current levels, and facilitate the commercialisation of new offshore renewable technologies, such as tidal, wave and floating solar energy. The Commission will provide a supportive regulatory framework and increase funding for offshore renewable technologies, while looking to maintain Europe's global technological and market leadership in this sector.

De un vistazo EN

Multimedia Offshore windfarms and fisheries: can they co-exist?

2021: Año Europeo del Ferrocarril

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-12-2020

Autor SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave ayuda de la UE | calidad del aire | campaña de sensibilización | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | red de transportes | red transeuropea | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte ferroviario | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Como ha venido haciendo cada año desde 1983, la UE selecciona un tema específico sobre el que aumentar la sensibilización y fomentar el debate público a lo largo del año. 2021 será el Año Europeo del Ferrocarril. Se organizará una amplia gama de actos para destacar los retos y oportunidades del ferrocarril y su contribución a un entorno más ecológico. Durante el período parcial de sesiones de diciembre, está previsto que el Parlamento someta a votación una propuesta legislativa al respecto para promover el ferrocarril como modo de transporte sostenible, innovador y seguro.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

The New Leipzig Charter

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-12-2020

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los necesitados | condición de vida | Conferencia de Ministros | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | marco social | plan de urbanismo | política económica | política internacional | problema urbano | protección social | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | renovación urbana | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización | zona urbana desfavorecida

Resumen Adopted during the 2007 German Presidency of the Council of the EU, the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities helped establish the concept of integrated urban development at EU level and was influential in the development of EU initiatives such as the Urban Agenda. It has now been updated to link in with this new urban framework and take account of the fresh challenges facing cities, with the New Leipzig Charter adopted at the informal meeting of ministers responsible for urban and territorial development on 30 November 2020.

De un vistazo EN

Setting the 2030 GHG emissions reduction target

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-12-2020

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | calidad del aire | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission proposed to set the 55 % greenhouse gas emissions reduction target (compared to 1990 levels) by 2030. The supporting impact assessment is in line with the requirements of the Better Regulation Guidelines when it comes to the combined use of qualitative and quantitative methods and tools, as well as taking on board the Regulatory Scrutiny Board's recommendations. However, the discussion of the socio-economic or environmental implications of the problem identified, the formulation of objectives, the range of scenarios and their comparison based on the mandatory criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and proportionality and the impact on SMEs fall short of the Better Regulation Guidelines.

Briefing EN

Reducing food waste in the European Union

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2020

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Ámbito político Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | consumo | consumo alimentario | desarrollo sostenible | desperdicio de alimentos | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | impacto ambiental | industria agroalimentaria | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nutrición | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producción alimenticia | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen According to a 2019 report by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), we know surprisingly little about how much food is lost or wasted, where along the food supply chain this happens, and why. Producing food that is not eaten – whether because it is lost in the field or wasted on a plate – not only diminishes the quantity of food available, but is also a waste of economic and environmental resources, FAO states. Around 88 million tonnes of food waste are generated annually in the EU alone, with associated costs estimated at €143 billion. To address this issue, an EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste was established in 2016. The forum brings together key players seeking to provide help to all those involved in: defining measures to prevent food waste, including at EU level; sharing best practices; and evaluating progress made over time. The European Parliament has consistently backed the reduction of food waste. In its resolution of January 2020 on the European Green Deal, the EP calls for an enforceable EU-wide food waste reduction target of 50 % by 2030, based on a common methodology for measuring food waste. Member States are expected to have started collecting data on food waste in 2020 and to report on national food waste levels by mid-2022. As part of the European Green Deal action plan, the European Commission presented in May 2020 a 'Farm to Fork strategy' aimed at making food systems more sustainable. One of the targets included in the strategy is 'stepping up the fight against food waste', that is, cutting food waste by half with the help of legally binding EU-wide targets by 2023. In this context, the Commission also aims to revise EU rules on date marking in order to take account of consumer research indicating that the meaning of date marking on food products is often misinterpreted or misunderstood.

Briefing EN

Webinar proceedings: An EU legal framework to halt and reverse deforestation

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-11-2020

Autor CIUCCI MATTEO

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | construcción europea | consumo | deforestación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | monte | plan agroambiental | política agraria | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producción agrícola | protección de la flora | protección del bosque | sistema de explotación agraria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On Thursday, 10 September 2020, the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies organised at the request of the ENVI committee a remote webinar on "An EU legal framework to halt and reverse deforestation". This briefing summarises the presentations delivered by the invited experts.

Briefing EN

Sustainable aviation fuels

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-11-2020

Autor SOONE Jaan

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave calidad del aire | combustible de aviación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | industria petrolera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | movilidad sostenible | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | recurso energético | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES

Resumen As part of the European Green Deal adopted in December 2019, which highlights the importance of boosting development of alternative fuels, the European Commission envisages a proposal in early 2021 to support the increased production and use of sustainable aviation fuels, so as to meet Paris Agreement climate change goals. A number of policy measures are already in place to increase sustainable aviation fuel use, but production and use of these fuels in Europe remains low. Eight different pathways for producing sustainable aviation fuels that can be used without changes to aircraft or refuelling infrastructure have been authorised, but a number of technical, feedstock-related and commercial barriers exist. Development of electro-fuels, which also represent a 'drop-in' type of fuel with potential to help efforts towards carbon neutrality in aviation, is considered technically viable but would require policy action for commercial development. The Commission is conducting a public consultation and is studying a number of policy measures, including a mandatory minimum share of sustainable aviation fuels to be supplied to airlines and/or to be used by airlines and a financial and technical support mechanism to promote the production and use of these fuels.

Briefing EN

What if AI could help us become 'greener'?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 20-11-2020

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Educación | Industria | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Transporte

Palabra clave cambio tecnológico | cibernética | CIENCIA | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | información y tratamiento de la información | innovación | inteligencia artificial | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nueva tecnología | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen While some argue that AI can potentially be useful or even indispensable in ‘green transitions’, important questions remain open. Should AI be only used in resolving different specific problems (for example, intelligent pollinating robots replacing a declining bee population) or should AI be employed in ‘governing’ the sustainability of complex socio-economic systems such as mobility, food, and energy? While the latter option is currently technically unattainable and may be ethically dubious, it marks the axis of a political debate about possible synergies between sustainability and AI.

De un vistazo EN

Multimedia What if AI could help us become ‘greener’?

Towards a more sustainable single market for business and consumers

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 19-11-2020

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Ámbito político Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | consumo | contratación pública ecológica | desarrollo sostenible | despilfarro | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | economía verde | impacto ambiental | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas

Resumen Achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, in line with the European Green Deal, will require the EU to overhaul its production and consumption patterns. During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on an own-initiative report that recommends a possible way forward by making products more durable and easier to repair and recycle, and by providing consumers with more rights and information, so as to nudge them towards more sustainable choices.

De un vistazo EN

Opportunities of post Covid-19 European recovery funds in transitioning towards circular and climate neutral economy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-11-2020

Autor externo Sigrid STAGL

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Coronavirus | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | economía verde | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | recuperación económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | sanidad | situación económica

Resumen The briefing presents specific green economic recovery measures that stabilise livelihoods, creates jobs and reduce biophysical impact. These measures are more effective, when accompanied by full carbon pricing, prioritizing investment in green infrastructure and innovation, phasing out of subsidies and tax exemptions for emissions-intensive activities, and promoting green finance. Although COVID-19 has reduced GHG emissions in 2020, the overall impact will be driven by investment choices. In the current economic climate, public investment is a key driver of the transition to a more sustainable economy.

Briefing EN

Farm to Fork strategy - An overview of Parliament's positions

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-11-2020

Autor TUINSMA TIJMEN FERDINAND

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Transporte

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bienestar de los animales | construcción europea | consumo | desarrollo sostenible | desperdicio de alimentos | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | fraude alimentario | hábito alimentario | industria agroalimentaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio de producción agrícola | pesticida | política agraria | política económica | producción alimenticia | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | seguridad de los alimentos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The aim of this briefing is to give an overview of positions the European Parliament has taken over the last twenty years that are relevant to the Farm to Fork strategy, the component of the European Green Deal that aims for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system. Despite it being a new strategy, most of its 27 actions are connected to already existing legislation and as such, Parliament has previously given its opinion on the subjects covered by the strategy. This briefing presents a short summary of Parliament's most relevant positions in the past.

Briefing EN, IT

2021: European Year of Rail

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-11-2020

Autor SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | calidad del aire | campaña de sensibilización | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | red de transportes | reducción de las emisiones de gas | transporte ferroviario | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Every year since 1983, the EU has chosen a special annual theme to celebrate and to bring to public attention. The idea is to raise awareness on the issue, encourage public debate on it across the EU and underline its political importance. The process can lead to new EU initiatives or legislation. 2021 has been designated European Year of Rail, to stir debate on railways' contribution to the European Green Deal and the environment. A wide range of events are planned, reaching out to the general public, to demonstrate the challenges and opportunities offered by rail, and promote it as a sustainable, innovative and safe mode of transport.

De un vistazo EN

Plan de Inversiones para una Europa Sostenible

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-11-2020

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Presupuesto

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gasto de la UE | inversión de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Durante el período parcial de sesiones de noviembre I, está previsto que el Parlamento vote un informe de propia iniciativa sobre cómo financiar el Pacto Verde Europeo. El texto considera el Plan de Inversiones como un elemento clave para el éxito de la transición ecológica y pide una serie de mejoras.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Towards a mandatory EU system of due diligence for supply chains

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-10-2020

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave cadena de suministro | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | empresa multinacional | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tipos de empresa

Resumen The growth of international supply chains has undoubtedly brought enormous benefits to developing countries, but at the same time it has had certain negative impacts, relating for instance to violations of human and labour rights, including forced labour and child labour, environmental damage, land grabbing, and corruption. Multinational companies have gained unprecedented power, creating asymmetries in relation to weak regulation and enforcement in developing countries. For several decades, multinational companies have been encouraged to take responsibility for their supply chains on a voluntary basis. Whereas in some sectors, where violations have been most egregious, particularly in the extractive industries or in timber extraction, mandatory frameworks have already been adopted at EU level, for others it was hoped that the voluntary approach, guided by several international frameworks, would suffice. The evidence available, however, from academic research, civil society organisations, implementation of the EU Non-financial Reporting Directive, and studies commissioned by the EU institutions, has made it clear that the voluntary approach is not enough. Against this background, many voices consider that the EU should adopt mandatory due diligence legislation. Human rights and the environment stand out as two areas where such legislation would be both most needed and most effective. Beyond its expected intrinsic positive impact, such legislation would have important advantages, such as creating a level playing field among all companies operating on the EU market, bringing legal clarity, and establishing effective enforcement and sanction mechanisms, while possibly improving access to remedy for those affected, by establishing civil and legal liability for companies. The European Commission has undertaken some preliminary steps, including publishing a study and conducting public consultations, towards a possible legislative initiative on mandatory due diligence. Its 2021 work programme includes a proposal for a directive on sustainable corporate governance that would also cover human rights and environmental due diligence.

Briefing EN

Sustainable consumption: Helping consumers make eco-friendly choices

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-10-2020

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | consumo | consumo familiar | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | etiquetado | impacto ambiental | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica

Resumen Household consumption in the EU has major environmental impacts, which in a number of cases exceed planetary boundaries. Two thirds of consumers in the EU realise that their consumption habits have negative effects on the environment, and the solution that they mention most often is to change consumption habits and production patterns. However, a number of studies have shown a gap between consumers' good intentions and their actual behaviour. This happens because sustainability is not the only thing consumers consider when choosing what to buy; they are also influenced by price, availability and convenience, habits, values, social norms and peer pressure, emotional appeal, and the feeling of making a difference. Consumers also use their consumption patterns to communicate who they are to themselves and to others. Studies on the impacts of consumption show that these are influenced mainly by people's income. The European Union has a number of policies that are relevant for consumers' sustainable choices. These include environmental product requirements, information and labelling requirements, rules on product guarantees, climate legislation that attempts to build the price of CO2 emissions into production expenses, and waste legislation that makes it easier to recycle. The European Commission now plans to add a legislative initiative to empower consumers for the green transition. The European Parliament has long been a supporter of making consumption in the EU more sustainable, and has recently called for measures to ensure that consumers are provided with transparent, comparable and harmonised product information, especially when it comes to the durability and reparability of products and their environmental footprint.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Sustainable consumption: Helping consumers make eco-friendly choices

Reparability: longer-lasting electronics

Amending the European Fund for Sustainable Development

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-10-2020

Autor PICHON Eric

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | política económica | presupuesto | presupuesto de la UE | presupuesto rectificativo | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU is in the process of adapting its budgetary instruments to respond to the consequences of the coronavirus crisis, in particular in raising the established ceilings for some financial instruments. The proposed adjustments include, among other things, measures aimed at helping the most fragile third countries recover from the consequences of the pandemic. In particular, on 28 May 2020, the European Commission put forward a proposal concerning the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) in order to expand its coverage and raise the funds dedicated to leverage private investment for sustainable development and the guarantees to de-risk such investment. On 21 July 2020, the European Council rejected the draft amending budget that would have provided increased EFSD funding for the current year.

Briefing EN

CAP strategic plans

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 14-10-2020

Autor MCELDOWNEY James

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

Palabra clave agricultura biológica | agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | explotación agrícola de la tierra | mercado agrícola de la UE | organización común de mercado | política agraria | política de estructuración agraria | política económica | producción y estructuras agrarias | reforma de la PAC | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission adopted three legislative proposals on the future of the common agricultural policy (CAP) on 1 June 2018. One of the three proposals includes a regulation on CAP strategic plans. While the CAP retains its two-pillar structure, (Pillar I, agricultural income and market support, Pillar II rural development), interventions under both will be combined in one strategic plan for all CAP expenditure. Each Member State will be required to develop a strategic plan, setting out their proposed interventions. The CAP proposals package is scheduled for debate and vote during the October II plenary session.

De un vistazo EN

Commitments made at the hearing of Valdis Dombrovskis Commissioner for Trade

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-10-2020

Autor DAMEN Mario | IGLER WOLFGANG

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | China | comisario europeo | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | papel internacional de la UE | Parlamento Europeo | países del Mercosur | política comercial | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | sesión pública | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The Commission Executive Vice-President/Commissioner-designate, Valdis Dombrovskis, appeared before the European Parliament on 02 October 2020 to answer questions put by MEPs from the Committee on International Trade, in association with the Committees on Foreign Affairs, on Economic and Monetary Affairs, on Development and on Budgets. During the hearing, he made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to his portfolio as Trade Commissioner, as described in the mission letter sent to him by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including:
- A level playing field for all;
- Strengthening Europe's global leadership;
- Trade for sustainable development and climate action

Briefing EN

Investigación para la Comisión CULT – Hacia una educación europea: perspectivas críticas sobre los desafíos futuros

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-10-2020

Autor externo Régis MALET

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación

Palabra clave adquisición de conocimientos | cambio tecnológico | capacidades no cognitivas | CIENCIA | cooperación en materia de educación | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | educación | educación permanente | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enseñanza | enseñanza a distancia | formación del profesorado | humanidades | movilidad escolar | organización de la enseñanza | personal docente | política de cooperación | política económica | política educativa | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sistema de enseñanza | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen Sobre la base del acervo de competencias fundamentales que constituyen la esencia de las políticas educativas en Europa, incluidos los conocimientos, los valores, las actitudes y las capacidades, el informe está en consonancia, en su estado de desarrollo actual y sus potencialidades, con la aspiración declarada de Europa de promover sociedades inclusivas y abiertas, mediante la educación y la formación permanente.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT

Estrategia forestal europea: el camino a seguir

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 30-09-2020

Autor AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | legislación forestal | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | monte | monte | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política europea forestal | protección del bosque | silvicultura sostenible | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Los bosques y otras superficies arboladas cubren casi la mitad de la superficie terrestre de la Unión. Desempeñan un papel fundamental ya que pueden mitigar los efectos del cambio climático, prestar muchos servicios ecosistémicos, contribuir al desarrollo de la bioeconomía circular y dar empleo a unos 2,6 millones de personas, en especial en zonas rurales. Se espera que el Parlamento Europeo, vote en su sesión plenaria de Octubre I, un informe de propia iniciativa en el que se hace hincapié en la necesidad de una estrategia forestal de la Unión ambiciosa después de 2020, en consonancia con el Pacto Verde Europeo y la estrategia sobre biodiversidad para 2030, y coordinada con la estrategia «de la granja a la mesa».

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Sustainable and smart transport in Europe

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-09-2020

Autor SOONE Jaan

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Transporte

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRANSPORTES

Resumen Innovation will be critical for economic recovery – and the transport sector offers many opportunities for innovation to help drive the post-pandemic economy forward. The European recovery plan, centred around the Green Deal, places great emphasis on the growth potential of transforming the economy to a greener model and taking advantage of technological advancements and digitalisation to bolster European industrial competitiveness. The strategy for sustainable and smart mobility to be tabled at the end of 2020, as part of the Green Deal initiatives, will play a significant role in defining the way ahead, as well as in addressing pandemic-related concerns, in the field of mobility. Key priorities will include developing sustainable urban mobility, harnessing technological development and digitalisation, addressing transport emissions, ensuring resilience of the transport sector and ensuring movement of goods and connectivity. To feed into these discussions, this paper will survey the challenges presented by the pandemic for urban mobility, and the potential of new technologies and digitalisation to provide solutions as well as to support the 'greening' of transport. It will review the continued challenges of sustainability in the transport sector and trends in decarbonisation with the help of fuel and vehicle innovations. It will also outline EU actions to date in these areas and provide some suggestions for potential future action, including areas to consider for measures to boost the resilience of the transport sector.

Briefing EN

What if fashion were good for the planet?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-09-2020

Autor VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave consumo | consumo | contaminación industrial | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | elaboración de políticas | impacto ambiental | INDUSTRIA | industria de la confección | industria del cuero e industria textil | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Fashion is the second most polluting industry in the world, coming just after oil. Clothing manufacture and consumption have a huge negative impact on both the environment and people. Sustainability is not only about the environment, but is also an economic and social indicator, and the clothing industry is a good example illustrating their interconnections. Are technological innovations alone enough to 'tailor' a green and fair future for fashion?

De un vistazo EN

Multimedia What if fashion were good for the planet?

What if fashion were good for the planet?

The role of fiscal rules in relation with the green economy

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 03-09-2020

Autor externo Carlo Cottarelli

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | balanza deficitaria | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deuda pública | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | financiación e inversión | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | inversión pública | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pacto de estabilidad | política del medio ambiente | política económica | programa de estabilidad | reducción de las emisiones de gas | relaciones monetarias | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper discusses the analytical basis for facilitating green public investment under the Stability and Growth Pact fiscal rules. It concludes that additional public debt created by deficit-financed green public investment is likely to increase fiscal sustainability risks. However, such additional risks could be justified to avoid the economic damages (which would also have long run consequences for public finances) arising in the absence of sufficient green public investment. Tre trade off could be improved if green public investment were financed through EU debt.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The role of fiscal rules in relation with the green economy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 31-08-2020

Autor externo Atanas Pekanov, Margit Schratzenstaller

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | Estado miembro UE | financiación e inversión | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | inversión pública | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política fiscal

Resumen This study argues that to achieve the necessary green transition in the EU, additional public investment by Member States will need to be mobilised throughout the next decade. In light of the macroeconomic environment of very low interest rates, this calls for a reform of the EU fiscal framework. The paper discusses three approaches for a reform of the fiscal rules to better reflect the need for higher (debt-financed) green public investment: (1) an exemption clause for green public investment; (2) the implementation of a green golden rule; (3) a country-specific benchmark share of government expenditures dedicated to green public investment recommended by the European Commission.

Estudio 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

Sustainable finance – EU taxonomy: A framework to facilitate sustainable investment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-07-2020

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | financiación e inversión | instrumento económico medioambiental | inversión | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado financiero | política del medio ambiente | política económica

Resumen In March 2018, the European Commission presented an action plan on sustainable finance, in order to facilitate investments in sustainable projects and assets across the EU. In May 2018, the Commission put forward a package of three proposals, including measures to create a sustainable taxonomy for the EU; provide clarity on how environmental, social and governance factors can be taken into account for investment decisions; and establish low-carbon benchmarks. The first proposal focuses on establishing a common language for sustainable finance (e.g. a unified EU classification system, or taxonomy) through a framework of uniform criteria, as a way to determine whether a given economic activity is environmentally sustainable. On 11 March 2019, the ECON-ENVI joint committee adopted a report on the Commission proposal, calling for a number of changes. On 28 March 2019, the Parliament adopted its position at first reading. After interinstitutional negotiations, on 17 June 2020, the Parliament adopted the compromise text at second reading. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 22 June, and applies as of 12 July although certain provisions apply only as of January 2022 or January 2023. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Textile workers in developing countries and the European fashion industry: Towards sustainability?

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-07-2020

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | globalización | importación (UE) | INDUSTRIA | industria de la confección | industria del cuero e industria textil | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen As fashion becomes increasingly globalised, garment and footwear production has shifted to low-wage, mostly Asian countries. Thanks to lower manufacturing costs, clothes have become increasingly affordable for European consumers. For developing countries, fashion exports create jobs and growth, helping to bring poverty rates down. While there are benefits on both sides, the fashion industry highlights inequalities between the global North and South. With almost unlimited flexibility between countries and factories, European and North American brands and retailers can dictate conditions to developing-country manufacturers, forcing them to cut costs in order to compete. The ultimate victims are factory workers, toiling long hours in harsh and sometimes dangerous conditions, for wages that barely enable subsistence. In many countries, restrictions on trade unions make it harder for workers to assert their rights. With employers reluctant or financially unable to invest in safety, many have died in industrial accidents, such as the Rana Plaza building collapse in Bangladesh, which claimed over 1 000 lives. Decent work has become a priority for the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and other international organisations. The EU supports decent work, for example through its international trade agreements. European consumers and companies are also increasingly interested in sustainable fashion. After the Rana Plaza disaster, over 200 mostly European companies joined the Bangladesh Accord, which has helped to eliminate some of the worst safety hazards. While these are positive developments, a lot more still needs to be done.

Briefing EN

A Balanced Arctic Policy for the EU

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 20-07-2020

Autor externo Dr. Petra Dolata, University of Calgary

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave cambio climático | Consejo Ártico | cooperación internacional | defensa | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho territorial | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política de cooperación | política de defensa | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | Ártico

Resumen The EU is currently working towards updating its Arctic policy. It needs to respond to two major changes that affect the region and pose challenges to the role of the EU in the Arctic; accelerated climate change and increased geoeconomic and geopolitical competition. The EU finds itself in a rather unique position. As a supranational institution with competences in parts of the Arctic, and with Member States having territories in the region, as well as institutionalised linkages with Arctic countries Iceland and Norway — with whom the EU shares the European Economic Area (EEA) — it needs to balance sectoral policies, priority areas and addressing different Arctics. The EU should therefore create 'more EU in the Arctic' by broadening the scope of its existing Arctic policy, as well as incorporating 'more Arctic in the EU' by stipulating that the Arctic becomes a cross-cutting consideration in other relevant EU policies. In addition, the EU will need to address hard and soft security issues within existing functional, regional and global frameworks and continue engaging in dialogue and confidence-building measures with Russia. Finally, a revised EU Arctic policy needs to be proactive and ambitious, based on existing strengths and expertise within the EU. At the same time, in an Arctic that witnesses the return of geopolitics, the 'civilian power' EU will encounter challenges assuming its role in the region. How it narrates its future position in the Arctic will play a tangible role in negotiating this position politically.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Renewal of the Leipzig Charter

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 17-07-2020

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los necesitados | cambio climático | condición de vida | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política regional | protección social | región y política regional | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización

Resumen Adopted during the 2007 German Presidency of the Council of the EU, the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities helped establish the concept of integrated urban development at EU level and has been influential in the development of subsequent EU initiatives such as the Urban Agenda. It is currently being updated to take account of this new urban framework and the emerging challenges facing cities, with the new Leipzig Charter due to be adopted at the end of the current German Presidency, in December 2020.

De un vistazo EN

Decoupling economic growth from environmental harm

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-07-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Energía | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave cambio climático | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | situación económica

Resumen Decoupling economic growth from the depletion of planetary resources is a major challenge. An effective strategy will span several domains. Trends to watch include the development of negative emissions technologies, advances in the storage of renewable energy, the circular economy, and reforestation - among many others.

De un vistazo 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 | Politica 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

A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Development, Humanitarian Aid and Climate Change

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-06-2020

Autor externo Ondřej HORKÝ-HLUCHÁŇ

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Coronavirus | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda humanitaria | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política europea de vecindad | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | Unión Africana | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The new EU Strategy for Africa attempts to reflect the continent's growing relevance within a partnership rather than through a donor-recipient framework. However, this leads to a prioritisation of the formal, productive and technology sectors as well as climate mitigation at the expense of agriculture, informal sector, human development and climate adaptation. With such skewed priorities, this Strategy is ill-adapted for the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath. Institutionally, political will is needed to ensure that the continent-to-continent approach is not hampered by parallel, contradictory and fragmenting forces within the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) governance frameworks. Financially, mutual accountability must be strengthened by joint funding of joint actions. An inclusive institutional mechanism is also needed to promote political and civil society participation as well as policy coherence for sustainable development beyond migration and climate. More generally, the Strategy advances a government-to-government type of partnership at the expense of a more people-centred approach that is more in line with the 'principled pragmatism' of the EU.

Briefing EN

A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-06-2020

Autor externo Morten BØÅS, Ondřej HORKÝ-HLUCHÁŇ,Ainhoa MARIN-EGOSCOZABAL

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda humanitaria | cambio climático | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | gobernanza | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | migración | movimientos migratorios | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | África | África

Resumen The new EU-Africa Strategy presented by the Commission on 9 March puts a reinforced emphasis on the creation of a real partnership with a continent whose relevance for Europe is growing by the day. The three briefings focus on different aspects of this new partnership, the first one dealing with the implications for the political dialogue with a focus on (good) governance and the even bigger challenge of security and migration. The second briefing has a look at more 'traditional' aspects of this relationship, development and humanitarian aid, complemented with the rising challenge of climate change. The new approach is also illustrated by the emphasis put on the promotion of bilateral trade and investment relations, the topic of the third briefing. All these briefings also try to incorporate first elements on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the bilateral relationship.

Briefing EN

A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Trade and Investments

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-06-2020

Autor externo Ainhoa MARIN-EGOSCOZABAL

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Coronavirus

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | CIENCIA | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geopolítica | humanidades | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión directa | inversión en el extranjero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política arancelaria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | relación comercial | Unión Africana | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona de libre comercio | África | África

Resumen The new European Commission (EC) is putting EU-African relations to the fore. A Joint Communication of the EC towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa stresses the African Continent's strategic importance and the EU's need to strengthen its partnership with (and not for) Africa. Proposals in the Joint Communication maintain promotion of sustainable investments with Africa on top of the EU's agenda. Partnership with Africa to attract investors and boost regional as well as continental integration are specific actions aimed to attain sustainable growth and jobs in African countries. This emphasis is not new, being in line with a geopolitically oriented Commission and the European Union's (EU) trend of shifting from a Donor-recipient model to a relationship based on mutual cooperation, pursuing common interests and mutual benefits. As the COVID-19 pandemic takes hold in Africa during 2020, it is becoming more urgent that EU and African relations post COVID-19 be tailored to a new scenario and show tangible action using partnership rhetoric.

Briefing EN

'Farm to Fork' strategy: Striving for healthy and sustainable food

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 17-06-2020

Autor ROSSI Rachele

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | política agraria | política económica | producto alimenticio | productos alimenticios | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO

Resumen Launched on 20 May 2020, the 'Farm to Fork' strategy put forward the EU's ambition for making its food system a model of sustainability at all stages of the food value chain. Ahead of the desired engagement of institutions, stakeholders and citizens in a broad debate, the strategy is already high on the agri-food community's agenda.

De un vistazo EN

Trade and biodiversity

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 05-06-2020

Autor externo Cecilia BELLORA (CEPII, France), Jean-Christophe BUREAU (AgroParisTech, France), Basak BAYRAMOGLU (INRAE, France), Estelle GOZLAN (INRAE, France), Sébastien JEAN (CEPII and INRAE, Paris)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo preferencial | biodiversidad | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política comercial | política comercial | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen International trade has a direct impact on EU biodiversity, imported invasive species and pathogens, being an example. Trade also impacts global biodiversity, for instance through the 'virtual' water, land, and deforestation contained in EU imports. Economic theory shows that trade with countries that fail to protect a renewable resource can be detrimental for all. Protecting global biodiversity calls for a variety of instruments, at the EU border as well as in the provisions of preferential agreements. The EU already includes biodiversity-related non-trade provisions in trade agreements, but these provisions are not legally binding and hardly effective. This is partly explained by the complexity of the issues posed by biodiversity: since there is no simple synthetic indicator, policy instruments are difficult to enforce. However, an effort to specify measurable and verifiable commitments is needed; more binding mechanisms, along with transparent and automatic sanctions in case of non-compliance should be considered.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The EU 2030 Biodiversity Strategy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor NEGRE François

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

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Following the presentation of the Communication on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 - Bringing nature back into our lives (COM (2020) 380 of 20 May 2020), this briefing note (1) provides background elements on the EU Biodiversity policy, (2) presents the key features of its new strategy and (3) analyses its potential effects on the CAP and the upcoming national strategic plans.

Briefing EN

Setting New Priorities for the ECB's Mandate

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Emmanuelle FAURE and Paul HUBERT

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Central Europeo | cambio climático | competencia institucional (UE) | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empleo | estabilidad de precios | estabilidad financiera | fiscalidad | inflación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pleno empleo | política económica | política fiscal | política monetaria | precios | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Beyond price stability, the EU Treaties assign to the ECB a range of secondary objectives. We investigate the linkages between price stability and these objectives to assess whether they are independent, complementary or substitutable, which is important to refine the definition of the mandate. Keeping the current mandate would not provide leeway for the ECB to reach other objectives. We propose to broaden the mandate to include employment and financial stability. Enhanced coordination should contribute to fulfilling the objectives.
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The Dimensions of Responsibility: Perspectives on the ECB's Monetary Policy Mandate

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Joseph E. GAGNON, Jacob F. KIRKEGAARD, David W. WILCOX, Christopher G. COLLINS

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Central Europeo | cambio climático | competencia institucional (UE) | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empleo | estabilidad de precios | estabilidad financiera | inflación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | pleno empleo | política económica | política monetaria | precios | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen A strong theoretical and empirical case exists for a dual monetary policy mandate. Central banks should aim to stabilise both prices (or inflation) and output (or employment). Other objectives, such as financial stability, reversing climate change, and reducing inequality are at best secondary objectives for which better policy tools are available.
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The ECB Mandate: Perspectives on Sustainability and Solidarity

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Rosa Maria LASTRA, Kern ALEXANDER

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Banco Central Europeo | competencia institucional (UE) | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estabilidad de precios | estabilidad financiera | inspección bancaria | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | libre circulación de capitales | política económica | política monetaria única | precios | recesión económica | sanidad | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This report analyses the ECB mandate in light of its primary objective of price stability along with its secondary objective to support the general economic policies in the Union (Article 127 TFEU), which include employment, growth, climate change, and the quality of the environment, bearing in mind the broader goals of sustainability and solidarity (Article 3 TEU). The pursuit of financial stability directly interacts with the price stability mandate.
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Sustainable Consumption and Consumer Protection Legislation

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Bert KEIRSBILCK, KU Leuven
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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 consumo | consumo | desarrollo sostenible | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política económica

Resumen This paper analyses the contribution, or lack of contribution of, the current EU Consumer Protection Legislation to a sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. In addition, it gives an overview of the most relevant best practices at national and international level and provides recommendations on the future development and possible reforms of European consumer protection legislation in order to contribute to a more sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products.
This document was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

De un vistazo EN

Coronavirus and the cost of non-Europe: An analysis of the economic benefits of common European action

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 11-05-2020

Autor EVAS Tatjana | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | LOMBA NIOMBO | NAVARRA Cecilia | PANELLA Lauro | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Autor externo Muller, Klaus

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional | Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Politica social | Política de investigación | Salud pública | Transporte | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | cooperación internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | integración económica | integración europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producto interior bruto | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This EPRS paper focuses on the economic benefits of common action at European level and the risk involved if the current coronavirus crisis and its aftermath were to stall or reverse the process of European integration. It attempts to quantify the losses from: (i) any gradual dismantling of the EU project - where cautious estimates suggest that erosion of the EU single market alone would cost the European economy between 3.0 and 8.7 per cent of its collective GDP (this would be existing 'European added value' permanently lost); and (ii) a parallel failure to take advantage of the unexploited potential of collective public goods that have yet be achieved (this would be future GDP growth foregone). The latter 'cost of non-Europe' in 50 policy areas was identified by EPRS in 2019 as around 14 per cent of EU GDP by the end of a ten-year running-in period.

Análisis en profundidad EN

European Green Deal Investment Plan: Main elements and possible impact of the coronavirus pandemic

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-04-2020

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Ámbito político Coronavirus | Medio ambiente | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | financiación e inversión | inversión de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The von der Leyen Commission launched the European Green Deal as the new growth strategy of the European Union (EU), with a view to promoting the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050. Confirming the importance of financial resources for such a major objective, its investment pillar was the first initiative of the strategy to be presented. The European Green Deal Investment Plan, also known as the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, aims to contribute to financing a sustainable transition, while supporting the regions and communities most exposed to its impact. By combining legislative and non-legislative initiatives, the plan addresses three aspects: 1) mobilising funding worth at least €1 trillion from the EU budget and other public and private sources over the next decade; 2) putting sustainability at the heart of investment decisions across all sectors; and 3) providing support to public administrations and project promoters to create a robust pipeline of sustainable projects. The debate on the investment plan is interlinked with the ongoing negotiations on the EU's 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), which requires the European Parliament's consent and unanimity in the Council. Parliament, which is traditionally a strong advocate of climate and environmental objectives, has called for an ambitious MFF, with resources commensurate with the goal of facilitating a just transition to a carbon-neutral economy. Commentators have identified both positive elements and possible weaknesses in the Commission's plan, arguing that it is a step in the right direction but would provide only part of the resources needed to meet the current climate targets for 2030. The impact of the pandemic has raised concerns that decarbonisation strategies could be derailed. However, analysts and stakeholders generally agree on their continued relevance, arguing that green investments from public and private sources must play a central role in any economic recovery plan.

Briefing EN

Multimedia European Green Deal Investment Plan: Main elements and possible impact of the coronavirus pandemic

Promoting product longevity

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-03-2020

Autor externo J. Scott MARCUS et al.

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

Palabra clave comercialización | consumo | desarrollo sostenible | diseño ecológico | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | etiqueta ecológica | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma de seguridad | norma medioambiental | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | seguridad del producto | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen Product longevity can play a useful role in achieving the Paris Agreement goals – material efficiency is an important contributor to energy efficiency and is also important in its own right. The product safety and compliance instruments available at European level can contribute to these efforts, if wisely applied.

Estudio EN

Social Sustainability – Concepts and Benchmarks

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-03-2020

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Ámbito político Empleo | Politica social

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study looks at definitions and ways to measure and benchmark social sustainability and explores how the concept can be integrated into EU policy-making processes, giving concrete examples of how it is already used in policies and projects at national, regional and local level. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee (EMPL).

Estudio EN

Sustainable Consumption and Consumer Protection Legislation

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 16-03-2020

Autor externo Bert KEIRSBILCK, KU Leuven ; Evelyne TERRYN, KU Leuven ; Anaïs MICHEL, KU Leuven and Ivano ALOGNA, BIICL

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 comercialización | consumo | Derecho de los consumidores | desarrollo sostenible | despilfarro | diseño ecológico | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | etiqueta ecológica | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | sociedad de consumo | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This paper analyses the contribution, or lack of contribution of, the current EU Consumer Protection Legislation to a sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. In addition, it gives an overview of the most relevant best practices at national and international level and provides recommendations on the future development and possible reforms of European consumer protection legislation in order to contribute to a more sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products.
This document was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Análisis en profundidad EN

European Semester 2020 – Employment aspects

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-03-2020

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Empleo

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Comisión PE | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empleo | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Social Europeo | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política de empleo de la UE | política económica | política social europea | Semestre Europeo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The European Semester sets a timetable and framework for EU countries to discuss economic policy coordination. The European Parliament Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) adopted its report on the employment and social aspects in the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Survey on 20 February 2020. Parliament is expected to discuss an own initiative resolution at the March I plenary part-session.

De un vistazo EN

The blue economy: Overview and EU policy framework

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-01-2020

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios | PAPE Marketa | SCHOLAERT FREDERIK | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía marítima | ecosistema marino | industria pesquera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | pesca | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política marítima integrada | protección del medio ambiente | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | turismo marítimo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The blue economy encompasses all economic activities relating to oceans and seas. It employs over 4 million people in the EU and its landscape is evolving rapidly. Some traditional sectors are in decline while other sectors, both established and emerging, are showing strong potential for growth and innovation. This paper focuses on the EU policy framework and the various EU initiatives and actions linked to the blue economy. It provides an overview of the cross-cutting 'key enablers' and a sector by sector analysis. The international dimension or the position of the European Parliament is highlighted where relevant.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

Sustainable finance and benchmarks: Low-carbon benchmarks and positive-carbon-impact benchmarks

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-01-2020

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | evaluación comparativa de resultados | financiación e inversión | gas con efecto invernadero | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen In May 2018, the European Commission presented a package of measures on the financing of sustainable growth. The package includes three proposals aimed at establishing an EU taxonomy on sustainable economic activities, improving disclosure requirements and creating a new category of financial benchmarks to help investors measure the carbon footprint of their investments. Financial benchmarks have an important impact on investment flows. Many investors rely on them for creating investment products, measuring their performance and devising asset allocation strategies. The Commission proposes to create a new category of benchmarks comprising low-carbon and positive-carbon-impact benchmarks, by amending the Benchmark Regulation. As the regulation is directly applicable, amending it would restrict the possibility of divergent measures being taken by the competent authorities at national level. Parliament voted in plenary on 26 March 2019 to approve the compromise text agreed in trilogue negotiations. Following approval of a corrigendum by Parliament in October, the Council adopted the text on 8 November 2019. The final act was signed on 27 November 2019, published in the Official Journal on 9 December and entered into force the following day. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Sustainable finance and disclosures: Bringing clarity to investors

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-01-2020

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación de datos | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación e inversión | gestión administrativa | gobernanza | información al consumidor | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política social europea | propuesta (UE) | sociedad de inversión | toma de decisiones | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen On 24 May 2018, the Commission published three proposals for regulations reflecting the EU's efforts to connect finance with its own sustainable development agenda. The proposals include measures to: create an EU sustainable finance taxonomy; make disclosures relating to sustainable investments and sustainability risks clearer; and establish low-carbon benchmarks. In particular, the proposal for a regulation on disclosures aims to integrate environmental, social and governance considerations into the decision-making process of investors and asset managers. It also aims to increase the transparency duties of financial intermediaries towards final-investors, with regard to sustainability risks and sustainable investment targets. This should reduce investors' research costs as regards sustainable investments and enable easier comparison between sustainable financial products in the EU. Following agreement with the Council in trilogue, Parliament voted to adopt the agreed text at first reading on 18 April 2019. Because of the tight timeline for finalisation before the end of the parliamentary term, linguistic corrections to the voted text were needed. Under the corrigendum procedure, the ECON committee and subsequently the plenary endorsed the corrected text in October 2019, allowing the Council to adopt it at first reading. Signed on 27 November, the regulation entered into force on 29 December, and will become applicable as of March 2021. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Understanding the Sustainable Development Goals

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-12-2019

Autor LATEK Marta | PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica

Resumen In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be attained by 2030, as a follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) and the Rio+20 Summit (2012). Unlike their predecessors, the SDGs commit both developed and developing countries, and embrace the economic, environmental and social aspects of development. The SDGs and the broader 2030 Agenda for sustainable development of which they form the core, are based on the findings that human activities have triggered dramatic changes in the conditions on Earth (climate change and biodiversity loss), which in turn have contributed to the deterioration of human well being. To reverse the trend, there is an urgent need to simultaneously address the multiple causes and consequences of environmental depletion and social inequalities, by developing synergies and managing trade-offs between the SDGs. Challenges in pursuing the SDGs include the fact that countries do not necessarily have an equal start and, even more importantly, that regardless of their stage of development, they can no longer afford to apply the current development model, where production and consumption happen at the expense of natural resources. According to many observers, such a model creates unsolvable tensions between SDGs, notably between the safeguarding of natural resources and the aspirations for improved well-being. The structural transformation that would bring about the desired change requires a joint effort by the international community, but equally so by natural and public or private legal persons, to urgently speed up the process. The European Union has been a leader in drafting and implementing the SDGs; however, the European Parliament considers the EU could go further in devising a common SDG strategy. This briefing updates an EPRS 'At a glance' note published in November 2017, PE 608.819.

Briefing EN

El Pacto Verde Europeo

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-12-2019

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | biodiversidad | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | economía verde | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El Pacto Verde Europeo es un programa esbozado en las orientaciones políticas de la presidenta entrante de la Comisión, Ursula von der Leyen. Aspira a hacer de Europa el primer continente neutro en términos climáticos para 2050, impulsando a la vez la competitividad de la industria europea y garantizando una transición justa para las regiones y los trabajadores afectados. Preservar el medio ambiente natural europeo y la biodiversidad, una estrategia «De la granja a la mesa» para la alimentación sostenible, y un nuevo plan de acción para la economía circular son otros elementos clave. El vicepresidente ejecutivo Frans Timmermans se encargará de dirigir y coordinar los trabajos sobre el Pacto Verde Europeo. Está anunciada para el 11 de diciembre una comunicación de la Comisión al respecto, con vistas a la reunión del Consejo Europeo que se iniciará al día siguiente. El Parlamento Europeo ha programado un debate sobre el Pacto Verde Europeo para el Pleno extraordinario del 11 de diciembre de 2019.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

EU industrial policy at the crossroads: Current state of affairs, challenges and way forward

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 02-12-2019

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin | ZACHARIADIS IOANNIS AGAMEMNON

Ámbito político Industria | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis de políticas | análisis económico | análisis económico | construcción europea | crecimiento económico | desarrollo industrial | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nueva tecnología | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política industrial de la UE | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Industry plays a pivotal role in the EU's economy and growth model. Today, however, it stands at the crossroads, heavily affected by new disruptive forces, ranging from the rise of new technologies to shifts in global economic power and evolving geopolitical circumstances. Addressing these challenges raises a number of critical dilemmas, such as the need to pursue openness of markets and trade while protecting industry from unfair competition, or the need to promote greener and more sustainable industry while maintaining its global competitiveness. It also prompts a reconsideration of the EU's strategic positioning from a defensive to an offensive policy stance. These developments have triggered a lively debate on the need for a renewed, more assertive, comprehensive and coordinated industrial policy at EU level. This paper reviews the current state of affairs and key challenges facing the EU and provides an analysis of the main policy options going forward.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

Commitments made at the hearing of Phil HOGAN, Commissioner-designate - Trade

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-11-2019

Autor DAMEN Mario | IGLER WOLFGANG

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | China | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comisario europeo | competencia | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión directa | inversión extranjera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | Parlamento | Parlamento Europeo | política económica | política internacional | pregunta oral | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | restricción de la competencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The Commissioner-designate, Phil Hogan, appeared before the European Parliament on 30 September 2019 to answer questions from MEPs in the Committee on International Trade (INTA). During the hearing, he made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to his portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to him by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including:
- A level playing field for all;
- Strengthening Europe's global leadership;
- Trade for sustainable development and climate action; and
- Making trade more transparent.

Briefing EN

Commitments made at the hearing of Valdis DOMBROVSKIS, Executive Vice-President-designate - An Economy that Works for People

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-11-2019

Autor DESLANDES JEROME JEAN PHILIPPE | KENNEDY AOIFE | PARENTI RADOSTINA

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Empleo | Fiscalidad | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comisario europeo | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía digital | economía monetaria | economía verde | estabilidad financiera | estructura económica | gobernanza económica (UE) | igualdad de trato | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | interpelación parlamentaria | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pacto de estabilidad | Parlamento | política del medio ambiente | política económica | servicios financieros | sesión pública | trabajos parlamentarios | unión de los mercados de capitales | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The commissioner-designate, Valdis Dombrovskis, appeared before the European Parliament on 08 October 2019 to answer questions from MEPs in the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs. During the hearing, he made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document.

Briefing EN

EU support for fighting global poverty: Implementing UN SDG 1 – 'Ending poverty'

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-11-2019

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los necesitados | contabilidad nacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ingreso mínimo de subsistencia | mercado laboral | pobreza | política económica | protección social | trabajador pobre | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | vida social

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

Briefing EN

Multimedia EU support for fighting global poverty

The Mekong River: geopolitics over development, hydropower and the environment

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-11-2019

Autor SOUTULLO SANCHEZ Jorge

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Medio ambiente | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | cambio climático | curso de agua | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de aguas | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección de las aguas | Sudeste Asiático

Resumen The Mekong River is a vital source of livelihoods and economic activity in continental South-East Asia and extends from the Tibetan Plateau to the South China Sea. Its length is 4 800 km. More than half circulates in China, but its channel runs through Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam.
The Mekong has the world's largest inland freshwater fishery industry, vital to the region's food security, representing around USD 3 000 million per year. Its unique and rich biological habitat provides diverse livelihoods as well as four fifths of the animal protein for more than 60 million people. At the level of biodiversity, the importance of this river for global nature is vital.
The Mekong region is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and to the degradation of ecosystems. The uncontrolled growth of the population both in China and in Southeast Asia is exerting unsustainable pressure on the Mekong in terms of a massive exploitation of all kinds of resources linked to the River: water, food, wood, energy, especially recent infrastructure and hydropower development, together with deforestation, illegal wildlife trade and habitat fragmentation. Water scarcity leads to reduced agricultural productivity, unemployment and poverty
Four countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam) formed an intergovernmental agency in 1950, The Mekong River Commission (MRC), to defend the sustainable development of the Mekong River and to plan its future. The absence of China and Myanmar mitigates and erodes the effective dialogue of the MRC on the management of the River. The lack of implementing mechanisms denatures the organization itself..

Estudio EN

Children's rights and the UN SDGs: A priority for EU external action

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-11-2019

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia exterior (UE) | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos del niño | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | niño | política económica | protección de la infancia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for sustainable development includes a strong commitment by all states to respect human rights, in line with international law and other relevant international documents, in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This covers the rights of the child as enshrined mainly in the UN Covenant on the Rights of the Child and other relevant human rights treaties. No action to implement the SDGs can be detrimental to the rights of the child. More than a normative framework guiding the implementation of the SDGs, the rights of the child are a fundamental enabling factor for sustainable development and vice versa. Healthy, well-nourished, well-educated children, who are protected from violence and abuse, are the best guarantee of long-term sustainable development. On the other hand, the rights of the child can only be realised in an appropriate environment – peaceful, prosperous, protective of the child and fostering human development. Thus, there is a natural convergence between the SDGs and specific children's rights. The SDGs, through the comprehensive and regular monitoring they put in place, provide an opportunity for an assessment of the state of the most fundamental rights of the child, as enshrined in the Covenant. Most recent data actually warn that many relevant SDGs may not be achieved by 2030. While progress has been steady in certain areas, particularly on health-related issues, in others, progress has been less conclusive. The EU prioritises children's rights and relevant SDGs in its external action. It aims at mainstreaming human rights including children's rights in its development assistance to connect the normative and developmental dimensions. The European Parliament has repeatedly defended the need to protect and promote children's rights through EU external action, and has asked the Commission to propose a strategy and action plan in this sense.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Children's rights and the UN SDGs

FEMM-DEVE ad hoc Delegation to Nairobi - 12-14 November 2019

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-11-2019

Autor SCHONARD Martina

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Conferencia internacional | demografía y población | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | igualdad de género | Kenia | política demográfica | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | salud reproductiva | sanidad | África

Resumen This year marks the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, where 179 governments adopted a landmark Programme of Action which set out to empower women and girls for their sake, and for the benefit of their families, communities and nations. It also marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). A At the ICPD, diverse views on human rights, population, sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and sustainable development merged into a global consensus that placed individual dignity and human rights, including the right to plan one's family, at the heart of development.
A quarter of a century later, some progress has been achieved. There has been a 25 per cent increase in global contraceptive prevalence rate around the world. Adolescent births have declined, and the global maternal mortality ratio has fallen. But progress has been slow and uneven. Hundreds of millions of women around the world are still not using modern contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and global targets on reducing maternal deaths have not been met. For a more comprenhesive account of the progress made and the remaining challenges ahead, please consult the report Unfinished business - the pursuit of rights and choices for all.

Briefing EN

EU trade policy: Frequently asked questions

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-10-2019

Autor TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | comercio internacional | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | obstáculo no arancelario | política arancelaria | política arancelaria | política comercial | política comercial | política comercial común | política de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producto originario | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper seeks to serve as a key resource for policy-makers who need to understand complex issues related to international trade quickly. It also outlines the key academic debates and issues, and provides references to further resources that could offer useful support to the work of policy-makers in the European Parliament. It seeks to provide immediate answers to the most commonly asked questions related to EU trade policy: from the evolution and scope of EU common commercial policy to the role of different EU institutions and the economics of trade. It includes explanations of key trade concepts. In addition, the paper covers the procedures for the conclusion of international trade agreements, types of trade relationship, and the specific characteristics of EU legal instruments in the area of trade. Lastly, it addresses the issues of trade and sustainable development, which have grown into a key area of concern for Parliament.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

EU Environment and Climate Change Policies - State of play, current and future challenges

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-10-2019

Autor externo Anke HEROLD, Vanessa COOK, Yifaat BARON, Martin CAMES, Sabine GORES, Jakob, GRAICHEN, Peter KASTEN, Georg MEHLHART, Anne SIEMONS, Cristina URRUTIA, Franziska WOLFF

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave comercio de derechos de emisión | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The 'study in focus' reviews the state of play of on-going EU environmental and climate legislation and pinpoints key challenges for the next five years. Challenges arise from the plans released by the president-elect, such as a new European Green Deal, the completion of work started in the previous term (e.g. the Regulation on a framework for sustainable finance and the completion of the multiannual finance framework), by reviews of legislation foreseen for the next term and the need for action where indicators show that current EU environment targets may not be achieved.

De un vistazo EN, FR

Implementing the Urban Agenda for the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-10-2019

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | política de la UE | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Our towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population, and most EU policies concern them, be it directly or indirectly. While the revised 2014-2020 cohesion policy framework introduced a number of new instruments intended to enhance the urban dimension of cohesion funding, a shared vision of urban development has gradually taken shape at inter-governmental level, accompanied by increasing calls to give city authorities and stakeholders a greater say in policy-making. To help guide these discussions, the European Commission launched a public consultation following its July 2014 communication on the urban dimension of EU policies. Its findings indicated broad support among city stakeholders for an Urban Agenda for the EU. The European Parliament also prepared an own-initiative report on the issue, as part of a process that would ultimately lead to the signing of the Pact of Amsterdam on 30 May 2016, a clear political commitment to deliver an Urban Agenda. With the pact providing for the creation of urban partnerships focusing on key urban themes, all partnerships are now in operation. A total of 12 partnerships have now drawn up action plans, allowing the partners involved to contribute to the design of future, or the revision of current, EU legislation. As many of these plans are currently at the implementation stage, this is leading to a series of concrete deliverables, helping to ensure that the Urban Agenda for the EU is making a real difference on the ground. Developments such as better coordination at the Commission on urban issues have further consolidated the Urban Agenda, yet challenges remain. In this context, the Commission's proposals for the cohesion framework post-2020, which include creating a European urban initiative to support the Urban Agenda, the imminent Commission assessment of Urban Agenda implementation and the planned renewal of the Leipzig Charter in 2020, all have the potential to strengthen the Urban Agenda. Successfully implementing the Urban Agenda, however, will ultimately depend on the partnerships' ability to deliver actions and on the extent to which they are taken up by the Commission, a process requiring full commitment from all partners involved.

Briefing EN

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Jutta Urpilainen - International Partnerships

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-09-2019

Autor LATEK Marta | PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | candidato | comisario europeo | Comisión PE | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | nombramiento (de miembros) | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | procedimiento de aprobación | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | procedimiento parlamentario | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | resumen | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing EN

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Elisa Ferreira - Cohesion and Reforms

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-09-2019

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave candidato | cohesión económica y social | comisario europeo | Comisión PE | construcción europea | convergencia económica | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | nombramiento (de miembros) | política económica | procedimiento de aprobación | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | procedimiento parlamentario | región y política regional | resumen | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing EN

EU Environment and Climate Change Policies: State of play, current and future challenges

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-09-2019

Autor externo Anke HEROLD, Vanessa COOK, Yifaat BARON, Martin CAMES, Sabine GORES, Jakob GRAICHEN, Peter KASTEN, Georg MEHLHART, Anne SIEMONS, Cristina URRUTIA, Franziska WOLFF

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | estrategia de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study reviews the state of play of on-going EU environmental and climate legislation and pinpoints key challenges for the next five years. Challenges arise from the plans released by the president-elect, such as a new European Green Deal, the completion of work started in the previous term (e.g. the Regulation on a framework for sustainable finance and the completion of the multiannual finance framework), by reviews of legislation foreseen for the next term and the need for action where indicators show that current EU environment targets may not be achieved.
This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety of the European Parliament.

Estudio EN

The UN Sustainable Development Goals Summit and the Climate Action Summit, New York, 23-25 September 2019

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-09-2019

Autor externo Elisabeth HEGE, David LEVAÏ (IDDRI)

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

Palabra clave cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen The United Nations (UN) High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 24-25 September 2019 is a one-and-a-halfday event that for the first time since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) takes place under the auspices of the UN General Assembly (GA). This special event, called the SDG Summit, will be a litmus test for the 2030 Agenda. Ending a four-year review cycle of all 17 SDGs, the Summit will enable a first assessment of the progress achieved so far and the challenges ahead. So far, there has been a lack of political leadership and guidance at the international level.

Briefing EN

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Human Rights

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-06-2019

Autor PRPIC Martina | SHREEVES Rosamund | ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | igualdad de género | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mantenimiento de la paz | marco político | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In the 70 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – the first international document to set common standards of achievement for all states – the pivotal role and moral, legal and political significance of human rights in the international arena have become indisputable. However, despite considerable progress in many areas on recognition, codification and implementation, human rights have also come under increased attack. Whether in theatres of war or in the political arena, human rights are now often rejected on ideological grounds. The EU itself has not been spared by the current backlash. In its Member States, a populist wave has empowered some political forces that increasingly question the significance of core human rights, such as the right to freedom of expression. In these troubled times for human rights, opinion polls show that European citizens perceive human rights as one of the most important values for them personally and one of the values that best represent the EU itself. Having emerged from World War II and its atrocities, European countries were determined to secure lasting peace, and the Union they created is founded on respect for democracy, the rule of law and human rights, which guide and shape its legislation and policies. Within the EU, recent action has included new legislation on data protection and access to justice, the European Pillar of Social Rights, and initiatives to combat inequality, discrimination and hate speech. There is also an acknowledgement that more needs to be done to complete the legal framework to combat discrimination and strengthen internal mechanisms for upholding the rule of law. Human rights are additionally a general objective of EU external action. The EU is deeply committed to promoting human rights, as enshrined in international treaties, in its relations with third countries and with other multilateral regional and global institutions. During Parliament's last mandate, the EU consistently applied and deepened a range of policy approaches that strengthen its role and image as a normative power that inspires others through its example. Maintaining and consolidating this policy remains vital for preserving the EU's image and credibility as a normative power based on values, and one that has the capacity to act at a time when the principle of multilateralism is increasingly questioned. 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: Human Rights

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Environmental protection

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-06-2019

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier | HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad del aire | cambio climático | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | estadística | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión de residuos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | propuesta (UE) | reparto de la financiación de la UE | salud pública | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Through its environmental policy, the European Union (EU) has been improving Europeans' well-being since 1972. Today, the aim of EU environmental policy is to ensure that by 2050 we are living well, within the limits of the planet. To reach this goal, the EU is striving to move towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient economy, to safeguard biodiversity and to protect human health through legislation on air quality, chemicals, climate, nature, waste and water. Although this policy is delivering concrete benefits (such as a wide network of Natura 2000 protected areas, lower greenhouse gas emissions, increased resource recycling, and cleaner air and water), the outlook for the European environment 20 years from now shows a bleaker picture. Yet transitioning to sustainability could deliver a number of benefits beyond environmental protection, from jobs and economic activity to well-being and health. In a recent poll conducted for the European Parliament, three quarters of EU citizens expressed support for increased EU action on environmental protection. Since 2014, efforts have been made in a number of areas, including waste management (for example new recycling targets, restrictions on plastic carrier bags, action on plastics, measures to tackle marine litter); climate (for example the 2030 greenhouse gas emission targets, and measures to decarbonise the transport sector); nature (primarily to improve the way EU rules on biodiversity protection are implemented); and air quality (new rules on maximum amounts of five key air pollutants that EU countries can emit into the atmosphere). The European Parliament has advocated ambitious policies in many of these areas. In the future, EU environment and climate spending is expected to rise. The Commission is proposing to boost the share of EU spending contributing to climate objectives from 20 % to 25 %, while Parliament has called for this share to be set at 30 %. In the coming years, policies are expected to focus on climate action, nature protection, air quality, the circular economy and pesticides. 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: Environmental protection

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Regional policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-06-2019

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios | VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad de la vida | cohesión económica y social | competitividad | construcción europea | creación de empleo | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | desequilibrio regional | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco social | organización de la empresa | Parlamento Europeo | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | resumen | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The principal aim of the EU's regional policy, also known as cohesion policy, is to address the territorial, social and economic imbalances that exist between the different regions of the EU. Regional policy covers all regions and cities of the European Union, helping to support job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development, and to improve citizens' quality of life. To achieve these goals and address the diverse development needs in all EU regions, €351.8 billion – almost one third of the total EU budget – has been set aside for cohesion policy for the 2014-2020 period. This financial support is distributed through two main funds: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF). Together with the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), they make up the European structural and investment (ESI) funds, which provide support that can make a real difference to the lives of people in the EU's regions. With the current programming period (2014-2020) drawing to a close, work is now under way on planning the cohesion policy priorities for the next programming period (2021-2027). During its 2014-2019 term the European Parliament was called upon numerous times to adopt new legislative acts, amend older rules and to provide opinions on many topics relating to the EU's regional policy. Within the European Parliament, the Committee on Regional Policy is responsible for the Union's regional development and cohesion policy, as set out in the Treaties. In anticipation of its expected withdrawal from the EU, the UK, until now a net contributor to the EU budget, will no longer contribute to the post-2020 EU budget, which means that the EU will have fewer resources to allocate to its policies in the future, including cohesion policy. The European Parliament has, however, strongly advocated maintaining the level of funding for cohesion policy at its current level or even increasing it. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

Briefing DE, EN, FR

Multimedia Regional policy

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

India: environmental issues

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-04-2019

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad del aire | cambio climático | contabilidad nacional | contaminación del agua | deforestación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión de residuos | India | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pobreza | política del medio ambiente | política económica | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización

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

Briefing EN

How the EU budget is spent: European Fund for Sustainable Development

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-04-2019

Autor SVASEK Martin

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | gasto de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | inversión de la UE | marco financiero plurianual | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | presupuesto de la UE | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | resumen | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen The European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) is one of the EU financial instruments that promote a pro-active development aid policy. It is part of the complex European external investment plan to support investments primarily in the EU neighbourhood and Africa. The EFSD applies the same financial model as the European Fund for Strategic Investments. By 2020, it is expected to generate €44 billion in investments (based on an initial EU contribution of €4.1 billion) to help create jobs and economic opportunities, address the socio-economic causes of migration, and contribute to the achievement of the UN sustainable development goals.

Briefing EN

South-South and triangular cooperation in Latin America

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-03-2019

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave América | América Latina | análisis económico | Caribe | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | cooperación Sur-Sur | desarrollo sostenible | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estadística internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | resumen | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Over the past few decades, South-South and triangular cooperation (TrC) among developing countries has been acquiring increasing importance as a necessary complement to traditional North-South development cooperation. The United Nations (UN) High Level Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Argentina in 1978 set the basic framework for this form of cooperation with its Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). The model was recently modified by the UN 2030 Agenda for Development and its 17 sustainable development goals, together with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for financing development cooperation. The Latin American region has been a pioneer of South-South cooperation (SSC), both bilateral and regional, as well as of TrC and SSC with other developing regions. Its various regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms, including the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the Ibero-American Conference, have established their own cooperation bodies. Moreover, since 2006, this cooperation has been described in detail in an annual report on South-South cooperation in Ibero-America. The 2019 UN High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, 40 years after the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAPA +40), presented a unique opportunity to tailor SSC and TrC more closely to the 2030 Agenda and its sustainable development goals. The EU took part in the conference and contributed to the outcome document. The EU promotes this type of cooperation as part of its European Consensus for Development, and has launched a regional facility to this effect.

Briefing EN

A framework to facilitate sustainable investment

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 20-03-2019

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

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

Resumen In May 2018, the Commission submitted a proposal to establish a common framework to facilitate sustainable investment. The proposal would launch a unified EU classification system to help determine whether an economic activity is environmentally sustainable. Under the Parliament's joint committee procedure, the ECON and ENVI committees have jointly adopted a report, expected to be voted in plenary in March.

De un vistazo EN

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - March 2019

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-03-2019

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Control presupuestario | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Fiscalidad | Presupuesto

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Comisión PE | Consejo de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía digital | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estructura económica | evasión fiscal | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fiscalidad | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | industria agroalimentaria | industria agroalimentaria | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco financiero plurianual | opción presupuestaria | política agraria | política agrícola común | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | publicación de la UE | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In this edition of the newsletter, Jean Arthuis and Ingeborg Grässle, Chairs of the BUDG and the CONT committees respectively, present the priorities of both committees and describe several examples of good joint efforts made in the course of the legislative term. Other issues dealt with in this edition include performance based budgeting, sustainable development, taxation, agriculture and cooperation with the Council. Forthcoming publications and events are also announced.

De un vistazo EN

Women in politics: A global perspective

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-02-2019

Autor APAP Joanna | CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | demografía y población | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística de la UE | estadística internacional | gestión administrativa | integración de la perspectiva de género | mujer | política económica | representación política | toma de decisiones | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen Fair representation of women in political life has a positive impact on gender mainstreaming in various policies. The United Nations has set a dedicated target within the sustainable development goals dealing specifically with women's access to leadership. The available data on the presence of women in parliaments and in governments show a positive trend, but much still remains to be done to ensure an equal presence of both genders in decision-making. The European Union supports gender equality in politics, and the European Parliament has reaffirmed the importance of such a policy on various occasions.

Briefing EN

Europe's approach to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: Good practices and the way forward

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-02-2019

Autor externo Ingeborg NIESTROY, Managing Director, Public Strategy for Sustainable Development (ps4sd); Elisabeth HEGE, Research Fellow, Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI); Elizabeth DIRTH, Social Scientist, Earth System Governance Project; Ruben ZONDERVAN, Executive Director, Earth System Governance Project; Katja DERR, graphic design

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | informe | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development offers a unique framework for transformative pathways towards sustainability worldwide. The 2030 Agenda also requires a paradigm shift in governance, - at and between all levels. This study examines the governance frameworks put in place for SDG implementation in all EU Member States, and the resulting country fiches constitute the first comprehensive comparative overview of these. The study also provides an overview of the developments at EU level and has a special focus on the role of parliaments in implementing Agenda 2030.
Our analysis shows that EU Member States are integrating SDGs into national strategies. While Member States have taken steps to enhance horizontal policy coordination, there is a continuing need for better mainstreaming sustainability. Member States innovate with SDG budgeting, science-policy interface, and stakeholder participation mechanisms for making these strategies more operational. Parliaments show increasing activity on the SDGs and the EP could benefit from enhanced collaboration. The EU could learn from and support these initiatives. Dynamising the multi-level governance bears a great potential for sustainable progress for all players and is a requisite to accelerate SDG implementation at all levels. By capturing the two-level character of SDG implementation at the EU and the Member State level, the study contributes to an overarching joint voluntary EU report at the HLPF 2019.

Estudio EN

Gender equality and trade

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 31-01-2019

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | administración y remuneración del personal | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho del trabajo | derechos de la mujer | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | empleo | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | política comercial | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | trabajo femenino | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Trade liberalisation has a gender-differentiated impact inside and outside Europe. The EU, which is committed to promoting gender equality in all policies, has established specific mechanisms in its trade policy to enforce women's labour and human rights, and monitor the gender impact of its trade preferences. The European Parliament supports this policy and asked for it to be reinforced. This is an update of an 'at a glance' note from March 2018.

De un vistazo EN

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

Child labour: A priority for EU human rights action

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-01-2019

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave ayuda de la UE | convención ONU | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos del niño | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estructura económica | finanzas de la Unión Europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Internacional del Trabajo | país tercero | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | preferencias generalizadas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | reparto de la financiación de la UE | sector económico | trabajo de menores | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Unicef | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Briefing EN

Contribution to growth: European Public Procurement

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-01-2019

Autor externo Christopher BOVIS

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 adjudicación de contrato administrativo | administración electrónica | asociación sectores público y privado | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | competitividad | construcción europea | contratación pública ecológica | contratación pública electrónica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | gasto público | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política económica | presentación de ofertas | presupuesto | servicio público | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This study evaluates the objectives of legislative actions in the area of public procurement during the 7th and 8th legislature and assesses the contribution of current initiatives to the achievement of EU objectives. This document provides for a critical analysis of the legal framework of the public procurement regime and identifies the future potential of European public procurement..
This document was prepared by Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy, at the request of the Committee for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Estudio EN

Promoting renewable energy sources in the EU after 2020

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-01-2019

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave consumo de energía | cooperación energética | cooperación transfronteriza | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | formalidad administrativa | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In November 2016, the European Commission launched the Clean Energy package, including a recast of the Directive on the promotion of renewable energy sources ('RES Directive'), with the objective of greatly increasing the share of RES in final energy consumption by 2030. The revised RES Directive aims to provide guiding principles on financial support schemes for RES, renewable energy self-consumption, energy communities and district heating. It seeks to enhance mechanisms for cross-border cooperation, simplify administrative processes, strengthen the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions-savings criteria for biofuels, and mainstream the use of RES in the transport sector and in the heating and cooling sector. Trilogue negotiations started in February 2018 and resulted in a provisional agreement on 14 June 2018. The final text was formally adopted by Parliament (13 November 2018) and Council (4 December 2018), published in the Official Journal on 21 December 2018 and entered into force three days later. Fifth edition. 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

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

Establishing a programme for the environment and climate action (LIFE)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-11-2018

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Ámbito político Presupuesto

Palabra clave biodiversidad | calidad del medio ambiente | cambio climático | construcción europea | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instrumento financiero de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | programa de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Commission proposed to continue the current LIFE programme and increase its budget and scope. The supporting impact assessment is largely in line with the requirements of the Better Regulation Guidelines in terms of the range of options, the assessment of impacts, the quality of data and the analysis it provides. However, consultation activities, subsidiarity and proportionality assessment, the specific objectives and operational goals and their link to the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework fall short of the Better Regulation Guidelines.

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

Research for CULT Committee - Best practices in sustainable management and safeguarding of cultural heritage in the EU

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 08-11-2018

Autor MELLAR Balazs

Autor externo Christer GUSTAFSSON

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | creación de empleo | crecimiento económico | cultura y religión | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | patrimonio cultural | política económica | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | turismo | vida social

Resumen The study provides an overview of the benefits of cultural heritage conservation and describes good practices for sustainable management and safeguarding of tangible cultural heritage in the European Union. It also presents a brief overview of actions and programmes on the European level in the field of cultural heritage.

Análisis en profundidad 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

The Trade Pillar in the EU-Central America Association Agreement: European Implementation Assessment

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-10-2018

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

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

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | América | América Central | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política económica | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU-Central America Association Agreement was signed in June 2012 and its trade pillar has been provisionally in force since December 2013. This evaluation assesses specifically the implementation of the trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapter of the trade pillar of this agreement during the five years of its operation. After briefly outlining the trade interests of this agreement, this study situates sustainable development by explaining its legal foundations in the Association Agreement and reviewing the ex-ante impact assessment conclusions on the issue. It then focuses on the monitoring mechanisms of the Association Agreement, including the European Commission annual reports, Parliament's oversight work, the civil society dialogue, and the results of the meetings of the specialised committee and annual Association Committee and Association Council meetings. Through this review it identifies strengths and shortcomings in the implementation of the TSD chapter and ends by suggesting a number of ways to enhance efforts to support sustainable development in Central America.

Estudio EN

The Cost of Non-Europe in Asylum Policy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-10-2018

Autor externo Navarra, Cecilia; Ballegooij, Wouter van;

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave Agencia de Asilo de la Unión Europea | análisis económico | asilo político | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | estadística | finanzas de la Unión Europea | frontera exterior de la UE | Frontex | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | migrante | movimientos migratorios | país tercero | política de cooperación | política económica | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Current structural weaknesses and shortcomings in the design and implementation of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) have a cost of EUR 50.5 billion per year, including costs due to irregular migration, lack of accountability in external action, inefficiencies in asylum procedures, poor living conditions and health, and dimmer employment prospects leading to lower generation of tax revenue. Seven policy options for the EU to tackle the identified gaps and barriers would bring about many benefits including better compliance with international and EU norms and values, lower levels of irregular migration to the EU and costs of border security and surveillance, increased effectiveness and efficiency of the asylum process, faster socio-economic integration of asylum-seekers, increased employment and tax revenues and reinforced protection of human rights in countries of return. Once, considered the costs, the net benefits of these policy options would be at least EUR 23.5 billion per year.

Estudio 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

The Global Action Climate Summit (GCAS), San Francisco, 12-14 September 2018

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-08-2018

Autor externo Sean Healy

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Politica social | Presupuesto

Palabra clave América | biodiversidad | calidad del aire | cambio climático | combustible fósil | contaminante atmosférico | convención ONU | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía nuclear | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional

Resumen The briefing is for the ENVI Committee delegation to the 2018 Global Climate Action Summit, which will take place in San Francisco from the 12th until the 14th of September. The Summit will enable a range of different stakeholders (i.e. state and local governments, business and citizens) to publicize the climate actions currently being implemented ‘on the ground’ to help inspire further efforts to support and build upon the commitments pledged in the Paris Agreement.

Briefing EN

The future of sustainable development chapters in EU free trade agreements

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-07-2018

Autor externo Mr Damian RAESS
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Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | cláusula social | comercio internacional | comercio Norte-Sur | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos sindicales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libertad sindical | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | norma medioambiental | política comercial | política comercial común | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Sustainable development is an important part of the EU trade policy since it gets on meeting the needs of the present whilst ensuring future generations can meet their own needs. All EU FTAs include a Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapter, which seeks to ensure that partners follow international requirements in the three pillars that compose sustainable development: economic, environmental and social. The adoption of the UN Agenda 2030 in 2015, which sets 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, and the 2015 Paris agreement on climate change, have pushed the Commission to review its TSD chapter and to table a new proposal, identifying 15 action points drawn from the large debate with member states, the European Parliament as well as the civil society launched eight months before.
In order to feed the forthcoming debates within the European Union institutions, academic experts in the three dimensions of the sustainable development as well as representatives of the European Union institutions have been invited to the workshop to share their views, not only on the binding aspect of TSD provisions, but also on how various European Union policies can be worked together to achieve the best results.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Research for CULT Committee - Education in Cultural Heritage

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 09-07-2018

Autor externo Nicole Gesche-Koning

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudadanía europea | construcción europea | cultura y religión | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | integración social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | patrimonio cultural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política educativa | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen After a résumé of basic definitions this work aims at recommending to the CULT committee how, in order to contribute to sustainable development, cultural heritage and education should be integrated into an inclusive, horizontal and lifelong learning approach. It is highly recommended having cultural heritage at the very core of education and not as a stopgap and seeing education more deeply rooted in cultural heritage through adequate and efficient mutual long-term partnership policies.

Estudio EN

An overview of the EU-ACP countries' economic partnership agreements: Building a new trade relationship

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-07-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | análisis económico | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estadística | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | países ACP | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | relación internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In line with the objective enshrined in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (signed in 2000), the EU has sought to update its preferential trade relationship with the ACP countries by establishing free-trade areas with regional groupings. As well as allowing ACP countries to continue exporting their products to the EU without any restriction, this would also ensure compliance with WTO rules. The negotiation process has been longer and more complicated than initially expected. So far, it has ushered in nine agreements covering more than half (51) of the ACP countries. Some of these agreements are interim, others are final; seven are already under provisional application. Economic partnership agreements are development-oriented asymmetric agreements providing important advantages and safeguards to ACP countries, in order to foster their sustainable economic development, regional integration and integration on world markets. They are the first attempt to liberalise trade between economies with such a disparate level of development, which also possibly explains the difficulties encountered during the negotiations. Despite the EU's initial ambitions to conclude modern comprehensive agreements that also cover trade in services and trade-related issues, this has been fully possible only in the EPA with the Cariforum region; in the other EPAs, these elements have been left for future negotiations.

Briefing EN

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), New York, 16 - 18 July 2018

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-06-2018

Autor externo Kettunen M, Charveriat C, Farmer A, Gionfra S, Schweitzer JP & Stainforth T, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave agua potable | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | China | comunicación | consumo | consumo mundial | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | foro | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión del agua | hábitat urbano | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen The SDGs framework has the potential to provide a useful overarching framework to further the debate on Europe's political priorities, with a view to pursuing social, economic and environmental sustainability both within the Union and globally. However, this requires increasing the political buy-in across sectors. There is a need to translate the SDGs into concrete sectoral political priorities, targets and actions for the EU, and to agree on a legitimate framework for delivering these priorities across Member States.
The July 2018 HLPF meeting constitutes a window of opportunity to assert influence on the implementation of SDGs in the EU, providing an opportunity to use a range of key current EU initiatives (e.g. the EU circular economy package, post-2020 biodiversity objectives and 2021 – 2027 EU budget) to advance the SDGs debate.
In the global context, it will be important to promote linkages between the outcomes of the 2018 HLPF, the forthcoming Global Sustainable Development Report, and other global process of relevance to the environment, including the UNFCCC, the CBD, UNEA, as well as the newly launched negotiations for a global Pact for the Environment. There is a need to set the stage for environment to become more at the heart for the following HLPF, especially in terms of the 4-year stocktake in 2019.

Briefing EN

Harnessing the potential of the Urban Agenda for the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-06-2018

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | ENERGÍA | Estado miembro UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | hábitat urbano | infraestructura urbana | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | rendimiento energético | renovación urbana | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Our towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population, and most EU policies concern them, be it directly or indirectly. While the revised 2014-2020 cohesion policy framework introduced a number of new instruments intended to enhance the urban dimension of cohesion funding, a shared vision of urban development has gradually taken shape at inter-governmental level, accompanied by increasing calls to give city authorities and stakeholders a greater say in policymaking. To help guide these discussions, the European Commission launched a public consultation following its July 2014 communications on the urban dimension of EU policies. Its findings indicated broad support among city stakeholders for an Urban Agenda for the EU. The European Parliament also prepared an own-initiative report on the issue, as part of a process that would ultimately lead to the signing of the Pact of Amsterdam on 30 May 2016, a clear political commitment to deliver an Urban Agenda. With the pact providing for the creation of 12 urban partnerships focusing on key urban themes, all partnerships are now in operation. Developments such as improved coordination within the Commission on urban issues and new resources including a permanent secretariat have consolidated the Urban Agenda, yet challenges remain. The Commission's proposals for the cohesion framework post-2020, which include the creation of a European urban initiative to support the Urban Agenda, have the potential to further strengthen the Urban Agenda but these plans will be subject to tough negotiations in the months ahead. Ultimately, the success of the Urban Agenda will depend on the partnerships' ability to deliver concrete action plans and on the extent to which they are taken up by the Commission, a process requiring full commitment from all the partners. This Briefing is a further update of an earlier one originally published in June 2016, PE 614.595.

Briefing EN

Human rights in EU trade policy: Unilateral measures applied by the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-05-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercio internacional | convención internacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | esclavitud | estadística | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Internacional del Trabajo | país en desarrollo | país tercero | política comercial | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | política y estructura industriales | preferencias generalizadas | producto industrial | producto originario | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica

Resumen Protection of human rights is one of the EU's overarching objectives in its external action, in line with the Treaty on European Union. One of the EU's main tools to promote human rights in third countries is the generalised system of preferences (GSP), granting certain developing countries preferential trade access to the EU market. Covering 90 third countries, the scheme includes explicit human rights conditionality, providing that preferences can be withdrawn in case of massive and systematic violations of core human rights or labour rights norms. A special incentive arrangement under the GSP grants further tariff concessions to countries that ratify and implement a series of international conventions. Based on systematic monitoring by the European Commission, this special scheme is the most comprehensive and detailed human rights mechanism established in the framework of the common commercial policy. While the scheme has been particularly effective in encouraging beneficiary countries to make the necessary legislative and institutional changes, such progress has not been matched at the level of implementation. Suspension of preferences under GSP has been applied in only a few cases and, when it was, did not have an immediate and clear impact on the human rights situation. In practice, the EU has privileged a strategy of incentivising gradual progress through dialogue and monitoring, rather than withdrawing preferences. The EU's unilateral trade measures to protect human rights are not limited to the GSP. The EU has taken steps to prohibit or limit trade in items that could cause human rights violations, such as torture and execution equipment, and dual use goods. New legislation has recently been adopted on conflict minerals, and the European Parliament has called for a proposal for legislation to ban the import of goods produced using child labour. This is an updated edition of a briefing published in January 2017: PE 595.878.

Briefing EN

EYE event - Equal opportunities: Forever poor or born to be free?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-05-2018

Autor MILOTAY Nora

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda social | contabilidad nacional | democracia | DERECHO | derechos fundamentales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Social Europeo | igualdad de trato | marco político | marco social | pobreza | política económica | política social europea | protección social | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

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

De un vistazo EN

EYE event - Sustainable city: Global picture, local colour

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-05-2018

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudad | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización

Resumen Cities, home to most of the world's people and growing rapidly, are often where environmental problems both emerge and are resolved; they are where the fight for global sustainability will be won or lost.

De un vistazo EN

Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027: Commission Proposal - Initial comparison with the current MFF

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-05-2018

Autor DOBREVA Alina

Ámbito político Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cofinanciación | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | FEADER | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca | Fondo Social Europeo | Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movimientos migratorios | pequeña y mediana empresa | política común de seguridad y defensa | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política migratoria de la UE | red transeuropea | tipos de empresa | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 2 May, the Commission presented its proposal for the Multiannual Financial Framework for the 2021-2027 period (2021-2027 MFF), outlining the structure of the EU budget and the policy priorities of the EU for a period of seven years, together with proposals on own resources financing the EU budget and a proposal to link the EU budget and the rule of law. A series of further legislative proposals presenting the individual spending programmes is expected later in May and June. The Commission proposes that the 2021-2027 MFF (commitment appropriations) amounts to €1 135 billion in 2018 prices or 1.11 % of EU GNI. The previous MFF, converted into 2018 prices and including the European Development Fund (EDF) for comparative purposes, amounted to €1 138 billion or 1.03 % of EU GNI. Note, however, that this comparison does not take account of the various changes in programmes proposed or the impact of Brexit. The number of headings grows from the 2014-2020 MFF to 2021-2027 MFF, from five to seven, and some programmes change place from one heading to another. Regarding the structure of the 2021-2027 MFF, the Commission proposals have the ambition to align the budget closer to the political priorities, to simplify the structure of the EU budget (i.e. a reduced number of programmes), and to increase the flexibility within and between programmes.

Briefing EN

Promover el transporte sostenible y eliminar los estrangulamientos en las infraestructuras de red fundamentales

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 25-04-2018

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Transporte

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional | Fondo Europeo para Inversiones Estratégicas | infraestructura de transportes | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política de transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | red transeuropea | reparto de la financiación de la UE | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Antes de que lleguen las inminentes propuestas de la Comisión relativas al nuevo marco financiero plurianual, lo que se espera que suceda en mayo de 2018, está previsto que durante el primer periodo parcial de sesiones de ese mes sea objeto de debate un informe de propia iniciativa que evalúa la aplicación de la política de cohesión y el objetivo temático de promover el transporte sostenible y eliminar los estrangulamientos en las infraestructuras de red fundamentales, además de contener recomendaciones para el periodo posterior a 2020.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

China's Arctic policy: How China aligns rights and interests

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-04-2018

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | cambio climático | China | Consejo Ártico | construcción europea | cooperación regional | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Europa | extracción minera | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión de recursos | industrias carbonera y minera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | región europea | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | Rusia | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Ártico

Resumen Unlike the Arctic states, China has no territorial sovereignty and related sovereign rights to resource extraction and fishing in the Arctic. Faced with very limited rights as a non-Arctic state, China has been eager to design strategies to bridge the widening gap between the legal and institutional constraints in the Arctic and its growing Arctic interests. It has developed a self-defined Arctic identity as a 'near-Arctic state' and sought – and in 2013 gained – observer status in the Arctic Council, to prepare the ground for a future expanded foothold in the region. China's first-ever white paper on Arctic policy of 26 January 2018 seeks to justify the country's Arctic ambitions through its history of Arctic research and the challenges and opportunities that rapid climate change in the Arctic present the country. China acknowledges for the first time that its Arctic interests are no longer limited to scientific research but extend to a variety of commercial activities. These are embedded in a new China-led cooperation initiative which aims to build a 'Polar Silk Road' that connects China with Europe via the Arctic and corresponds to one of two new 'blue ocean passages' extending from China's 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, launched in 2013. The white paper stresses China's commitment to upholding the institutional and legal framework for Arctic governance and to respecting the sovereign rights of the Arctic states. On the other hand, it asserts China's right as a non-Arctic state to participate in Arctic affairs under international law. China's Arctic policy suggests a strong desire to push for the internationalisation of the Arctic's regional governance system. The white paper is not a strategy document, and is more interesting for what it omits, such as the national security dimension that is a major driver of China's Arctic ambitions.

Briefing EN

EU aid for trade: Taking stock and looking forward

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-04-2018

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | contabilidad nacional | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | intercambio comercial | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país en desarrollo | país tercero | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica

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

Briefing EN

A renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-04-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Acuerdo de Cotonú | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movimientos migratorios | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | países ACP | política de cooperación | política de cooperación | política de empleo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | política migratoria | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | revisión de un acuerdo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the above-mentioned impact assessment (IA), which originally accompanied the joint communication on a renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, published on 22 November 2016. Subsequently, on 12 December 2017, the Commission adopted a recommendation for a Council decision authorising the opening of negotiations with the countries of the Cotonou Agreement, which was referred to Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET). The Commission considers the analysis and conclusions of the impact assessment conducted in 2016 for the joint communication to be valid for the December 2017 recommendation for the opening of negotiations, which are to begin officially before 1 September 2018.

Briefing EN

Oversight and Management of the EU Trust Funds - Democratic Accountability Challenges and Promising Practices

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-04-2018

Autor externo Prof. Sergio CARRERA, Senior Research Fellow, CEPS & Professor in the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the European University Institute (EUI)
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Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | ayuda a los refugiados | ayuda financiera | Colombia | construcción europea | contribución de los Estados miembros | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen This study provides a comparative assessment of the governance and oversight frameworks of selected EU trust funds (EUTFs) and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRT). It explores how these EUTFs and the FRT add to and 'mix' the instruments set up under the EU Multiannual Financial Framework. It addresses the issue of their added value in light of the EU Better Regulation guidelines, their impact on the role of the European Parliament as a budgetary authority and the right to good administration. The study recommends reducing the complexity of the EUTF and FRT governance frameworks, and strengthening their consistency with the EU's cooperation efforts in third countries and EU Treaty values. Finally, it recommends reinforcing the venues for democratic accountability, fundamental rights and rule-of-law impact assessments, which are trust-enhancing.

Estudio EN

Producción ecológica y etiquetado de los productos ecológicos

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-04-2018

Autor MCELDOWNEY James

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

Palabra clave agricultura biológica | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | armonización de normas | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercialización | Comisión PE | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | etiquetado | explotación agrícola de la tierra | inspección de alimentos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política económica | producción agrícola | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto biológico | productos alimenticios | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | sistema de explotación agraria | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen En 2014 la Comisión Europea adoptó una propuesta de Reglamento sobre producción ecológica y etiquetado de los productos ecológicos. Dicha propuesta, cuyo objetivo es revisar la legislación vigente sobre producción ecológica a fin de eliminar los obstáculos para el desarrollo sostenible del sector, está destinada a reforzar las normativas sobre el sistema de control, el régimen comercial, las diferentes prácticas en materia de bienestar animal y la utilización de sustancias no autorizadas. El Reglamento propuesto introducirá un conjunto de normas a escala de la Unión que cubrirá la totalidad del sector ecológico. El Parlamento tiene previsto someter a votación dicha propuesta durante el periodo parcial de sesiones de abril.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Acuerdo UE-Mauritania en el sector de la pesca Nuevo protocolo

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-04-2018

Autor POPESCU Irina

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | construcción europea | contrapartida de un acuerdo | cuota de pesca | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derecho de pesca | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | Mauricio | pesca | pesca marítima | política económica | política internacional | propuesta (UE) | protocolo de un tratado | ratificación de un acuerdo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona pesquera | África

Resumen La celebración de un nuevo protocolo relativo al acuerdo de pesca con Mauricio requiere la aprobación del Parlamento Europeo. El protocolo, que permite a los buques de la UE pescar en aguas de mauricianas y establece las oportunidades de pesca de que dispone la flota de la UE, así como la contribución financiera de la UE, será objeto de votación en el Pleno durante el periodo parcial de sesiones de abril.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Igualdad de género en los medios de comunicación y en el sector digital

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-04-2018

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | lucha contra la discriminación | medio de comunicación de masas | política económica | Resolución PE | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | violencia doméstica | violencia sexual

Resumen El Parlamento, que el 8 de marzo de 2018 — Día Internacional de la Mujer— destacó la participación y representación de la mujer en los medios de comunicación y el sector digital, está analizando la actual situación y proponiendo formas de empoderar a las mujeres y a las niñas en un informe de propia iniciativa que se debatirá durante el periodo parcial de sesiones de abril.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Free Trade Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Singapore – Analysis

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-03-2018

Autor externo Glyn CHAMBERS, Managing Economist Capital Economics, Melanie DEBONO, Economist Capital Economics, Costas FRANGESKIDES, Partner Holman Fenwick Wilan, Jody GALLAGHER, Trainee Solicitor Holman Fenwick Willan,
Dr Peter HOLMES, Reader in Economics at Sussex University (project leader), Jeremy KELLY, Associate Holman Fenwick
Willan, Eirini ROUSSOU, Senior Associate Holman Fenwick Willan, Cliff STEVENSON, Cliff Stevenson Consulting, Anthony WOOLICH, Partner Holman Fenwick Willan

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | bienes y servicios | Canadá | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | consumo | contrato público | Corea del Sur | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio comparativo | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión en el extranjero | inversión extranjera | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | Singapur | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study analyses provisions of the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement concluded in May 2015 ('EUSFTA'). It compares EUSFTA with other 'new-generation' free trade agreements, such as the EU-Republic of Korea and the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement.
Overall, EUSFTA adopts a WTO+ approach and as a result significantly liberalises trade between the EU and Singapore compared to the current trade relationship. The study finds that a number of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and services that currently exist between the parties will be reduced or removed on EUSFTA's entry into force.
EUSFTA, as with other 'new-generation' FTAs negotiated by the EU, adopts a comprehensive approach, and contains innovative provisions on investment, intellectual property rights, competition and public procurement. It also contains provisions which reflect growing concerns about the impact of global trade, such as those on trade and sustainable development.
With regard to EUSFTA's potential impact on trade, the economic modelling estimates an increase of around 10 % in trade volumes and greater volumes of foreign direct investment between the EU and Singapore as a result of the agreement. It also concludes that EUSFTA should lead to small increases of the gross domestic products of the EU and Singapore (0.06 % and 0.35 %, respectively).
The responses of a wide-range of EU and Singaporean stakeholder consultation reveal that, in general, EUSFTA is viewed positively and is considered a very ambitious agreement, which will offer new opportunities for trade and investment in the EU and Singapore. However, some concerns have been raised, especially by small and medium-sized enterprises.
The implications of the result of the Opinion of the Court of Justice of the EU in case 2/15 of 2017, on whether the EU had exclusive competence to sign and conclude EUSFTA alone, is also analysed in detail.
The study recommends, notably, monitoring closely that commitments taken under sustainable development provisions are implemented and used effectively in practice.

Estudio EN

Migration [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-03-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo de reflexión | integración de los migrantes | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | migración de retorno | movimientos migratorios | país tercero | política de cooperación | política económica | política migratoria de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | Siria | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen The European Union's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and war in the Middle East and Africa. The 2016 agreement between the EU and Turkey significantly slowed the influx to Europe through Greece of people escaping the war in Syria. However, the number of irregular migrant arrivals via other routes, especially across the central Mediterranean, remains high, boosting support for nationalist, anti-immigrant and populist groups across the EU. EU leaders agreed in February that the bloc should allocate more funds in its next long-term budget to the curbing of irregular migration. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in June 2017.

Briefing EN

Organic farming legislation - Revision of EU Regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-03-2018

Autor MCELDOWNEY James

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

Palabra clave acción de la UE | agricultura biológica | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | armonización de normas | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a la agricultura | comercialización | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | etiquetado | explotación agrícola de la tierra | inspección de alimentos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política agraria | política económica | producción agrícola | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto biológico | productos alimenticios | propuesta (UE) | protección del consumidor | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | sistema de explotación agraria | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Developing organic production is an EU policy objective. While the EU organic market is constantly expanding, only 6 % of total EU agricultural area is used for organic cultivation, and the difference between EU demand and production is covered by growing imports. To overcome the regulatory obstacles to the development of the sector and increase consumer confidence in the EU organic logo, the Commission adopted a proposal in March 2014 for a regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products, repealing the current framework dating from 2007. Following a series of trilogue meetings, the Maltese Presidency and the European Parliament reached a preliminary agreement on 28 June 2017. The Council's Special Committee on Agriculture endorsed the agreement, which the Parliament's Agriculture Committee subsequently approved on 22 November 2017. The full Parliament and Council now need to approve the text before the new regulation can enter into force. This briefing updates earlier editions, of September (PE 568.317), and October 2015 (PE 596.036), drafted by Francesco Tropea.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Revision of EU Regulation on organic production and labelling of organic products

Igualdad de género en los medios de comunicación y en el sector digital

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-03-2018

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad

Palabra clave comunicación | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | igualdad de género | lucha contra la discriminación | mercado único digital | política económica | radiodifusión | Resolución PE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | violencia sexual

Resumen El Día Internacional de la Mujer ofrece la oportunidad de celebrar los logros conseguidos por las mujeres y de hacer balance de los progresos realizados en la igualdad de género. Este año, el Parlamento Europeo está haciendo hincapié en la situación en los medios de comunicación y en el sector digital, con un informe que está previsto que se debata durante el periodo parcial de sesiones del mes de marzo, tras un acto de alto nivel que se celebrará el mismo 8 de marzo.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Igualdad de género y comercio

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-03-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo bilateral | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | igualdad de género | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado de la UE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Internacional del Trabajo | país tercero | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen La liberación del comercio tiene efectos diferenciados según el género. La Unión —que se ha comprometido a promover la igualdad de género en todas sus políticas— ha establecido mecanismos específicos en sus acuerdos comerciales bilaterales para hacer cumplir los derechos laborales de las mujeres y hacer un seguimiento de las repercusiones en materia de género de los acuerdos. Durante el Pleno de marzo, el Parlamento tiene previsto debatir un informe de propia iniciativa en el que se pide que se refuercen estos aspectos.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

What if all technologies were inherently social?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 02-03-2018

Autor BOUCHER Philip Nicholas

Ámbito político Democracia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Politica social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | automatización | biocarburante | cambio tecnológico | comunicación | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | impacto social | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libertad de expresión | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pluralismo de los medios de comunicación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen How technology has shaped society and how future technologies might affect it in the years to come are subjects for frequent debate. It can be tempting in this context to think of technologies as neutral 'things' that can be used for good or bad depending on the user's intentions and skills. But what if technologies were social objects that reflected and reinforced human activities or even political values? In fact, while mechanisms, effects and implications remain open to debate, experts on the relationship between technology and society broadly agree that technologies are indeed social in this way. By scripting, restricting and enabling different human behaviours, technologies can influence our lives in much the same way that policy programmes do. A number of key ideas have emerged from this field over the last five decades, with various implications for European policy-making.

De un vistazo EN

Multimedia What if all technologies were inherently social?

One step forward and two steps back for human rights in the world

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-03-2018

Autor APAP Joanna

Ámbito político Derechos humanos

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cultura y religión | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | derechos de la mujer | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | drone | ECONOMÍA | igualdad de género | libertad de expresión | lucha contra la discriminación | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | patrimonio arquitectónico | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | Resolución PE | salud reproductiva | sanidad | tecnología dual | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | Unesco | UNIÓN EUROPEA | violencia sexual

Resumen On 13 December 2017, just a few days after the United Nations' Human Rights Day, the European Parliament (EP) adopted in plenary its annual resolution on human rights and democracy. Addressing the numerous pressures exerted on human rights in 2016, the resolution calls upon the European Union to place human rights at the centre of EU relations with all third countries and to lead by example. The resolution hails the step forward made for the empowerment of women, but also warns of two new challenges – backward steps – to human rights in the world. One is brought about by new technological developments, and the other by new trends in terrorism involving psychological intimidation through the destruction of heritage sites.

De un vistazo EN

Democracy support in EU external policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-02-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | construcción europea | democracia | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | gobernanza | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco político | país tercero | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | política internacional | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral | Resolución PE | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | verificación del escrutinio | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU's policy of external democracy support has gained momentum, particularly after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, which defined democracy as a fundamental principle of the Union, to be enshrined in all policies of external significance. Subsequently, several policy documents have outlined strategic orientations and sought ways to enhance implementation and policy coherence and effectiveness, a need often recognised by EU stakeholders and other players. The EU has deployed all the tools at its disposal in order to support democracy and democratisation processes across the world. These tools range from political and diplomatic efforts, including political and human rights dialogues, to development aid instruments and extensive support for civil society and human rights defenders. As a result, democracy support has become better integrated into the EU's external policies, particularly in the area of development, and better inter-linked with measures to protect human rights and the space needed for civil society to thrive. The EU is the biggest commercial bloc and development aid donor in the world, and therefore has considerable leverage over its partner countries. However, as the EU does not want to use its power in a coercive manner, it has sought to move away from a classical relationship of donor conditionality to one of equal partnership, recognising that domestic dynamics and local ownership in third countries are essential for democratic progress. It has used sanctions mechanisms in its bilateral agreements and unilateral trade preferences mainly as a constructive tool to open dialogue and find solutions based on consultation and cooperation.

Briefing EN

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

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 22-02-2018

Autor externo Annabel EGAN, Ireland; Laurent PECH, Colm O'CINNEIDE

Ámbito político Derechos humanos

Palabra clave acción de la UE | administración y remuneración del personal | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | condiciones de la ayuda | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | convención ONU | DERECHO | derecho a la educación | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | integración social | nivel de vida | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

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

Estudio EN

The impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on developing countries

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 22-02-2018

Autor externo Maria BLANCO, Professor Agricultural Economics, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Spain

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a la agricultura | cambio climático | consecuencia económica | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | impacto ambiental | intercambio agrícola | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado agrario | país en desarrollo | política agraria | política agrícola común | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | política económica | precio de los productos agrarios | precios | región y política regional | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | situación económica

Resumen Being the biggest world agri-food importer and exporter, the European Union plays an important role in international agricultural markets. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has considerable influence on international agri-food market. With the CAP 2014-2020, the distortive effect of the policy have been dramatically reduced. However, voluntary coupled support are a matter of concern. Following the 20142020 CAP, Member States may grant voluntary coupled support (VCS) to specific sectors undergoing difficulties. All Member States expects Germany have opted to apply VCs in some sectors and this generated market distortions both in the internal and in the international marketplace.
Another feature of the 2014-2020 CAP is its competitive -oriented approach. Increased competition can boost agricultural development of non -EU countries but can also imply risks for sustainable development and food security. Growing demand supported by the CAP can also have a negative environmental impact. Therefore there are concerns about the coherence of the CAP support with environmental and climate objectives. Although the 2014-2020 CAP made progress towards ensuring policy coherence, more has to be made in the future CAP reform, particularly with reference to international commitment on climate change. Market distorting effects of some CAP instruments shall also be reconsidered.

Estudio EN

Palm oil: economic and environmental impacts

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-02-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | Asia-Oceanía | bosque tropical | cambio climático | deforestación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | explotación agrícola de la tierra | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | Malasia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | monte | nuez de palma | política agraria | política económica | producto alimenticio | productos alimenticios | productos de origen vegetal | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | utilización de las tierras

Resumen Economical and versatile, palm oil has become the world's most widely used vegetable oil. However, its production comes at a heavy environmental cost, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia, the two main producers. Efforts to make its production more sustainable still have a long way to go.

De un vistazo EN

Cities: Front line of climate action

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-02-2018

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Energía | Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calefacción | construcción y obras públicas | consumo de energía | derechos de emisión de la UE | desarrollo sostenible | digitalización | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | INDUSTRIA | infraestructura urbana | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mejora de vivienda | migración interurbana | movimientos migratorios | organización de los transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | transporte suburbano | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Cities have a crucial role to play in addressing the climate change challenge and delivering on the ambitions of the Paris Agreement. In the European Union (EU), where nearly three quarters of the population live in urban areas, many cities are leading the way in this regard, taking action in three areas central to increasing energy efficiency and reducing emissions – namely, buildings, energy supply, and transport – and acting as living laboratories of climate-change-related innovation. The EU supports cities in their efforts by providing guidance, promoting experience-and knowledge-sharing, fostering cooperation, and funding climate action. Climate-relevant initiatives are in place in various policy fields, from transport to the environment, research and innovation, the most high-profile being the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which currently counts over 7 700 signatories. A supportive framework is essential to ensure city-level initiatives have enough resources and potential to effect meaningful change. Easing access to climate funding and strengthening the role of cities in climate governance are among the main challenges ahead, and the main demands of city associations. The latter issue is currently in the spotlight, notably in relation to the proposal for a regulation on energy union governance, part of the EU clean energy package. The European Parliament adopted amendments to the proposed regulation in January 2018. The role of EU regions and cities in implementing the Paris Agreement is also the subject of an own-initiative report, scheduled for debate during the March plenary session. This briefing is an update of an earlier one published in October 2017.

Briefing EN

Urban agriculture in Europe: Patterns, challenges and policies

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 18-12-2017

Autor MCELDOWNEY James

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estadística agraria | estadística de la UE | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ordenación del territorio | política agraria | política agrícola común | política del medio ambiente | política económica | región y política regional | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | sistema de explotación agraria | urbanismo y construcción | zona urbana

Resumen It is estimated that by 2050, 67 % of the world's population will live in urban areas. Increasing concerns over food security coupled with concerns over climate change have helped to promote interest in urban agriculture and the role it can play in respect of food security. The present paper aims to provide an overview of urban agriculture by examining it as it relates to issues of food security, the economy, social dimensions and the environment. Using short case studies and drawing on research from both Europe and the USA, the paper further explores the potential impact that urban agriculture can have and sets out its policy context. Looking to the future, one of the many challenges facing urban agriculture will be how it will achieve the necessary integration across all relevant EU policy areas.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

Acuerdo de conciliación sobre el presupuesto de la Unión para 2018

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 24-11-2017

Autor MAZUR Sidonia

Autor externo Jedrzejewska, Sidonia

Ámbito político Control presupuestario | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda de preadhesión | compromiso de los gastos | construcción europea | crédito de pago | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | establecimiento del presupuesto de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gasto de funcionamiento (UE) | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | Instrumento Europeo de Vecindad y Asociación | política económica | política presupuestaria | presupuesto | presupuesto de la UE | procedimiento presupuestario | programa de la UE | trabajo de jóvenes | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El 18 de noviembre, los negociadores del Parlamento y del Consejo alcanzaron un acuerdo provisional sobre el presupuesto de la Unión para 2018. Se espera que el Consejo adopte el texto conjunto, que prevé unos créditos de compromiso totales de 160 110 millones de euros y unos créditos de pago totales de 144 680 millones de euros, y que a continuación el Parlamento lo vote durante el periodo parcial de sesiones de noviembre II.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Moving forward with the Urban Agenda for the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-11-2017

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Estado miembro UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | infraestructura urbana | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Our towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population, and most EU policies concern them, be it directly or indirectly. While the revised 2014-2020 cohesion policy framework introduced a number of new instruments intended to enhance the urban dimension of cohesion funding, a shared vision of urban development has gradually taken shape at inter-governmental level, accompanied by increasing calls to give city authorities and stakeholders a greater say in policymaking. To help guide these discussions, the European Commission launched a public consultation following its July 2014 communication on the urban dimension of EU policies. Its findings indicated broad support among city stakeholders for an Urban Agenda for the EU. The European Parliament also prepared an own-initiative report on the issue, as part of a process that would ultimately lead to the signing of the Pact of Amsterdam on 30 May 2016, a clear political commitment to deliver an Urban Agenda. With the Pact providing for the creation of 12 urban partnerships focusing on key urban themes, all partnerships are now in operation. Recent developments include the launch of a permanent secretariat for the Urban Agenda, and the identification of the Urban Agenda for the EU as the Union's main delivery mechanism for the UN's New Urban Agenda. The publication of action plans by the first four partnerships is also expected soon. Yet in spite of the positive assessment provided by the Commission's recent report on the Urban Agenda, challenges still remain, with the CITIES Forum in Rotterdam on 27-28 November 2017 providing a useful platform for discussing how to move forward. This briefing is a further update of an earlier one originally published in June 2016.

Briefing EN

Implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme - Mid-term review

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 22-11-2017

Autor KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Autor externo The stakeholder consultation (published in Annex VI to the European Implementation Assessment) has been written by Dr Asel Doranova, Ruslan Zhechkov, Joost Jan van Barneveld, Nathan Kably from Technopolis Group and Dr Katarina Svatikova, Robert Williams, Louise Kjaer Hansen, Irati Artola from Trinomics at the request of the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Energía | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Política de investigación | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión administrativa | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | programa de actuación | programa de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 7th Environment Action Programme (7th EAP) is the long term overarching strategy of the EU and its Member States in the field of environment and climate change. It covers a seven-year time frame (between 2014 and 2020) and is the first to set a long-term vision for policy-making in the field, until 2050. This European Implementation Assessment found that while the EAP scope remains relevant to current needs and adds value to EU and national policy-making efforts, its objectives are unlikely to be fully met by 2020, despite sporadic progress in some areas. Another key finding in this document is that environmental and climate-related concerns are not sufficiently integrated into a number of EU policies. These findings were made on the basis of publicly available sources of information (specifically aimed at informing the evaluation of the 7th EAP) and views shared in the course of the targeted stakeholder consultation in support of this document.

Estudio EN

Free and fair trade for all?

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 21-11-2017

Autor DAMEN Mario

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | Asia-Oceanía | Asociación Oriental | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | cláusula social | comercio internacional | competencia | competencia de la UE | competencia internacional | construcción europea | contrato público | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | organización de la empresa | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | responsabilidad social de la empresa | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen With its strategy paper entitled ‘Trade for all’ in 2015, the Commission launched an EU trade policy that focussed on values such as human rights, workers’ rights, environmental protection and sustainable development. The idea was that free trade should be fair for both consumers in Europe and for citizens elsewhere. This approach was pursued in bilateral trade negotiations and in legislative proposals on, for example, conflict minerals, dual-use goods or the investment court system. But by the end of 2016 the tenor of the debate on international trade had changed, shifting the focus to national interests and fairness for consumers and producers at home. The UK’s decision to withdraw from the EU and the election of President Trump in the US, together with the expiry of the clause recognising China’s non-market economy status, contributed to this shift. The European Parliament has played a crucial role in shaping the direction of EU trade policy. While its 2015 resolution on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) set the values-based trade agenda, its resolutions in 2016 and 2017 on China’s market economy status and global value chains reflected the shift in values. The Commission is seeking to balance free and fair trade but new challenges lie ahead, notably in the EU’s neighbourhood: Russia, the Eastern Partnership, Turkey and the UK’s withdrawal from the EU.

Análisis en profundidad EN

EU support to democracy and good governance in Africa

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-11-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | democracia | democratización | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | marco político | observador | papel internacional de la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | política internacional | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | verificación del escrutinio | VIDA POLÍTICA | África | África

Resumen Support to democracy, good governance and human rights is a central component of EU cooperation with Africa, and of EU development aid to the continent, under the different frameworks shaping relations with African countries, such as the ACP framework for Sub-Saharan Africa, the Neighbourhood Policy for North Africa, and the Africa-EU Joint Strategy for cooperation at continental level. EU support is all the more important as democracy in many African countries is recent and still fragile. Democratic progress has had its ups and downs on the African continent since the 1990s wave of democratisation. On the whole, the number of free countries has stagnated, and progress on good governance indicators has been slow. Popular support for democratic systems in African countries remains however high, justifying EU efforts to promote democracy. The EU has a vast array of tools at its disposal. It has used the conditionality enshrined in its bilateral agreements to respond to serious political crises, particularly in Africa. EU budget support, which is vital to several African countries, has been subject to similar democratic and human rights conditionality. EU development aid includes an important component supporting good governance and rule of law. The EU has become an important partner in election observation and democracy assistance, and most of Africa has received EU missions. However, whether these tools of democracy support can make a significant difference remains a complicated issue. Much depends on conditions on the ground and the willingness of the partner governments to make progress. As the EU is about to redefine its priorities for cooperation with the African continent, democracy and good governance are acknowledged as a central pillar of resilience, strongly interlinked with peace and stability.

Briefing EN

New priorities for EU–Africa cooperation

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Cotonú | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a la inversión | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción del Estado | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estrategia de la UE | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | política de cooperación | política de la juventud | política económica | política internacional | política migratoria de la UE | prevención de conflictos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | seguridad internacional | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social | África | África

Resumen As the EU and Africa prepare to redefine their priorities for cooperation under the framework of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy adopted ten years ago, the focus is on the need to invest in youth. The issue has become prominent against the background of demographic growth in Africa and increasing irregular migration from the continent to Europe. The European Parliament has outlined its recommendations, ahead of the EU-Africa summit scheduled for the end of November. This is an updated version of an 'at a glance' note published prior to the November I plenary session - PE 608.801.

De un vistazo EN, FR, PT

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-2017

Autor externo Nicoletta PIROZZI, Institutional Relations Manager & Head of Programme, Istituto Affari Internazional, Italy, Nicoló SARTORI, Senior Fellow & Head of Programme, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy, Bernardo VENTURI, Researcher, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción del Estado | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo humano | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estrategia de la UE | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | integración económica | mantenimiento de la paz | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movimientos migratorios | política agraria | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política internacional | política migratoria | prevención de conflictos | promoción de inversiones | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación Norte-Sur | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen Implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) has taken place in a rapidly evolving political scenario at the global level and specifically within Europe and Africa. The overarching objectives identified in 2007 still remain valid, but concrete priorities now need to be adapted to the new reality. At the strategic level, a refinement of the Africa-EU partnership has become urgent following the adoption of Agenda 2063 and the EU Global Strategy. At policy level, lessons learned from the implementation of the Roadmap 2014-17 and the way ahead indicated in the Joint Communication of May 2017 should be taken into account. Ten years after its adoption and with a view to the next AU-EU Summit, being held in Abidjan on 29-30 November 2017, it is crucial to re-assess the strategy's validity on the basis of achievements and shortfalls, also in its parliamentary dimension, with regard to the fulfilment of its objectives in an evolving context.

Estudio EN

Understanding Sustainable Development Goals

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 14-11-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la ayuda | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | reforma institucional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Two years ago, the international community embarked on an unprecedented common path mapped out in the comprehensive set of Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs), to which it had committed. Taking into account the high level of ambition of this new agenda, it was crucial to implement it as quickly and coherently as possible on all levels.

De un vistazo EN

European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-11-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | criterio de elegibilidad | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | inversión regional | países ACP | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen The Commission took the opportunity provided by the September 2016 proposal for mid-term review/revision of the 2014-2020 MFF to propose the creation of a new innovative financial instrument – the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD). The EFSD is part of the partnership framework for cooperation with countries with high irregular emigration and is one of the pillars of the new external investment plan, inspired by the success of the investment plan for Europe. This plan, one of the legislative priorities for 2017, listed in the Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission of 13 December 2016 is an important building block of the reformed EU migration policy. The new fund aims to mobilise EU grants to catalyse investment from public and private sources to tackle the root causes of migration in the European neighbourhood and Africa, while helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals. Some NGOs have voiced concern, fearing the use of development policy resources for migration management purposes and in pursuit of European private-sector interests. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing EN

Nuevas prioridades para la cooperación UE-África

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 08-11-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Cotonú | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a la inversión | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo humano | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | política de cooperación | política de la juventud | política económica | política internacional | política migratoria de la UE | prevención de conflictos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | África | África

Resumen Mientras la Unión Europea y África se preparan para revisar las prioridades de cooperación fijadas en el marco de la Estrategia Conjunta África-UE que se adoptó diez años atrás, el Parlamento Europeo, en el periodo parcial de sesiones de noviembre I, debatirá una resolución en la que detallará su posición sobre este asunto de cara a la Cumbre UE-África prevista para finales del mes de noviembre. Dicha cumbre se centrará en la necesidad de invertir en los jóvenes. Se trata de un asunto que ha cobrado gran importancia en el contexto del crecimiento demográfico en África y del aumento de la migración irregular procedente de este continente hacia Europa.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PT, PL

Multimedia New priorities for EU–Africa cooperation

La política de medio ambiente: principios generales y marco básico

Tipo de publicación Fichas temáticas sobre la EU

Fecha 01-11-2017

Autor OHLIGER Tina

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acción de la UE | biodiversidad | construcción europea | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | gestión de recursos | gestión de residuos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La política medioambiental europea se basa en los principios de cautela, prevención, corrección de la contaminación en su fuente y «quien contamina paga». Los programas de acción plurianuales en materia de medio ambiente fijan el marco de las acciones futuras en todos los ámbitos de la política de medio ambiente. Se integran en estrategias horizontales y se tienen en cuenta en las negociaciones internacionales en materia de medio ambiente. Además, su aplicación es esencial.

Fichas temáticas sobre la EU BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, HR, MT, PL, SK, SL

Nature-based solutions: Concept, opportunities and challenges

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-10-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Agencia Europea de Medio Ambiente | agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | biodiversidad | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía verde | ecosistema | finanzas de la Unión Europea | hábitat urbano | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | recurso natural | reparto de la financiación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Nature-based solutions are actions inspired by, supported by or copied from nature that aim to help societies address a variety of environmental, social and economic challenges in sustainable ways. Most nature-based solutions do not have a single objective, but aim to bring multiple co-benefits. The concept emerged in the 2000s to promote nature as a source of solutions to challenges associated with climate change. It has been supported and broadened by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and later by the European Commission. In European Union (EU) policy, nature-based solutions are primarily addressed through the Horizon 2020 framework programme for research and innovation, which allocated approximately €185 million to the topic between 2014 and 2020. Other EU funds, estimated at €915 million per year, are also allocated to support green infrastructure projects. Other relevant policy initiatives include the 7th environment action programme, the biodiversity strategy, and the communication on green infrastructure. Nature-based solutions can provide a number of opportunities, including: delivering multiple benefits; reducing and/or avoiding costs; contributing to job creation and the green economy; and positioning the EU as a world leader in the area. However, nature-based solutions can also pose a number of challenges, including: tackling knowledge gaps; managing trade-offs; implementing successful actions; dealing with natural elements; and financing projects. The European Parliament has expressed support for nature-based solutions and urged Member States and the European Commission to establish a coherent network of blue-green infrastructure in rural and urban areas across the EU.

Briefing EN

Benefits of EU international trade agreements

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-10-2017

Autor SALM Christian

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | análisis económico | análisis económico | ASEAN | Asia-Oceanía | Canadá | Colombia | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Ecuador | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Mercosur | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Perú | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Trade is the EU's most important link to the world beyond its borders. In force since the 1957 Treaty of Rome, the transition to a common EU trade policy was completed in 1968. It is the EU's oldest instrument influencing the bloc's foreign relations. Today, Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishes the common trade policy as an exclusive EU competence. Following the procedure under that legal basis the EU negotiates, concludes and implements trade agreements. Currently, the EU is negotiating and up-dating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with 19 countries and 2 sub-regional blocs, namely the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern Common Market of South American countries (Mercado Común de Sur: Mercosur). Within the EU's latest trade strategy – the 2015 'Trade for All – Towards a more responsible trade and investment strategy', FTAs are considered instruments that contribute to the EU's objective of generating jobs and growth. About 31 million jobs in Europe depend, directly or indirectly, on the EU and its Member States' ability to trade. In other words, EU external trade concerns almost one in every seven jobs in Europe. In France, for example, over 2.2 million jobs rely on French exports outside the EU. Around 90 % of future global growth is expected to be generated outside Europe's borders. Figures show that the EU share of world GDP has slowly decreased in recent years (see graph below). Against this background, the EU needs to seize trade opportunities beyond its borders in order to gain higher levels of growth in Europe.

Briefing EN

First results of the LIFE Programme 2014-2020

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-10-2017

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

Palabra clave biodiversidad | construcción europea | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | especie protegida | Estado miembro UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | programa de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The LIFE workshop aims to inform the Members of the ENVI Committee and all participants on the implementation of LIFE programme 2014-2020 and the first results of its integrated projects. The workshop will answer the question on how the new edition of LIFE is contributing to the achievement of environmental protection and climate change targets in the most effective way. Future funding opportunities and environmental topics to be covered by the LIFE Programme up to 2020 will be also presented.

Estudio EN

THE ROLE OF CITIES IN THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-10-2017

Autor externo Prof. Dr. Hubert HEINELT, Institute of Political Science, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudad | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | cooperación europea | cooperación regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión administrativa | gobernanza multinivel | política de cooperación | política económica | política regional de la UE | programa de actuación | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | zona urbana

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, examines the role of cities in the institutional framework of the European Union and shows their limits and opportunities to engage effectively in policy-making at the EU level.

Estudio EN

Chemicals and the circular economy: Dealing with substances of concern

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-10-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | gestión de residuos | INDUSTRIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producto químico | química | reglamento (UE) | sustancia peligrosa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Unlike the traditional linear economic model based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern, the circular economy is an economic model based on sharing, leasing, reuse, repair, refurbishment and recycling, in an (almost) closed loop. One of the challenges associated with this model is the presence of substances of concern in products, which risk being passed on to waste and subsequently recycled. A large number of European Union (EU) legal acts are relevant to the theme of substances of concern in material cycles. They relate to three broad areas: chemicals, products and waste. The European Commission is expected to publish a communication on the interface between these policy areas by the end of 2017. The main challenge in relation to chemicals and the circular economy is increasing recycling and reuse, while making sure consumers are not at risk from exposure to substances of concern that may be present in products and passed on to waste. More specific challenges relate, among other things, to long-term exposure, lack of information, trade aspects and implementation of EU law. Increased policy coherence in the current regulatory framework could help the situation. More specifically, elements of possible remedies include: disseminating information about the presence of substances of concern in products, reducing and substituting them, and improving the management of substances of concern that cannot be substituted. However, there may be some difficulties in implementing these solutions, in particular regarding the administrative burden and costs. The European Parliament supports the development of non-toxic material cycles so that recycled waste can be used as a major, reliable source of raw materials. Stakeholders' views on the topic are mixed.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Chemicals and the circular economy: Dealing with substances of concern

Chemicals and the circular economy: Dealing with substances of concern

Harnessing globalisation for local and regional authorities: Challenges and possible solutions

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-09-2017

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave comercio internacional | comercio internacional | competitividad | cooperación económica | cooperación internacional | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | entidad territorial | globalización | informe de investigación | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Globalisation has various positive and negative aspects. On the positive side, economic opportunities can emerge. Exports may flourish, companies may find new global customers, knowledge may be easily circulated, and trade may pick up, thus stimulating economic growth. Interaction through new technological instruments helps to interconnect people in different parts of the world. However, globalisation may also have disadvantages. For instance, various EU industries (e.g. coal, steel, iron, shipbuilding, automotive and textiles) have been affected by global competition, and have had to downsize their activities. Cheap imports of non-EU manufacturing goods have led to the decline of various EU industrial sectors, but also to relocations, closures and redundancies. In addition, globalisation has an environmental, demographic, technological and cultural dimension. The impact of globalisation therefore affects the activities and development of regional and local entities within the EU. In order to address all these issues, the European Commission has presented a reflection paper on harnessing globalisation. This briefing addresses some of the most important challenges that globalisation brings to EU regions, and sets out ideas that may be useful in tackling these challenges. Harnessing globalisation requires a holistic approach. European, national and local synergies will have to be established to address the multi-layered challenges stemming from globalisation. Serious thinking will have to be done on how to empower local and regional authorities in order to address these challenges successfully.

Briefing EN

Delivering the Urban Agenda for the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-09-2017

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudad | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía urbana | elaboración de políticas | integración de los migrantes | integración social | movimientos migratorios | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen Our towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population, and most EU policies concern them, be it directly or indirectly. While the revised 2014-2020 cohesion policy framework introduced a number of new instruments intended to enhance the urban dimension of cohesion funding, a shared vision of urban development has gradually taken shape at inter-governmental level, accompanied by increasing calls to give city authorities and stakeholders a greater say in policymaking. To help guide these discussions, the European Commission launched a public consultation following its July 2014 communication on the urban dimension of EU policies. Its findings indicated broad support among city stakeholders for an Urban Agenda for the EU. The European Parliament also prepared an own-initiative report on the issue, as part of a process that would ultimately lead to the signing of the Pact of Amsterdam on 30 May 2016, a clear political commitment to deliver an Urban Agenda. With eight urban partnerships now in operation and the members of the remaining four announced in April 2017, past months have seen visible progress in terms of delivering the Urban Agenda, with recent developments including the setting up of a permanent secretariat for the Urban Agenda and the publication of background papers by four partnerships, with their action plans expected soon. This process looks set to expand further following the 2016 UN Habitat III conference in Quito, which identified the Urban Agenda for the EU as the main delivery mechanism in the EU for the UN's New Urban Agenda, a roadmap for global sustainable urban development.

Briefing EN

Implementing the Paris Agreement – New Challenges in View of the COP 23 Climate Change Conference

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-09-2017

Autor externo Lorenz MOOSMANN, Henrik NEIER, Nicole MANDL, Klaus RADUNSKY

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | adaptación al cambio climático | cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | construcción europea | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | costes ambientales | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones no gubernamentales | Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional | organización no gubernamental | papel internacional de la UE | país tercero | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Bonn in November 2017.
The study was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Estudio EN

Reflection paper on harnessing globalisation

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-09-2017

Autor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empleo | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo de Adaptacion a la Globalizacion | Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos | globalización | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | integración económica | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política económica | política internacional | profundización de la Unión Europea | proteccionismo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Globalisation is nothing new; it is centuries old and has always contributed significantly to boosting growth and creating employment. It goes beyond the mere circulation of commercial goods, and more recently services, as it is a way to exchange ideas, spur discovery and innovation, and increase competitiveness. However, for some, globalisation is synonymous with unfair trade practices, job losses and the offshoring of firms, and there has recently been a backlash, culminating in the failure of multilateral trade agreements. Calls for protectionism are all the while growing louder. As part of its wider exercise to modernise the EU, which is now centred on the white paper on the future of Europe, the Commission published a reflection paper on harnessing globalisation in May 2017. The paper identifies both an acceleration and a transformation of globalisation, making it unescapable, and the Commission therefore strongly supports keeping markets open. Nevertheless, it also advocates shaping globalisation in order to spread core European values, such as human rights. The EU's external response should be based on international cooperation, economic diplomacy and ensuring a level playing field. The policy areas covered would range from trade to environment, and from sustainable development to investment. In parallel, the EU's internal response would aim to increase resilience through improved sharing of the benefits of globalisation, and promoting European industry's long-term competitiveness. Reinforcement of the internal market and using the European Semester for improved coordination of economic policies is also advocated in connection with harnessing globalisation, as is targeted support for regions. This briefing is one of a series on the European Commission's reflection papers following up the March 2017 White Paper on the Future of Europe.

Briefing EN

Los regímenes comerciales aplicables a los países en desarrollo

Tipo de publicación Fichas temáticas sobre la EU

Fecha 01-09-2017

Autor BOUYALA IMBERT Florence

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave comercio internacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | país en desarrollo | país menos desarrollado | política arancelaria | política comercial | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | reducción arancelaria | restricción de las importaciones | situación económica

Resumen La política comercial y de desarrollo de la Unión está perfilada en la Comunicación de enero de 2012 sobre «Comercio, crecimiento y desarrollo», que se centra en los países más necesitados. El Sistema de Preferencias Generalizadas se ha mantenido para los países menos avanzados (PMA), lo mismo que la iniciativa «Todo menos armas», mientras que el trato preferencial para los países ACP que no están entre los menos avanzados se ha remplazado por acuerdos de asociación económica (AAE) con un componente de desarrollo. Se está preparando una nueva estrategia de la Unión de ayuda para el comercio, destinada a ayudar a los países en desarrollo a crear capacidades comerciales y que se basará en una nueva comunicación de la Comisión. La Unión apoya el Programa para el Desarrollo de la OMC y en octubre de 2015 ratificó el Acuerdo sobre Facilitación del Comercio.

Fichas temáticas sobre la EU BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, HR, MT, PL, SK, SL

África

Tipo de publicación Fichas temáticas sobre la EU

Fecha 01-09-2017

Autor RAMET Valérie | URBINA TREVIÑO Gonzalo

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave comercio internacional | construcción europea | Convenio ACP-UE | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | FED | GEOGRAFÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mantenimiento de la paz | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Parlamento | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación interparlamentaria | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | situación económica | Unión Africana | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | África | África

Resumen Las relaciones entre la Unión Europea y África se rigen por el Acuerdo de Cotonú y la Estrategia Conjunta África-UE (JAES), que incluyen las dimensiones política, económica y de desarrollo. La Unión trabaja activamente para fomentar la paz y la seguridad en África y participa con la Unión Africana (UA) en varios diálogos políticos, por ejemplo sobre democracia y derechos humanos. La migración se ha convertido en un elemento fundamental de las relaciones entre la Unión y África. El Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo sigue siendo el principal canal de la Unión para la cooperación al desarrollo en África.

Fichas temáticas sobre la EU BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, HR, MT, PL, SK, SL

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

Aquaculture: Overview for the EU

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 28-08-2017

Autor WEISSENBERGER Jean

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

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | animal transgénico | análisis económico | análisis económico | competitividad | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema acuático | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo Marítimo y de Pesca | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | legislación veterinaria | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | método abierto de coordinación | organización de la empresa | pesca | piscicultura | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de las aguas | protección del medio ambiente | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen EU aquaculture essentially consists of the farming of shellfish and fish, in salt and fresh water. Having to meet requirements on environmental protection, animal health and the quality of products for consumers, this sector struggles to hold its own in EU territories. The EU promotes the sustainable development of aquaculture activities, in particular through the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the financial instrument dedicated to supporting the Common Fisheries Policy guidelines. This financial support must form part of the implementation of the multi-annual national strategic plans for aquaculture, which the Member States had to put in place and, for which the optimal outlook will result in 25% growth in total aquaculture production levels by 2020. The European Commission is responsible for facilitating the implementation of the open method of coordination between Member States, a voluntary process between governments to exchange information and best practice with respect to certain challenges facing the aquaculture sector, in particular in terms of administrative burdens and installation authorisations for companies.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

Foresight ? Contribution to the debate on the future of EU agricultural policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-08-2017

Autor MCELDOWNEY James

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración de políticas | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión administrativa | informe de investigación | mercado agrícola de la UE | peritaje científico | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política agraria | política alimentaria | política económica | previsión a largo plazo | región y política regional | sanidad | toma de decisiones | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Strategic foresight is increasingly being used as a technique to help organisations anticipate and prepare for potential challenges or opportunities. Its application to agricultural and rural development policies is examined in this briefing. A range of relevant foresight studies are identified and examined across a number of elements, covering: the identification of key drivers of change; the nature of the scenarios they present (including the role of technology and precision farming); and food security as well as the territorial dimensions relating to the future of Europe's rural areas. These findings are analysed for their implications for future policy-making in respect of EU agriculture and rural development matters. In the field of public policy, there is a growing realisation that the policy process has to address many challenges such as: advancing greater policy integration; identifying and applying the lessons from previous experience of policy implementation; maximising the use of the available evidence base, and considering and adopting a long-term view of the future through forward thinking involving the development of different scenarios. Foresight studies recognise the multi-disciplinary nature of the challenges facing agriculture and the importance of 'interconnected policy-making'. The potential also exists for strategic foresight to be applied at different territorial levels.

Briefing EN

Research for PECH Committee - Regional ocean governance in Europe: the role of fisheries

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-08-2017

Autor externo Nienke van der Burgt, Claire Dupont, Roxana Mastor, Sabina Potestio, Nina Smith and Sophie Vancauwenbergh

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave acción de la UE | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | construcción europea | convención internacional | derecho de pesca | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | océano | pesca | política económica | política internacional | política pesquera | política pesquera común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona pesquera

Resumen This study requested by the European Parliament (PECH Committee) ex-amines regional ocean governance in the European regional seas in the context of fisheries. It assesses key regional organisations (the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and Regional Seas Con-ventions (RSCs)) examining the mechanisms by which they cooperate and coordinate as well as their outcomes, within the context of EU policy.

Estudio EN

EU-Cuba relations: a new chapter begins

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 18-07-2017

Autor TVEVAD Jesper

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | América | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Cuba | democratización | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos fundamentales | derechos humanos | derechos políticos | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación económica | Resolución PE | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement (PDCA) between the EU and Cuba, endorsed by the European Parliament (EP) on 5 July 2017, opens a new phase in EU-Cuba relations. Until now Cuba was the only country in Latin America without a cooperation or political dialogue agreement with the EU. The PDCA creates a framework for political dialogue and closer bilateral cooperation, including in trade. The parts of the agreement (mostly related to cooperation and trade issues) that fall within EU competence can already be applied provisionally, but the agreement will only enter into force in full after it has been ratified in all the EU Member States.
Since negotiations on the PDCA began in 2014, Cuba's relations with the EU and individual Member States have intensified considerably. For the EU, the PDCA is a tool for supporting a process of change and modernisation in Cuba, while for Cuba it represents the 'normalisation' of the relationship with an important economic and trade partner and helps it to diversify its external relations.
Parliament will focus, in monitoring the implementation of the PDCA, on two areas of particular concern to the EP: human rights and civil liberties on Cuba, and the role of Cuban civil society.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Research for PECH Committee - Marine recreational and semi-subsistence fishing - its value and its impact on fish stocks

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-07-2017

Autor externo Kieran HYDER, Zachary RADFORD, Raul PRELLEZO, Marc Simon WELTERSBACH, Wolf-Christian LEWIN, Lucia ZARAUZ, Keno FERTER, Jon RUIZ, Bryony TOWNHILL, Estanis MUGERZA, Harry V. STREHLO

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

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | aguas de la UE | captura autorizada | Comunidad Europea | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía de subsistencia | estructura económica | gestión de la pesca | pesca | política económica | política pesquera común | recurso pesquero | regulación de la pesca | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study assesses the value and impact on fish stocks of marine recreational and semi-subsistence fisheries in Europe. Total economic impact of marine recreational fishing amounts to 10.5 billion euro, supporting almost 100,000 jobs. The impact varies between fish stocks, representing 2-72% of total catch. The marine recreational fisheries are biologically and economically important, so should be included in stock assessment to ensure sustainability, and considered a sector for development alongside commercial fisheries and aquaculture under the Common Fisheries Policy.

Estudio EN

Research for REGI Committee - Integrated use of ESI funds to address social challenges

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-07-2017

Autor externo François LEVARLET, Nicola BRIGNANI, Andrea GRAMILLANO; Tamam Sarl: Armelle LEDAN PRADE; EureConsult: Thomas STUMM; Nordregio: Lisbeth GREVE HARBO

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los necesitados | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | exclusión social | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos | impacto social | integración social | marco social | migrante | movimientos migratorios | política económica | protección social | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The study aims to analyse the implementation of integrated approaches under the ESI Funds in addressing challenges related to social inclusion, including integration of migrants and refugees. Programme logic of intervention, combinations of thematic objectives, synergies with other EC policy instruments and the use of integrated tools are analysed for a set of programmes. Conclusions and recommendations are provided for the 2014-2020 and the next programming period.

Estudio EN

The G20 Summit in Hamburg: Key issues

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-07-2017

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | construcción europea | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | fiscalidad | G20 | globalización | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política de inversión | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política fiscal | política internacional | proteccionismo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | reunión en la Cumbre | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 7-8 July 2017, the 12th Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Group of Twenty (G20) will take place in Hamburg, Germany. Besides traditional G20 issues, with an emphasis on financial regulation, the focus is on climate and trade protectionism in light of policies recently adopted by the USA.

De un vistazo EN

European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-06-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a la inversión | ayuda al desarrollo | control de las migraciones | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | movimientos migratorios | política de cooperación | política económica | política migratoria de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de financiación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Subject to external migratory pressure, driven by conflict, instability and poverty in its neighbourhood, the EU is adapting its policy framework to address the challenges of the protracted crisis. In July, the European Parliament will vote on the proposed EFSD (accorded priority treatment under the Joint Declaration on the EU's legislative process). The EFSD aims at using EU grants and guarantees to leverage public and private investment, to tackle the root causes of migration in the European Neighbourhood and Africa, and achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

De un vistazo EN

Acción de la UE en favor de la sostenibilidad

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-06-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | Semestre Europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen En respuesta a los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible adoptados por las Naciones Unidas en septiembre de 2015, la Comisión Europea publicó una comunicación en noviembre de 2016 al objeto de integrar plenamente la Agenda 2030 de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo sostenible en las políticas de la Unión Europea. Se espera que el Parlamento Europeo apruebe una resolución de propia iniciativa sobre este asunto en el periodo parcial de sesiones de julio.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Decentralised cooperation in the context of the 2030 Agenda

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 16-06-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | cooperación descentralizada | cooperación internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | Instrumento Europeo de Vecindad y Asociación | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones no gubernamentales | organización no gubernamental | países ACP | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Cooperation between sub-national authorities is a potentially powerful tool for the local implementation and public ownership of the 2030 Agenda. Without application at every level that ambitious, comprehensive agenda might never come to fruition.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

Research for TRAN Committee - Health tourism in the EU: a general investigation

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2017

Autor externo Tomas Mainil, Eke Eijgelaar, Jeroen Klijs, Jeroen Nawijn, Paul Peeters

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | coste de la sanidad | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística de la UE | Europa | Europa | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | gestión administrativa | política de turismo | política económica | programa de actuación | sanidad | situación económica | turismo médico | UNIÓN EUROPEA | viajero | vida social

Resumen This study defines and explores health tourism and its three main components: medical, wellness, and spa tourism. Health tourism comprises around 5% of general tourism in the EU28 and contributes approximately 0.3% to the EU economy. Health tourism has a much higher domestic share than general tourism does. Increasing the share of health tourism may reduce tourism seasonality, improve sustainability and labour quality, and may help to reduce health costs through prevention measures and decreased pharmaceutical consumption.

Estudio EN, FR

World Day Against Child Labour

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-06-2017

Autor GROSEK Kristina

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Empleo | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | campaña de sensibilización | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | construcción europea | convención internacional | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos del niño | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | papel internacional de la UE | política económica | política internacional | protección de la infancia | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | trabajo de menores | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The International Labour Organization (ILO) introduced the World Day Against Child Labour in 2002, as part of their efforts to eradicate this unacceptable phenomenon. The day is observed each year on 12 June, and this year the focus will be on the impact of conflicts and disasters. It is also an opportunity to consider what measures have been taken at international and EU level to prevent child labour, and with what success.

De un vistazo EN

Advanced biofuels: Technologies and EU policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-06-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave biocarburante | consumo de energía | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | gas con efecto invernadero | investigación energética | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | reducción de las emisiones de gas

Resumen Road transport remains significantly more dependent on fossil fuels than other sectors. In the early 2000s, biofuels appeared as a way to reduce this dependency and to cut greenhouse gas emissions. However, when greenhouse gas emission reductions through using conventional biofuels were called into question because of the indirect effects involved, advanced biofuels emerged as an alternative. Although the advanced biofuels sector has been facing technological challenges and economic difficulties, global advanced biofuels production has been forecast to double between 2013 and 2020, with the largest (planned and in operation) production capacity located in Europe. In 2016, most advanced biofuels production routes were at prototype or demonstration stage, with two being considered ready for commercialisation. Advanced biofuels may offer a series of opportunities, in particular as regards greenhouse gas emission savings and energy security, but also pose a series of challenges, in particular as regards sustainability. EU policy support for biofuels started in 2003, but has since been shifting away from conventional biofuels. Since 2015, it has explicitly supported advanced biofuels. A legislative proposal on the regulatory framework beyond 2020, put forward by the European Commission in 2016, seeks to strengthen this support. In addition, funding opportunities are being provided through various programmes.

Briefing EN

El consumo y la producción sostenibles

Tipo de publicación Fichas temáticas sobre la EU

Fecha 01-06-2017

Autor STOERRING Dagmara

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave comercialización | control de gestión | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | etiqueta ecológica | gestión administrativa | gestión de recursos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mejora de la producción | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | rendimiento energético

Resumen El crecimiento sostenible es uno de los objetivos fundamentales de la Unión Europea. Ante la escasez mundial de recursos naturales, «hacer más con menos» ha pasado a ser el principal reto de productores y consumidores. Para hacer frente a este desafío, la Unión ha puesto en marcha una amplia gama de políticas e iniciativas en pos de un consumo y una producción sostenibles. Estas tienen como objetivo mejorar el rendimiento medioambiental global de los productos a lo largo de todo su ciclo de vida, estimular la demanda de mejores productos y tecnologías de producción y ayudar a los consumidores a tomar decisiones con conocimiento de causa.

Fichas temáticas sobre la EU BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, HR, MT, PL, SK, SL

Transparent and Accountable Management of Natural Resources in Developing Countries: The Case of Forests

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 31-05-2017

Autor externo - Peter MINANG, Principal Scientist, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and ASB Partnership for The Tropical Forest Margins), Kenya;
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Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda financiera | biodiversidad | biomasa | deforestación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gas con efecto invernadero | INDUSTRIA | industria de la madera | industria de la madera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | monte | monte | país tercero | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del bosque | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | silvicultura sostenible | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de las tierras

Resumen This study reviewed the state of transparency and accountability in the forestry sector in developing countries focusing on contributions of EU actions and provisions on the same. The study was based on review of literature, policies and reports on forest governance, using three FLEGT-VPA case study countries, namely Cameroon, Ghana and Tanzania. More than 200 million Euros have been invested into FLEGT-VPA and related activities around Africa with positive impacts on transparency, accountability and overall governance. Less impact is elicited regarding benefits to local people and FLEGT interactions with other mechanisms such as REDD+. More importantly, little evidence exists on direct evidence of FLEGT-VPA processes incentivizing sustainable forest management even though there is some evidence of growth in legal timber export numbers. Recommendations for improving FLEGT –VPA include, expanding the definition of "legality" to include safeguards that ensure community rights and benefits; strengthening EU-China FLEGT-VPA initiatives to enable comparable standards for African timber; including small scale and agroforestry-based domestic timber into the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR); increasing capacity building and synergy with other mechanisms such as REDD+. Opportunities for new EU policies and actions include FLEGT-type monitoring for forest-related SDGs and incentives for actions in the New York Declaration on Forests.

Estudio EN

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

Plastics in a circular economy: Opportunities and challenges

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-05-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biodegradabilidad | comercialización | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | exportación (UE) | gestión de residuos | INDUSTRIA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | materia plástica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | país tercero | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producto de envasado | química | reciclaje de residuos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Plastics pervade modern life; plastics production has been growing exponentially since the 1960s and is expected to double by 2036. Although there are over 1 000 types of plastic, 90 % of plastics are derived from virgin fossil fuels. In Europe, post-consumer plastic waste is either incinerated with energy recovery (39 %), landfilled (31 %) or recycled (30%). It is estimated that half of the plastic waste recycled is treated in the EU, while the other half is exported for recycling. The production and consumption of plastics today offer a series of benefits (in particular low production costs, durability and versatility) but also pose a number of problems (in particular loss of material value as a result of single use and low recycling rates, as well as ill-effects on nature, climate and human health). Marine litter and microplastics are a source of particular concern. Several pieces of EU legislation apply to plastics and plastic waste, although implementation is incomplete. In 2015, the Commission identified plastics as one of the priority areas of the circular economy action plan, proposed new reuse and recycling targets for plastic packaging waste and pledged to adopt a strategy on plastics in the circular economy by the end of 2017. A circular economy implies reducing waste to a minimum. Moving the plastics value chain in this direction would mean improving recycling, promoting reuse, and redesigning products, while taking into account the whole life-cycle of products. Although this could deliver opportunities (in particular enhanced security of supply, economic benefits and reduced pressure on the environment) there are also challenges (in particular weak economic incentives, technical issues and finance). The European Parliament recognises the need to introduce specific measures on plastic waste in EU legislation and to value plastics as a resource.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Plastics in a circular economy

Plastics in a circular economy: Opportunities and challenges

Plastics in a circular economy: Opportunities and challenges

EU flagship initiative on the garment sector

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 21-04-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave cláusula social | comercio internacional | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | igualdad de género | INDUSTRIA | industria de la confección | industria del cuero e industria textil | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | norma de trabajo | organización de la empresa | papel internacional de la UE | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | responsabilidad social de la empresa | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | ética comercial

Resumen After the 2013 Rana Plaza garment factory tragedy in Bangladesh, the European Commission pledged to table an EU-wide flagship initiative to boost responsible management of the garment industry. To date, this initiative has yet to be launched. A motion for a Parliament resolution, due to be voted at the April II part-session, calls on the Commission to put forward a legislative proposal and focuses, among other things, on introducing mandatory due diligence for the supply chains in the industry.

De un vistazo EN

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

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-04-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | condiciones de la ayuda | contabilidad nacional | coordinación de ayudas | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | evaluación de la ayuda | movimientos migratorios | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | política migratoria de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

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

Briefing EN

Partnership Instrument

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 19-04-2017

Autor PARRY Matthew

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Presupuesto

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | base jurídica | cambio climático | comercio de derechos de emisión | comercio equitativo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | evaluación de la ayuda | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión del agua | instrumento financiero de la UE | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política comercial | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Briefing EN

The UN Ocean Conference - June 2017, Guidance to the ENVI Committee of the European Parliament

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-04-2017

Autor externo Benjamin Boteler, Lucy O. smith, Ralph Bodle, Lena Donat

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | Conferencia ONU | conservación de la pesca | construcción europea | contaminación marina | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | investigación sobre el medio ambiente | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | océano | papel internacional de la UE | pesca | pesca tradicional | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This briefing, provided to the European Parliament in preparation for the UN Ocean Conference in New York in June 2017 takes into account discussions and developments until March 2017. The briefing includes: an overview of the UN 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14); a description of the Ocean Conference, including the Preparatory Meeting held in February 2017 and other issues leading up to the Conference; the position of governments and stakeholders in ocean use and governance; the role of the EU and its current marine policies, actors and bodies; and finally a short conclusion and set of recommendations.

Briefing EN

EU development cooperation with Latin America

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-04-2017

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave América | América Latina | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda al desarrollo | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | cooperación regional | cooperación técnica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enseñanza | enseñanza superior | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | gobernanza | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Mercosur | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | política internacional | programa de ayudas | proyecto de inversión | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen EU development cooperation with Latin America is mainly conducted through the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and its different geographical (regional, sub-regional and bilateral) and thematic programmes. Nevertheless, the 2014-2020 programming period has brought about the introduction of a new blending financial instrument for the region, the Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF), which combines EU grants with other resources. It has also seen the transition of most Latin American countries away from being eligible for bilateral DCI development aid and towards their inclusion instead in EU bilateral cooperation through the new Partnership Instrument (PI). This poses a series of new challenges but, simultaneously, offers new opportunities by opening cooperation to other areas and sectors. The European Parliament has a strong involvement in the issues concerning development cooperation. Since 2012, it has adopted a number of resolutions on the topic: one defining a new form of development cooperation with Latin America, another calling for increasing the effectiveness of development cooperation, and a third on achieving policy coherence and enhancing the role of local authorities.

Briefing EN

Research for AGRI Committee - Preserving agricultural soils in the EU

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-03-2017

Autor externo H.F.M. ten Berge, J.J. Schröder, J.E. Olesen, J.-V. Giraldez Cervera

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | biodiversidad | cambio climático | contaminación del suelo | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política económica | protección del suelo | recurso del suelo | renta de la explotación agraria | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | sistema de explotación agraria | tierra agrícola

Resumen This study explains how threats to soils and soil services are linked to agricultural soil management, how threats can be mitigated, and which barriers complicate this. It highlights trade-offs and synergies that exist between different interests affected by soil management, such as climate change mitigation, water and air quality, biodiversity, food security and farm income. Conservation of peatland and extensive agro-forestry systems, and protecting soils against sealing, erosion and compaction are ranked as highest priorities. Potential policy elements are suggested.

Estudio EN

Turismo sostenible: La dimension medioambiental

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-03-2017

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Turismo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | comercialización | costes ambientales | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema | estadística de la UE | etiquetado | gestión del agua | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | turismo | vida social

Resumen El turismo es el tercer sector económico más importante en la Unión Europea (UE). Se calcula que el número de puestos de trabajo de ese sector asciende a 17 millones de personas y que su contribución total a la economía supone casi el 10 % del producto interno bruto de la UE. La relación del turismo con el medio ambiente es ambivalente: por una parte, la calidad del medio ambiente es fundamental para que el turismo tenga éxito, ya que muy a menudo es el factor que incita a la gente a visitar un lugar y los lleva a volver. Por otra parte, el turismo puede convertirse en el agente de presiones e impactos significativos en el medio ambiente. Los efectos adversos potenciales del desarrollo del turismo se inscriben en tres ámbitos principales: presión sobre los recursos naturales; contaminación; e incidencias de tipo físico, que suelen implicar la degradación de los ecosistemas. El cambio climático y el turismo están estrechamente ligados. Si bien el sector del turismo contribuye a las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, principalmente como consecuencia del transporte de turistas, el calentamiento global también tiene repercusiones importantes en este sector. Es probable que el turismo de playa, de invierno y el basado en la naturaleza sean los más afectados. Las investigaciones realizadas apuntan la falta de datos relevantes, recientes y detallados a escala de la UE sobre el impacto del turismo en el medio ambiente. La Agencia Europea de Medio Ambiente está elaborando en la actualidad un mecanismo de información sobre la relación entre el turismo y el medio ambiente, sobre la base de varios indicadores, muchos de ellos homologables al contenido del Sistema Europeo de Indicadores Turísticos (ETIS) elaborado en el marco de la acción de la UE para promover la sostenibilidad del turismo.

Briefing DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Implementing Agenda 2030: Fresh impetus for reforming the UN Development System

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-02-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país tercero | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | reforma administrativa | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen There is consensus that the United Nations Development System (UNDS) needs to function in a more integrated and coherent manner. Indeed, despite its universal legitimacy, and its recognition by the EU as the core of effective multilateralism, this network of more than 30 entities is hampered by fragmentation. Intra-system competition is aggravated by the increased use of earmarked funding which is transforming multilateral development actors into simple channels of bilateral aid. Since 2015, long overdue structural reform has gained new momentum with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The main options for reform include reinforcing system-wide governance and leadership, seriously revamping the UN's funding architecture and scaling up ongoing incremental changes to ensure greater coordination of UN activities at the country level. Recognised as key to implementing 'the comprehensive and interrelated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under Agenda 2030', the reform has been placed at the centre of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the UNDS in the framework of the 2017-2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review. However, institutional inertia within UNDS entities, coupled with divergence between member states on the direction and degree of the reform, may jeopardise the role of the UNDS.

Briefing EN

Acuerdo Económico y Comercial Global (AECG) con Canadá

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-02-2017

Autor SCHOELLMANN Wilhelm

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo bilateral | acuerdo comercial | América | Canadá | comercio internacional | Consejo de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | firma de un tratado | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Parlamento Europeo | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La Unión Europea y Canadá firmaron el AECG el 30 de octubre de 2016 después de largas negociaciones. En efecto, un total de 38 declaraciones y un instrumento interpretativo conjunto acompañan la decisión del Consejo sobre la firma del AECG. El Parlamento ha iniciado el procedimiento de aprobación, cuya votación está prevista para la sesión plenaria de Febrero II.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Trade and sustainable development chapters in CETA

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-01-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina | PUCCIO Laura

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | América | arbitraje comercial internacional | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Canadá | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | DERECHO | Derecho del trabajo | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión extranjera | investigación y propiedad intelectual | justicia | modalidades alternativas de solución de conflictos | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Internacional del Trabajo | política económica | política internacional | principio de precaución | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | ratificación de un acuerdo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), signed in October 2016, is currently at the ratification stage. This agreement, concluded between like-minded trade partners, represents the new generation of EU free trade agreements (FTAs), and contains chapters covering sustainable development. The inclusion by the EU of sustainable development chapters in FTAs concluded with its partners plays a role in ensuring that trade and investment liberalisation does not lead to a deterioration in environmental and labour conditions. In keeping with this trade policy practice, developed over the years, trade-related sustainability provisions, including labour and environmental considerations, are grouped in three chapters (Chapters 22 to 24) within CETA. CETA has only partially exceeded the dialogue-only approach contained in earlier EU trade agreements and has maintained the exclusion of trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapters from the scope of the state-to-state dispute settlement (SSDS) procedure. It also maintains an ad hoc two-stage dispute resolution mechanism already found in the EU-South Korea FTA. However, this mechanism does not include sanctions and focuses on mutually agreed solutions to problems. This choice by the EU is due to the still strongly cooperative nature of the TSD chapters. On CETA please refer also to the 'International Agreements in Progress' briefing on the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with Canada by Wilhelm Schöllmann.

Briefing EN

Animal Welfare in the European Union

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-01-2017

Autor externo Donald M. BROOM (University of Cambridge, the UK)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | bienestar de los animales | construcción europea | consumidor | consumo | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación veterinaria | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección de la fauna | sanidad animal | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs upon request of the Committee on Petitions, finds out that EU animal welfare policy and legislation has had much positive influence in the world, on the image of the EU as well as helping animals. However, most kinds of animals kept in the EU are not covered by legislation, including some of the worst animal welfare problems, so a general animal welfare law and specific laws on several species are needed. Animal sentience and welfare should be mentioned, using accurate scientific terminology, in many trade-related laws as well as in animal-specific laws.

Estudio DE, EN, FR

The Budgetary Tools for Financing the EU External Policy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-01-2017

Autor externo Roland Blomeyer, Sebastian Paulo and Elsa Perreau (Blomeyer & Sanz)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Presupuesto | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ayuda de la UE | ayuda de preadhesión | ayuda de urgencia | ayuda humanitaria | ayuda macrofinanciera | construcción europea | contribución de los Estados miembros | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | presupuesto de la UE | préstamo Euratom | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad internacional | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The paper provides an overview of the current set-up of tools contributing to the funding of the EU external policies. The focus is on the recently established instruments and how they relate to the previously existing ones. The paper provides a first assessment of the current and envisaged set up of tools with regards to the following key aspects: added-value, coherence, flexibility and simplification, and democratic oversight of EU funding for external action.

Estudio EN

EU Trade Policy and the Wildlife Trade

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-12-2016

Autor externo Rosaleen DUFFY (University of Sheffield, the United KIngdom)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | convención internacional | crimen organizado | delito ecológico | DERECHO | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística comercial | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | oferta y demanda | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización de la empresa | Organización Mundial del Comercio | papel internacional de la UE | política arancelaria | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | política internacional | reglamentación aduanera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad social de la empresa | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida silvestre | vida social

Resumen The wildlife trade is one of the most lucrative trades in the world. The legal trade into the EU alone is worth EUR 100 billion annually, while the global illegal wildlife trade is estimated to be worth between EUR 8 and 20 billion annually. The trade is highly complex and its legal and illegal forms are often connected. The illegal wildlife trade cannot be tackled via the use of trade policy alone; instead trade instruments need to be used in conjunction with broader means of addressing the wide range of reasons why wildlife is traded illegally first place. This includes the need to reduce poverty and inequality in source countries, demand reduction in consumer countries and tackling corruption, organised crime, poor enforcement and low penalties in many source, transit and end user markets. The EU is also facing some new challenges in the legal and illegal wildlife trade, emanating from the growth of e-commerce, expansion of private mailing centres and the growth of containerisation. The EU already has a strong track record in promoting a legal and sustainable trade, while also attempting to tackle the illegal wildlife trade. The EU already has a legal framework (EUWTR) which sets out stricter arrangements than CITES for trading in wildlife products. It has played an active role at CITES since it joined as a member in 2015, and all 20 EU proposals were accepted at CITES CoP17 in 2016. It now has an opportunity to use trade policy to embed and develop this track record further.

Estudio EN

Workshop on How to support the internationalisation of SMEs and microenterprises

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-10-2016

Autor externo Mike Coyne, Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services (CSES)
Stephan Kreutzer, Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services (CSES)

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

Palabra clave ayuda a las empresas | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación intergubernamental (UE) | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | globalización | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado exterior | país tercero | pequeña y mediana empresa | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper summarises the discussions taking place during a workshop organised by the Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy for the ITRE Committee on how to support the internationalisation of SMEs and microenterprises. The focus lay on the challenges and barriers, and the drivers to SME internationalisation. Moreover, the success of, and SME participation in EU measures supporting access to new markets were debated.

Estudio EN

UN habitat III: Shaping the urban agenda

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-10-2016

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Conferencia internacional | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | ECONOMÍA | hábitat urbano | marco social | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | país en desarrollo | política de desarrollo | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (UN Habitat) will hold its third bidecennial meeting from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito (Ecuador), gathering nearly 200 national government delegations, as well as different stakeholders. The conference aims to deliver a new global urban agenda and the means to implement it. Rapidly growing urbanisation, especially in developing countries, makes the creation of socially inclusive, resilient, economically prosperous, and energy-efficient cities a major global challenge. Achieving the entire 2030 Agenda will largely rely on the actions undertaken to address the demands of growing cities.

De un vistazo EN

Implementing the Paris Agreement - Issues at Stake in View of the COP 22 Climate Change Conference in Marrakesh

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-10-2016

Autor externo Lorenz Moosmann, Henrik Neier, Nicole Mandl and Klaus Radunsky

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | adaptación al cambio climático | cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | construcción europea | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | costes ambientales | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones no gubernamentales | Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional | organización no gubernamental | papel internacional de la UE | país tercero | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | rendimiento energético | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Marrakesh in November 2016.
The study was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Estudio EN

Smart specialisation: The concept and its application to EU cohesion policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-10-2016

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | convergencia económica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | evaluación de proyectos | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondos Estructurales y de Inversión Europeos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión administrativa | inversión de la UE | mercado único | política de transportes | política de transportes | política económica | producto interior bruto | reparto de la financiación de la UE | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The persistent gap between European regions as regards research and innovation performance provides a strong case for policies tailored to the local context that foster structural change. This is where smart specialisation comes into play, providing a path for innovation-driven differentiation and economic transformation, building on local assets and comparative strengths. To achieve maximum impact, efforts and investments are expected to focus on a limited number of priorities, identified through a discovery process in which entrepreneurs play a central role. This place-based approach and logic of prioritisation have been found to be broadly consistent with the overall reforms of EU cohesion policy, aiming to improve spending efficiency and impact. Consequently, having a research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3) in place has become a prerequisite to receiving funding from the European Regional Development Fund. Currently, 121 smart specialisation strategies are in place at national or regional levels. With a view to assessing how they are being implemented, the European Commission organised a high-level conference in June 2016 to evaluate progress and difficulties to date. The European Parliament, in a newly adopted resolution on RIS3 and cohesion policy, asked for periodic (annual and mid-term) monitoring of the strategies' implementation, and called on the European Commission to push for a review in 2017 to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. This is an update of an earlier briefing published in January 2016.

Briefing EN

Low and negative interest rates

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-09-2016

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios

Palabra clave análisis financiero | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Central Europeo | crecimiento económico | depósito bancario | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | Fondo Monetario Internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión administrativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | interés | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | situación económica | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The current very low/negative interest rate environment is the subject of much debate. On one side, the central banks claim that it is not the cause of the problem but the solution, as it should boost investments and spur growth. On the other, a number of Member States claim that the low rates 'expropriate' savers, and financial intermediaries argue that they are putting their tried and tested business models at risk. This analysis introduces interest rates, looks at the causes behind their sustained decline and presents the current state of the debate.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

The Common Fisheries Policy: Conservation of fishery resources and management of fishing activities

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 21-09-2016

Autor WEISSENBERGER Jean

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | aguas de la UE | aguas territoriales | barco pesquero | conservación de recursos | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión de recursos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | pesca sostenible | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común

Resumen The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) covers all aspects of the fishing industry. The EU has exclusive responsibility for the sustainable exploitation of living marine resources, which is subject to rules stating how, where and when different species can be caught in order, above all, to protect juveniles and marine habitats that are vulnerable to certain fishing techniques. A system of total allowable catches, divided into quotas for each Member State, rules, for many fish stocks, just how many fish may be taken. The capacity of all national fishing fleets must also be managed with a view to the availability of fish stocks. These conservation and management measures must be based on the best possible scientific advice and drawn up after consultation of all interested parties, particularly at the level of the maritime region concerned. As the measures' impact depends on compliance by those engaged in fishing, it is necessary to have an effective system of supervision and controls. The first proposals for the implementation of the new CFP guidelines, adopted at the end of 2013, for fishing to be based on maximum sustainable yield, avoiding discards at sea, demonstrated the challenges of converting these objectives into conservation and management measures, especially in the case of multiannual, multi-species plans. However, further legislative proposals are expected soon with a view to continuing the EU's policy of achieving the sustainable exploitation of marine life.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

EU environmental policies [What Think Tanks are Thinking]

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 20-09-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | grupo de reflexión | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente

Resumen Environmental protection is a comprehensive and well-established policy in the European Union. The environmental standards set by the Union are among the strictest in the world and the development of a sustainable economy is treated as a priority. Despite efforts to water down standards or renationalise policy, EU legislation has established more than 130 environmental targets and objectives to be met between 2010 and 2050. The EU is the world leader in efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions responsible for climate change. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks on EU environmental policies. More publications on the EU role in securing an agreement in Paris last year on handling climate change can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.'

De un vistazo EN

EU priorities for the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 12-07-2016

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave acuerdo multilateral | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | Conferencia ONU | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | pequeña y mediana empresa | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 14th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIV) will take place in Nairobi (Kenya) from 17 to 22 July 2016. This quadrennial conference brings together Heads of State and Government, representatives from the private sector, civil society and the academic world, to discuss international trade and development issues. While the EU has reservations about UNCTAD's economic stance, it appreciates its technical expertise on these matters.

De un vistazo EN

EU-US negotiations on TTIP: A survey of current issues

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 11-07-2016

Autor PUCCIO Laura

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | Comisión Europea | construcción europea | contrato público | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | estadística de la UE | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios extra-UE | inversión extranjera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | negociación internacional | Parlamento Europeo | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación transatlántica | situación económica | transparencia administrativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The negotiations on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and the USA aim at achieving a comprehensive trade agreement with renewed liberalisation efforts in trade, services and investments, while at the same time aiming at regulatory cooperation and rule-based trade. Since the completion of the 13th round of negotiations on TTIP in April 2016, the European Commission and the USA have been working to achieve substantial progress before the next round takes place in July 2016. As those negotiations get under way, this in-depth analysis examines progress to date and looks at the various issues that are still outstanding.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

EU Arctic Policy in Regional Context

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-07-2016

Autor externo Gerald STANG (European Union Institute for Security Studies)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Energía | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Canadá | Consejo Nórdico | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | Dinamarca | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía blanda | Estados Unidos | Europa | Finlandia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Groenlandia | hidrocarburo | industria petrolera | Islandia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Noruega | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | población autóctona | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política exterior y de seguridad común | protección del medio ambiente | recurso energético | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | Suecia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Ártico

Resumen EU Arctic policy has evolved significantly in recent years, culminating in the April 2016 Joint Communication from the European Commission and the HRVP for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. The Communication focuses on the environment and climate change, sustainable development, and peaceful international cooperation, with overarching support for scientific research. This coincides with most of the priorities of the EU's Arctic Member States, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The Communication does not focus on security issues or on hydrocarbon development. Arctic oil and gas are not the primary keys to EU energy security, but do play a role, and are important for the EU's two main suppliers, Norway and Russia – sustainable management of these resources is in the EU's interest. While the region has been a model for cooperation – Arctic collaboration with Russia continues via multiple mechanisms, despite wider tensions. That it will remain so cannot be taken for granted. The EU supports peaceful Arctic cooperation via multiple mechanisms, including the Arctic Council, the Barents-Euro Arctic Council, and via multiple cross-border collaboration platforms. As the EU becomes increasingly engaged in Arctic issues, continued focus on policy coherence, engagement with other Arctic stakeholders, and the priorities of the region's citizens will be essential.

Estudio EN

Monitoring the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – The Role of the Data Revolution

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-07-2016

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estadística nacional | evaluación de la ayuda | impacto de la tecnología de la información | indicador económico | indicador social | informática y tratamiento de datos | marco social | método estadístico | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | política de cooperación | política económica | recogida de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The paper examines the transition from monitoring the Millennium Development Goals to monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the implications for developing countries, and the support that the data revolution could provide. The indicators agreed for the SDG targets are discussed in terms of data requirements and the different types of data currently collected. The potential for the data revolution to strengthen open data and access to data in terms of connectivity is also explored. The latter is seen as being central to increasing accountability as part of the monitoring process. The paper looks into the areas that the EU might prioritise and how these could contribute to the broader Follow-Up and Review framework proposed by the UN Secretary General for consideration by the UN General Assembly, as well as offering recommendations for EU support to its development partner countries.

Estudio EN

Good Governance in EU External Relations: What Role for Development Policy in a Changing International Context?

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-07-2016

Autor externo Christine HACKENESCH

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | condiciones de la ayuda | construcción europea | democratización | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | distribución de la ayuda | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gobernanza | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen EU support for governance reforms has gained prominence in the EU's external relations and particularly in the EU's development policy. However, the EU's engagement in this field has come under considerable pressure in recent years. It is by no means automatic that the EU will continue and further increase its engagement in supporting governance reforms. In this context, the objective of this study is to summarise evidence from academic research on why the EU and other donors should support governance reforms and under which conditions EU support positively contributes to governance reforms. Moreover, the study analyses how the EU has aimed at contributing to governance reforms during the past decade, focusing in particular on the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Development Fund. The study puts emphasis on EU development policy, but places the analysis of governance support through development policy in the broader context of EU external relations. The study makes recommendations related to EU good governance support, to good governance support through the DCI and EDF, to ongoing strategy processes in EU external relations, and also in regard to the future of the EU's relations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Estudio EN

Public expectations and EU policies - Environmental protection

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-06-2016

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier | DOBREVA Alina | SAPALA Magdalena

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia de la UE | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | presupuesto de la UE | programa de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | sondeo de opinión | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Two thirds of EU citizens express support for increased EU action on environmental protection. EU policy aims to move towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient economy, to safeguard biodiversity and to protect human health through legislation on air, chemicals, climate, nature, waste and water. While the EU budget represents an important and growing source of investment, Member States are responsible for financing and implementing environmental protection measures, and some implementation gaps remain.

Briefing EN

Digital Union

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-06-2016

Autor GOUARDERES Frederic

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Industria | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave bibliografía | comunicación | desarrollo sostenible | difusión de las innovaciones | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política de investigación de la UE | política de telecomunicación | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This leaflet provides abstracts of a compilation of papers prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy at the request of the ITRE Committee in relation to the Digital policies.

Briefing 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

An EU Strategy for Relations with Iran after the Nuclear Deal

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-06-2016

Autor externo Rouzbeh PARSI (European Iran Research Group, Lund University, Sweden)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Medio ambiente | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación energética | DERECHO | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | gas natural | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión del agua | industria petrolera | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Iraq | Irán | MEDIO AMBIENTE | países del CCG | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política exterior | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | política nuclear | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación económica | seguridad internacional | seguridad nuclear | seguridad regional | Siria | situación política | terrorismo | tráfico de estupefacientes | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This report outlines the potential for a more structured and strategic relationship between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). To both address areas of disagreement and complaints, as well as pursue common interests and matters of mutual benefit, the EU needs to put in place an institutional framework that can withstand the various setbacks that have, to date, derailed all previous efforts of political dialogue. There are a number of areas where both actors can benefit from cooperation; trade, environmental and sustainability issues, education, and combatting drug trade. Even when pursuing more contentious issues such as human rights, having a strategic and fully-fledged multilevel relationship will be helpful. There are also a number of political crisis in the region (ISIS, migration) where reaching a solution without Iranian involvement will either be unnecessarily costly or near impossible.

Análisis en profundidad EN

TTIP and Labour Standards

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-06-2016

Autor externo Jan Orbie, Ferdi de Ville and Lore van den Putte

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cláusula social | comercio internacional | conflicto laboral | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | desarrollo sostenible | dumping social | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | impacto social | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco social | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | norma de trabajo | organización de la empresa | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | responsabilidad social de la empresa | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) will follow EU and US recent trade policy practice to include labour provisions. These could limit the risk that liberalisation results in social dumping and promote upward change.
This Policy Department A study concludes that the EU could take a precautionary stance and employ various instruments that increase the chances that TTIP will have positive social consequences. TTIP may combine the strengths of the EU and US approaches to labour provisions, while improving their weaknesses. More analysis of the social consequences of liberalisation and labour provisions might be stimulated and strong flanking measures at the EU and national level be foreseen.

Estudio EN

Improving global value chains key for EU trade

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-06-2016

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | comercio internacional | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | deforestación | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | igualdad de género | INDUSTRIA | industria agraria | industria agroalimentaria | industria del cuero e industria textil | industria textil | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organización de la empresa | país en desarrollo | política agraria | política comercial | política comercial común | política de producción | política económica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto originario | responsabilidad social de la empresa | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen Global value chains, and the related trade in intermediate goods and services, dominate today's interconnected economy. Tragic events, such as the collapse of the Rana Plaza garment factory in 2013, have shed new light on the operation of these chains. Pressure is mounting on the various stakeholders involved at both national and international levels to prevent and mitigate the risks of the adverse effects linked to their functioning. Although a number of promising initiatives have been launched and some improvements have been made, much remains to be done. Promotion of sustainability and responsible management of global value chains figure prominently on the agendas of organisations such as the United Nations (UN), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The EU also plays a part. One of the main objectives of the EU is to integrate sustainability, with its various economic, social and environmental dimensions, into all relevant internal policies and external action. Against this backdrop and building on its ongoing initiatives, existing policy frameworks and instruments, the EU is and has been encouraging efforts to promote sustainable value chains. How best to address this challenge is key to the EU's new trade and investment strategy 'Trade for all'. The new European Commission initiatives currently under development, such as the EU Garment Initiative and the EU Action Plan on Responsible Business Conduct, and the Council conclusions of May 2016 on Responsible Global Value Chains are in line with this endeavour.

Briefing EN

Política de energía solar en la UE y los Estados miembros desde la perspectiva de las peticiones recibidas

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-06-2016

Autor externo Jenny WINKLER and Mario RAGAWITZ (Fraunhofer ISI)

Ámbito político Energía | Industria | Medio ambiente | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía solar | Estado miembro UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mecanismo de apoyo | Parlamento | petición | política arancelaria | política arancelaria | política económica | política energética | política energética | política industrial | política y estructura industriales | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen A petición de la Comisión PETI, el Departamento Temático de Derechos de los Ciudadanos y Asuntos Constitucionales encargó el presente estudio para evaluar una serie de peticiones recibidas en relación con las políticas de energía solar en los Estados miembros y su compatibilidad con la legislación y políticas de la UE. Las peticiones examinadas suscitan tres preocupaciones principales: el riesgo político en sistemas de apoyo, el autoconsumo y la política industrial en los Estados miembros de la UE, en particular en España, Bélgica, Alemania e Italia. El análisis concluye que las políticas de apoyo a las energías renovables deberían ser estables y evitar cambios frecuentes o retroactivos; que la ampliación regulada del autoconsumo va acompañada de medidas para garantizar que los «prosumidores» contribuyan a financiar los costes de red y otros costes; y que la política industrial para las energías renovables es estable y predecible.

Estudio EN, ES

Launch of an Urban Agenda for the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-06-2016

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudad | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización

Resumen Our towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population and most EU policies concern them, be it directly or indirectly. Within the EU, a shared vision of urban development has gradually taken shape at inter-governmental level. At the same time there have been increasing calls for concrete action and the development of an Urban Agenda to give city authorities and stakeholders a greater say in the process. To help guide these discussions, the European Commission launched a public consultation following its July 2014 Communication on the Urban Dimension of EU policies. Its findings indicated broad support among city stakeholders for an Urban Agenda for the EU. The European Parliament has also prepared an own-initiative report on the issue as part of this process, which was adopted at the September 2015 plenary session. The revised 2014-2020 Cohesion Policy framework introduced a number of new instruments intended to enhance the urban dimension of cohesion funding. With the launch of Urban Innovative Actions and the introduction of the first four urban partnerships, recent months have seen both a strengthening of the cohesion policy framework and the first concrete action towards rolling out the Urban Agenda. Building on this momentum, the Dutch Council Presidency put forward an ambitious roadmap for the first half of 2016, which led to the signing on 30 May 2016 of the Pact of Amsterdam, a clear political commitment to deliver an Urban Agenda for the EU. This briefing is an update of an earlier one published in March 2016.

Briefing DE, EN, FR, IT

Análisis de las perspectivas para la actualización del pilar comercial del Acuerdo de Asociación entre la Unión Europea y Chile

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-05-2016

Autor externo Rodrigo Polanco

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Chile | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contrato público | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | investigación y propiedad intelectual | liberación de los intercambios | política comercial | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto originario | propiedad intelectual | reglamentación técnica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | revisión de un acuerdo | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La percepción del estado actual de las relaciones comerciales con Chile se ve ensombrecida por la falta de conocimientos adecuados sobre su marco jurídico, así como sobre la política subyacente. El presente estudio tiene como objetivo aclarar el estado actual y las perspectivas del comercio entre la UE y Chile mediante el análisis de los acuerdos previos y el nuevo enfoque de la UE con respecto a la liberalización del comercio. Los autores están de acuerdo con el amplio consenso tanto por parte de la UE como parte de Chile en relación con la eficacia del Acuerdo de Asociación, pero señalan que, en caso de ampliar el acuerdo con Chile, se debería retomar la esencia de los antiguos acuerdos de la UE en lugar de limitarse a seguir el «modelo TLCAN». El estudio también incluye un análisis comparativo entre el acuerdo UE-Chile y los actuales acuerdos comerciales que la UE y Chile están negociando con terceros países.

Estudio EN, ES

Delivering a new deal for energy consumers

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 23-05-2016

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | ahorro de energía | aparato de medición | consumo | consumo de energía | Derecho de la energía | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política económica | política energética | precio de la energía | protección de datos | protección del consumidor | rendimiento energético

Resumen In July 2015 the European Commission published a communication 'Delivering a New Deal for Energy Consumers', outlining its views on the role of consumers in the Energy Union. This argues that retail energy markets in the EU have not kept up with broader transformations in the energy sector and need to be improved so that consumers can play a more active role and benefit more fully from the single market, renewable energies and new technologies. At the May II plenary session the Parliament is due to vote an own-initiative resolution concerning the 'New Deal'.

De un vistazo EN

The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: State of play in mid-2016

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-05-2016

Autor BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercialización | comercio electrónico | Comisión Europea | construcción europea | DERECHO | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empleo | ENERGÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Estados Unidos | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INDUSTRIA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | movimientos migratorios | papel internacional de la UE | política de empleo de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política industrial de la UE | política migratoria de la UE | política y estructura industriales | prioridad económica | simplificación legislativa | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This publication provides an overview of the work done by the European Commission under the first two work programmes of Jean-Claude Juncker's presidency, and more specifically of the initiatives it has taken in the framework of its ten priority areas for actions. It draws on a wide range of publications by EPRS, and builds, in particular, on the briefing 'The ten priorities of the Juncker Commission: State of play a year on', by Ariane Debyser. It has been compiled by Desislava Boyadjieva with contributions from authors across EPRS – Piotr Bakowski, Angelos Delivorias, Gregor Erbach, Stephan Huber, Elena Lazarou, Anita Orav, Eva-Maria Poptcheva, Laura Puccio, Christian Scheinert, Andrej Stuchlik, Marcin Szczepanski, Laura Tilindyte, Sofija Voronova and Astrid Worum – as well as colleagues from the Office of the Deputy Secretary-General. Graphics are by Eulalia Claros, Christian Dietrich and Giulio Sabbati. As the European Commission under its President Jean-Claude Juncker begins the preparation of its 2017 work programme, this publication seeks to provide an overview of the work already done since the Commission took office in each of its 10 priority areas. Moreover, as this Commission approaches the midway point of its second annual work programme, it is of growing interest to assess progress towards the targets that the Commission has set itself, and to identify areas in which difficulties in making progress have been encountered.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

Early childhood education and care in family-friendly policies

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-05-2016

Autor MILOTAY Nora

Ámbito político Educación | Empleo | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad de la vida | condiciones y organización del trabajo | contabilidad nacional | demografía y población | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | dinámica de la población | ECONOMÍA | educación | educación preescolar | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enseñanza | equilibrio entre vida privada y vida laboral | familia | igualdad de género | integración de los migrantes | marco social | movimientos migratorios | nivel de vida | política económica | política educativa | política social europea | primera infancia | protección de la familia | protección de la infancia | protección maternal e infantil | sanidad | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | vida social

Resumen Early childhood education and care (ECEC) services for children – from birth to compulsory primary school age – form an essential part of policies for work-life balance and for better social cohesion. A policy mix of flexible labour market arrangements, generous leave policies and quality ECEC services allows choices for parents, and at the same time supports the healthy development of their children. Member States are increasingly establishing well-functioning, efficient systems. Investing in early-years services brings the greatest returns, and is generally more successful than later remedial action. Until recently, ECEC was mainly considered as a vehicle for helping parents, primarily women, to (re)integrate into the labour market across the EU. Lately, there has been a growing awareness about its multiple benefits for children's personal development and social integration, including mitigating inequalities and preparing for later employability. This is particularly the case for disadvantaged children. The quality of life of young children is an important element in building smart, inclusive and productive societies. Quality accessible ECEC is an indispensable part of ensuring a quality childhood and building a resilient society.

Briefing EN

EYE 2016 – 360° strategy: Moving things around in a circle

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 28-04-2016

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acción de la UE | comportamiento del consumidor | construcción europea | consumo | desarrollo sostenible | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión administrativa | instrumento económico medioambiental | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | programa de actuación | reciclaje de residuos | seguridad de abastecimiento | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Unlike a traditional linear economy based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern, a circular economy is based on sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling in an almost closed loop. Moving towards a circular economy could deliver benefits but also poses challenges. In 2015, the European Commission presented a circular economy package seeking to enable a transition to this new model, in particular by updating EU waste policy. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

De un vistazo EN

EU Policies in Tunisia before and after the Revolution

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-04-2016

Autor externo Rym AYADI (International Institute for Cooperatives at HEC Montreal and Founding President of the Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association - EMEA) and Emanuele SESSA (Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | construcción europea | democratización | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estructura económica | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instrumento financiero de la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de la UE | política económica | política europea de vecindad | programa de la UE | reforma económica | reforma política | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación política | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | Túnez | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Unión para el Mediterráneo | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | violencia política | África

Resumen This study investigates the evolution and potential impacts of EU policies in Tunisia before and after the Revolution using an innovative analytical framework. To do that, the most important milestones in the frameworks of cooperation agreed between the EU and Tunisia and the policies implemented, are described. The impact of such policies before the Revolution and their subsequent evolution, are analysed to highlight the causes and the consequences of the shifting approach of the EU towards Tunisia. Finally, the analysis is complemented with inputs collected via a consultation from key participants across the Tunisian political and civil society landscape. In the pre-Revolution period, EU relations with Tunisia were narrowed down to an exchange of commercial, financial and strategic interests, in line with most development aid programmes across the world. The Tunisian Revolution brought two fundamental dynamics – democratisation and destabilisation – which had broad repercussions on the relations between Tunisia and the EU. These dynamics enhanced the probability of more synergies and complementarities between the two partners' political projects and the necessity to strengthen financial support, providing the EU with a window of opportunity for enhanced cooperation, underlined in a win-win philosophy, co-development and deeper integration.

Estudio EN, FR

Análisis de la próxima modernización del pilar comercial del Acuerdo global entre la Unión Europea y México

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 20-04-2016

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Canadá | comercialización | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contrato público | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estadística comercial | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | investigación y propiedad intelectual | Mercosur | México | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | relación comercial | TLCAN | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El Acuerdo global firmado en 1997 entre la Comunidad Europea y sus Estados miembros y México, junto con el conjunto de decisiones adoptadas en este marco, ha sido eficaz y, por tanto, las modificaciones de este acuerdo se ven motivadas principalmente por el cambio del panorama mundial desde que este se promulgó por primera vez. Por ello, para las próximas negociaciones con México, es sumamente importante prestar atención a las consideraciones generales sobre cómo se configura la política comercial de la Unión Europea. En este contexto, se analizan las necesidades y expectativas, tanto de la UE como de México, con respecto a cualquier futuro acuerdo, haciendo especial hincapié en ámbitos que van más allá del comercio de bienes y servicios, tales como la contratación pública, la inversión y la cooperación regulatoria. Se defiende que, para cualquier modificación, deben tomarse como modelo los «antiguos» acuerdos de asociación, teniendo en cuenta que se centran en temas específicos de la UE y su capacidad para atender a las necesidades de México en cualquier acuerdo más avanzado que se vaya a celebrar.

Estudio EN, ES

Sustainable Forestry in Finland: ENVI Delegation in May 2016

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-04-2016

Autor externo Eeva PRIMMER, Hanna-Liisa KANGAS, Jari LISKI, Aino REKOLA, Jyri SEPPÄLÄ, Marianne KETTUNEN, Ben ALLEN, Martin NESBIT and Kamila PAQUEL

Ámbito político Energía | Industria | Medio ambiente | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | bioenergía | conservación de recursos | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | Europa | Finlandia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INDUSTRIA | industria de la madera | industria de la madera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | monte | monte | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | producción de madera | propiedad forestal | protección del bosque | silvicultura sostenible | superficie arbolada

Resumen As a densely forested country, relying on a legacy of sustainable forest management and advanced forest-based industry, Finland is in a special position facing the current sustainability challenges: climate change, biodiversity loss and stagnating economy. This report, commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, presents the history of forest management and governance as well as recent developments in climate change, energy and biodiversity policy, circular economy and bioeconomy.

Estudio EN

Fisheries in areas beyond national jurisdiction

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-04-2016

Autor POPESCU Irina

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

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biodiversidad | conservación de la pesca | DERECHO | Derecho del mar | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | explotación de los mares | instrumento internacional | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | recurso marino | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | zona protegida

Resumen In June 2015, a UN resolution launched the development of a legally binding international instrument expected to break new ground in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. Fisheries aspects to be considered in this future agreement are discussed in a European Parliament report.

De un vistazo EN

Review of the EU Strategy for Central Asia

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-04-2016

Autor KOCAK Konur Alp

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | Asia central | Asia-Oceanía | construcción europea | cooperación energética | democratización | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | diversificación energética | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política energética | política europea de vecindad | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad de abastecimiento | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In June 2007, the EU adopted an EU Strategy for a New Partnership with Central Asia ('EU Strategy for Central Asia'), in recognition of the region's increasing importance for the Union's security, stability, governance and energy diversification. The strategy provides a framework for EU relations with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The European Parliament is due to discuss the implementation and review of the strategy during the April plenary session.

De un vistazo EN

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

Circular economy: Revision of waste legislation: Implementation Appraisal

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-03-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud

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

Palabra clave aplicación del Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | gestión de residuos | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen While the overall circular economy package is broader than the withdrawn proposals, in the area of waste the changes now presented are somewhat less ambitious when it comes to actual targets. Studies have shown that while targets are important to drive up performance, they need to be accompanied with additional measures from within Member States, such as information campaigns, financial incentives or taxes. The monitoring of Member States performance will be crucial to succeed, and while monitoring systems have been put in place, the question is whether they go far enough to address the issues around unreliable and non-comparable data which has hampered most assessments so far. There is also a question whether additional targets preventing waste should have been set.

Briefing EN

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

Women's Empowerment and its Links to Sustainable Development

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 01-03-2016

Autor ERIKSSON Eeva

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Politica social | Salud pública

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | comisión técnica ONU | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión administrativa | igualdad de género | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | plan de desarrollo | política de cooperación | política económica | programa de actuación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Upon request by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM) of the European Parliament, this note provides background information for the FEMM Committee mission to the 60th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women which will be held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 14 to 24 March 2016. The note focuses on the key priority theme of the 60th Session which is "women's empowerment and its links to sustainable development".

Análisis en profundidad EN

EU Urban Agenda – State of play

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-02-2016

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudad | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía urbana | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | integración social | Países Bajos | política económica | política regional de la UE | Presidencia del Consejo de la Unión Europea | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización | vida social

Resumen Our towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population and most EU policies concern them, be it directly or indirectly.

Within the EU, a shared vision of urban development has gradually taken shape at inter-governmental level. At the same time there have been increasing calls for concrete action and the development of an EU Urban Agenda to give city authorities and stakeholders a greater say in the process. To help guide these discussions, the European Commission launched a public consultation following its July 2014 Communication on the Urban Dimension of EU policies. Its findings indicate broad support among city stakeholders for an EU Urban Agenda. The European Parliament has also prepared an own-initiative report on the issue as part of this process, which was adopted at the September 2015 plenary session.

The revised 2014-2020 Cohesion Policy framework introduced a number of new instruments intended to increase the role of cities in cohesion programming and implementation and thus enhance the urban dimension of cohesion funding. With the launch of Urban Innovative Actions and the introduction of the first four urban partnerships, recent months have seen both a strengthening of the cohesion policy framework and the first concrete action towards rolling out the Urban Agenda.

Building on this momentum, the Dutch Council Presidency has put forward an ambitious roadmap for the coming months, which should lead to the signing in May 2016 of the Pact of Amsterdam, a binding political commitment to deliver on the promise of an EU Urban Agenda.

This briefing is an update of an earlier one published in July 2015.

Briefing EN

Multimedia EU Urban Agenda – State of Play

EU Trade Relations with Latin America: Results and Challenges in Implementing the EU-Colombia/Peru Trade Agreement

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 22-02-2016

Autor externo Dr Maria J Garcia

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | balanza comercial | Colombia | comercialización | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación económica | DERECHO | Derecho del trabajo | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estadística comercial | exportación (UE) | fruto tropical | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | importación (UE) | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | Perú | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | política económica | productos de origen vegetal | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | relaciones monetarias | relación comercial | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Trade Agreement between the EU and Peru and Colombia has been provisionally implemented since the middle of 2013. However, based on limited secondary data available to date on its effects, this report shows that trade profiles have not been substantially altered. EU exports to Latin America are dominated by pharmaceuticals, machinery and vehicles, and have experienced very slight increases. Colombian exports to the EU have benefitted more than Peruvian exports from improved access, but oil and minerals remain the top exports. Fruit, vegetables, flowers and above all sugar cane and confectionaries have been the greatest beneficiaries of the tariff eliminations and reductions. Despite this lack of substantial change, the institutional arrangements and sub-committees created by the Agreement have been implemented. Civil society has also been involved in meetings of the Trade and Sustainability sub-committee, but resource and capacity constraints preclude smaller organisations from full participation in the process. Sadly, reports of the human rights situation in Colombia, in particular the plight of trade unionists, continue to be negative. Although the Government has made progress in legislative terms, the full implementation of measures at the local level remains incomplete and challenging.

Estudio EN

Cohesion in Mountainous Regions of the EU

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-02-2016

Autor externo Erik Gløersen, Martin F. Price, Andreja Borec, Thomas Dax and Benito Giordano

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | agricultura de montaña | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | demografía y población | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | dinámica de la población | distribución geográfica de la población | ECONOMÍA | economía forestal | economía regional | estructura económica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | monte | política agraria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política regional de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | región de montaña | región y política regional | turismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Their specific potentials and opportunities of mountain areas need to be considered as much as their challenges. Mountain areas are too diverse to elaborate an integrated European strategy. However, a framework for development strategies in mountain areas can be developed, taking into account the specific challenges and importance of mountain farming, the high levels of biodiversity in mountain areas, and their specific exposure to climate change. Cohesion policy could use such a framework to better address the demographic challenges of many mountain areas and to promote their economic and social development more efficiently with an enhanced sustainable development perspective. This also presupposes more flexible multi-level governance arrangements.

Estudio EN

European Commission's 2016 Work Programme

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-01-2016

Autor DEBYSER Ariane

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | empleo | ENERGÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | movimientos migratorios | papel internacional de la UE | política de empleo de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política migratoria de la UE | programa legislativo (UE) | propuesta (UE) | relación interinstitucional (UE) | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 27 October 2015, the European Commission adopted its Work Programme for the year ahead (2016 CWP), and presented it to the European Parliament the same day. Based on the 10 political guidelines set out in mid-2014 by President Jean-Claude Juncker, it builds on the 'framework strategies' adopted by the Commission since entering office and places emphasis on the legislative measures and concrete follow-up actions needed to implement them. The 2016 CWP includes relatively few entirely new actions. Most of the initiatives it contains have already been announced and fit into the framework strategies presented earlier; a few of them were to be presented before the end of 2015. The CWP also looks beyond 2016, providing for the necessary preparatory work, such as evaluations, consultations or impact assessments, for actions to be included in future work programmes. Confronted with major unexpected events dominating the political agenda, such as the migration crisis and, more recently, the major terrorist attacks in Paris, the Commission may be compelled, as in 2015, to adapt to emerging challenges, taking immediate action and/or accelerating implementation in certain areas (for example, with counter-terrorism measures). The EP had adopted a resolution in September 2015 setting out its recommendations for the forthcoming CWP. In that it called on the Commission to use its right of initiative to the full extent, in order to give the Union clear leadership, reaffirmed its attachment to the 'Community method' and welcomed progress in the negotiations on a new inter-institutional agreement on better law-making, since completed.

Briefing EN

Multimedia Commission Work Programme 2016

Bridging the rural-urban divide: Rural-urban partnerships in the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-01-2016

Autor AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | demografía y población | desarrollo regional | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | entidad territorial | explotación agrícola de la tierra | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | ordenación del territorio | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política regional de la UE | programa de la UE | región y política regional | relación campo-ciudad | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización | utilización de las tierras | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In today's Europe, the traditional rural-urban dichotomy seems no longer relevant from a territorial development point of view. The boundaries of both rural and urban regions are becoming increasingly blurred, and traditional geographic definitions no longer fully reflect the reality of areas connected by a range of complex socio-economic linkages. At the European level, statistical methods have been refined to better reflect this complexity and provide a clearer view of the European Union's territory according to a new rural-urban typology. Both types of regions have different assets and resources which can be used in a complementary manner. At the rural/urban interface, however, conflicts can arise in connection to land use, whenever cities spread over what used to be agricultural land. Studies on the nature and extent of urban/rural linkages have identified the key concept of 'functional regions', which are defined by their socio-economic integration rather than by administrative boundaries. In all EU Member States, local and regional authorities have built rural-urban partnerships to better harness the potential of such regions. Over the past two decades, the EU has supported numerous projects and studies to assess the value of these partnerships and the way they can contribute to the objective of greater territorial cohesion. The policy framework for 2014-2020, which reflects the objectives of the EU 2020 strategy and offers better coordination of structural funds as well as new tools fostering integrated strategies, puts even greater emphasis on rural-urban interaction, allowing Member States to invest in mixed areas in a more targeted way. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing EN

Adriatic and Ionian Region: Socio-Economic Analysis and Assessment of Transport and Energy Links

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-12-2015

Autor externo Kovacevic Aleksandar and Pagella Paolo

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave Albania | análisis económico | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Bosnia y Herzegovina | condición socioeconómica | construcción europea | cooperación regional | Croacia | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | Eslovenia | estadística | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grecia | infraestructura de transportes | Italia | Mar Adriático | Mar Jónico | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Montenegro | organización de los transportes | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | política regional de la UE | red transeuropea | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Serbia | transporte combinado | TRANSPORTES | turismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This study is aimed at describing the socio-economic situation and the state of play of energy, transport and tourism linkages in the Adriatic and Ionian Region. It identifies development gaps between EU Member States and non-EU countries that participate in the European Union Strategy for the AIR. It also identifies risks and opportunities of the EU Strategy for Adriatic-Ionian Region and outlines the critical importance of these opportunities for the economic development of the AIR.

Estudio EN

The Gender Dimension of Climate Justice

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 02-12-2015

Autor BONEWIT ANNE | SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | cambio climático | Comisión Europea | competencia institucional (UE) | condición de la mujer | Consejo de la Unión Europea | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | igualdad de género | impacto social | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | Parlamento Europeo | participación de la mujer | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen Upon request by the FEMM Committee, the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs examined the concept of Climate Justice. The analysis explains how climate justice could help to address the issues faced by women as a result of climate change in international and European climate policy. The research showed that both the UN and the EU should step up their commitments and actions to improve the participation of women in decision-making on climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and should do more to make their climate policies gender-sensitive.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The European Year for Development: Human Rights

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos políticos | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Human rights have become an integral part of most donors' development cooperation. In addition to their intrinsic value, human rights are considered instrumental in achieving sustainable development. Implementing the international development goals related to civil and political rights and governance will be challenging. The EU has gradually refined its policy on integrating human rights into development cooperation. The EU approach includes imposing different forms of conditionality, supporting projects and programmes, and mainstreaming human rights across development actions. Aid to governance and civil society has increased in the last decade, reaching 9 % of the EU's sectorallocable aid in 2013. Implementing a rights-based approach to development will be decisive, but challenging. The European Parliament, a strong supporter of integrating human rights into development cooperation, has its own toolbox to support human rights abroad.

Briefing EN

COP21 and Agenda 2030: The challenges of complementarity

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-11-2015

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | cambio climático | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | impacto social | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación internacional | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | política agraria | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación Norte-Sur | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The interaction of climate change and development has found full recognition in the Agenda 2030 programme adopted in September 2015. The new universal policy framework integrates the global environmental and development concerns in a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) The Paris agreement due to be adopted in early December is expected to complete this integration, addressing both key global environmental threats – climate change – and their development related concerns. Tensions between north and south have long been the main fault-line preventing progress in this matter. Although positions have been converging, in particular towards inclusion of strong adaptation support for developing countries and the legally binding character of the agreement, divergences remain on issues such as contribution to mitigation and adaptation finance for emerging economies and the mitigation effort of developing countries. At the heart of the problem is the perception of the relative responsibility of developing countries in climate change and their right to development, which mitigation efforts may undermine. Whether the Paris climate summit succeeds in reaching a legally binding agreement on emission reduction targets or not, supported in particular by the EU, the summit will be an opportunity to catalyse global action on inevitable climate adaptation. It will provide a platform for financial solidarity between rich countries, source of the lion's share of historical emissions responsible for climate change, and poor countries which suffer its worst immediate consequences.

Briefing EN

Education policy in the Europe 2020 Strategy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-11-2015

Autor CHIRCOP Denise

Ámbito político Educación

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enseñanza | enseñanza profesional | enseñanza secundaria | enseñanza superior | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | método abierto de coordinación | política de la juventud | política económica | política educativa | política social europea | reactivación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen In 2010, the EU adopted its Europe 2020 strategy to put Member States back on track following the crisis shocks of 2008. Education was identified as one of five key areas needing specific measures to support economic recovery which could not be based exclusively on financial and budgetary reforms.

The governance of the strategy rests on yearly cycles of reporting and feedback known as the European Semester. This makes it possible to monitor progress in individual Member States as a basis for recommendations from the European Commission. Supplementary thematic coordination involves both political leaders and experts in the field. Coordinated by the Council of the European Union, the mechanism is referred to as the open method of coordination.

Member States are on their way towards meeting the Europe 2020 education targets: lowering the number of early school leavers to less than 10% and ensuring that at least 40% of 30-34 year olds have completed tertiary education.

However, EU citizens are not yet benefitting evenly from the positive outcomes. A closer look reveals that some regions and segments of the population fare less well than others. At the same time, employment rates have worsened in spite of improvements in the general level of education. The European Parliament has expressed its stance on these issues, indicating possible ways forward.

Briefing EN

The European year for development: Sustainable development and climate action

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-11-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Politica social | Salud pública

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | contabilidad nacional | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | degradación del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | monte | pobreza | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | superficie arbolada

Briefing EN

The European Council and Developments in the European Energy and Climate Policy: European Council in Action

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-10-2015

Autor TENHUNEN Susanna

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

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | Consejo Europeo | construcción europea | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | independencia energética | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | papel internacional de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política internacional | red de energía | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | rendimiento energético | seguridad de abastecimiento | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Since 2007, the European Council has set the long-term strategic targets on the way towards a low-carbon economy.This briefing gives an overview of the actions taken by European leaders in building a European energy and climate policy. It deals mainly with the key strategic priorities and guidelines given during the past five years since the Lisbon Treaty came into force.The goal of limiting global warming to 2˚C above pre-industrial levels requires a profound transformation of the energy system. The EU 2020 climate and energy targets, adopted as part of the Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, and the 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy Policy determine the course of further action at EU and national levels. The European Council has also set completion of the internal energy market as a priority and has played a central role in developing a European Energy Security Strategy.A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy is one of the top priorities of both the Commission Work Programme and the Strategic Agenda of the European Council annexed to the Conclusions of June 2014. The EU leaders backed the Commission framework strategy on the Energy Union at the beginning of 2015.Furthermore, the European Council has repeatedly highlighted the importance of coordinated EU action at global level. The forthcoming UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in December 2015 is pivotal in terms of tackling the adverse effects of climate change in a way that takes into account the evolving geopolitical and economic situation in the world.

Briefing EN

International Day of Rural Women

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-10-2015

Autor externo Ramona Franić (University of Zagreb, Croatia), Janet Dwyer (University of Gloucestershire, the UK) and Nick Lewis (University of Gloucestershire, the UK)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Desarrollo regional | Empleo

Palabra clave agricultora | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a la agricultura | condición de la mujer | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | igualdad de género | participación de la mujer | política agraria | política agrícola común | política de estructuración agraria | política económica | producción y estructuras agrarias | región y política regional | régimen de financiación de la UE | sistema de explotación agraria | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The International Day of Rural Women was celebrated for the first time in 2008. Based on UN resolution 62/136 it recognizes “the critical role and contribution of rural women, including indigenous women, in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty.” In this sense, the Workshop provides an overview of the situation of rural women in Europe and their crucial role in sustainable rural development. It informs about women's engagement in employment, decision-making and rural lives more generally as well as on how to close the gap between men and women regarding equal access to resources and business opportunities. In this respect, the role of funding from the CAP for rural women is also analysed.

Estudio EN

The European Year for Development: Food Security

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-10-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | asignación de tierras | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda alimentaria | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | escasez de alimentos | FAO | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | independencia alimentaria | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | pequeña explotación | política agraria | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | política sobre la propiedad agraria | producción y estructuras agrarias | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | sistema de explotación agraria | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Food security is a multilayered concept, covering availability, access, use and stability. It is recognised as a global public good. To be free from hunger and malnutrition is also a human right. Following the 2007/2008 food crisis, the international community committed to investing more in agriculture and to better governance. The MDG target to halve the proportion of hungry people was nearly achieved, but 795 million people remain undernourished. The Sustainable Development Goals include an ambitious zero hunger target and address the structural causes of food insecurity. Helping small farmers to enhance sustainable production is one important way to address food insecurity in developing countries. The EU has made food and nutrition security a focal area of development cooperation. The EU and its Member States committed to reducing the number of stunted children by 7 million before 2025. Parliament has supported a human rights-based approach to addressing food security and has expressed strong concerns over land grabbing.

Briefing EN

EU rural development policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-09-2015

Autor AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cofinanciación | demografía y población | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Escocia | Europa | FEADER | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Lituania | MEDIO AMBIENTE | migración rural | movimientos migratorios | población rural | política agraria | política de inversión | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política regional de la UE | reforma de la PAC | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | región rural | región y política regional | reglamento (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The rural development concept has evolved significantly over recent decades to become a fully-fledged policy at European Union level. It has adapted to an enlarged Europe which, from 2004, welcomed 13 new countries, adding much diversity to an already strongly contrasted rural Europe. Adaptation was also needed to cope with important socio-economic and demographic changes affecting rural areas, and to face new challenges such as climate change, the production of energy from renewable sources, and the need for more competitive and sustainable agriculture. The new rural development policy for 2014-20, designed to improve quality of life in rural communities, seeks to address these issues and to harness the full potential of rural areas. It forms an integral part of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), reformed in 2013, and relies on an EU budget of more than €99.3 billion. The policy is fully aligned with the Europe 2020 strategy objectives for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. A particular feature of the policy is that national, regional and local authorities are responsible for designing and implementing their seven-year rural development programmes, based on EU priorities and a 'menu' of measures proposed in the European agricultural fund for rural development, which provides EU co financing. The increased flexibility of the new policy means that it offers support more closely tailored to the particular needs of each region or country. The European Parliament, as co-legislator for the reformed CAP, plays an active role in shaping rural development policy and pushed for measures for farmers and rural stakeholders more favourable than those originally tabled by the European Commission.

Briefing EN

Trade, Growth and Development: An Assessment

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 24-09-2015

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Acuerdo de Cotonú | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación económica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país en desarrollo | países ACP | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | política de inversión | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission communication ‘Trade, Growth and Development’ was published in January 2012 as a direct spin-off of the more general communication ‘Trade, Growth and World Affairs’.
It was also a response to the criticism levelled by many non-governmental organisations, governments of developing countries and other stakeholders at the Commission’s trade policies (in particular economic partnership agreements) with traditional African, Caribbean and Pacific partners.
The communication secured greater clarity and coordination between development- and trade-oriented policies, but it does not appear to have produced revolutionary changes. A number of updates have addressed the progress made by developing countries in the era of globalisation, but the essential separation remains.
The communication did, however, have the unquestionable merit of promoting the modernisation of certain development-oriented trade instruments, such as the Generalised System of Preferences, and concentrating declining resources on fragile and least-developed countries.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: 17 Goals Agreed, Now for the Hard Part

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-09-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | evaluación de la ayuda | financiación de la ayuda | hambre | informática y tratamiento de datos | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | recogida de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de la ayuda

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

Briefing EN

South Korea as a global actor: The emergence of a middle-ranking power?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 18-09-2015

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ayuda al desarrollo | Banco Mundial | cooperación internacional | Corea del Sur | defensa | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ejército | ENERGÍA | Fondo Monetario Internacional | fuerzas multinacionales | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización internacional | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política exterior | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | situación económica | situación económica

Resumen Although relatively recent, South Korea's engagement in the activities of the main international political and economic governance institutions has helped to forge and enhance the country's profile as a more influential player in global affairs.

De un vistazo EN

Connecting Europe Facility

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-09-2015

Autor PAPE Marketa | PARRY Matthew | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Ámbito político Energía | Presupuesto | Transporte

Palabra clave asociación sectores público y privado | comunicación | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | informática y tratamiento de datos | innovación | instrumento financiero de la UE | investigación y propiedad intelectual | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de transportes | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | proyecto de interés común | red de energía | red de transmisión de datos | red de transportes | red transeuropea | sistema de transporte inteligente | telemática | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The European Commission estimates that some €970 billion should be invested in trans-European transport, telecommunications and energy network infrastructure by 2020 if Europe is to reach its full potential in terms of growth and cohesion. The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) is designed to contribute to this objective, through a mix of grants, procurement, financial instruments and project support.

Briefing EN

The European Year for Development: Demography and Migration

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-08-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave análisis demográfico | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | dinámica de la población | ECONOMÍA | estadística internacional | migración | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | política económica | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen If current trends continue, the world will have 9.7 billion inhabitants in 2050, but population growth will be unevenly distributed. The 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development was a milestone that focused on the well-being of individuals, rather than numerical targets. There has been progress promoting human rights, education, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights, but rapid urbanisation and climate change represent new challenges. The international community has recognised the need to promote regular, safe and orderly international migration to harness the potential benefits of migration. Contrary to widespread views, emigration rates rise with economic development until countries reach an upper middle income status. The role migration plays in spurring development should be more widely recognised. Human mobility will be integrated in the post-2015 development agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals will include migrationrelated targets. The EU is addressing the migration-development nexus in its Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, which is implemented through policy dialogues and cooperation projects in third countries. The European Parliament has insisted that the rights of migrants – particularly women – be part of the post-2015 agenda.

Briefing EN

Developing an EU urban agenda

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-07-2015

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | cooperación intergubernamental (UE) | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | política económica | programa operativo | región y política regional | renovación urbana | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización | zona urbana

Resumen Our towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population and most EU policies concern them, be it directly or indirectly.

Within the EU, a shared vision of urban development has gradually taken shape at inter-governmental level. At the same time there have been increasing calls for concrete action and the development of an EU Urban Agenda to give city authorities and stakeholders a greater say in the process. To help guide these discussions, the European Commission launched a public consultation following its July 2014 Communication on the Urban Dimension of EU policies. Its findings indicate broad support among city stakeholders for an EU Urban Agenda. The European Parliament has also prepared a draft report on the issue as part of this process, which is due to be debated at the September plenary session.

The revised 2014-20 Cohesion Policy framework introduced a number of new instruments intended to increase the role of cities in cohesion programming and implementation and thus enhance the urban dimension of cohesion funding. Analysis of the operational programmes prepared thus far, however, reveals a low uptake of these instruments by the Member States, calling into question the commitment of national governments to the urban agenda.

While the debate progresses, Member States continue to differ in terms of their vision of an EU Urban Agenda and the means to implement it. The EP has actively participated in this debate and aims to make a valuable contribution to the efforts of future presidencies to reach consensus and move the process forward.

Briefing EN

The EU's Trade Policy: From Gender-Blind to Gender-Sensitive?

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 09-07-2015

Autor VIILUP Elina

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

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | administración y remuneración del personal | América | América Latina | análisis económico | Armenia | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Canadá | China | comercio internacional | condición de la mujer | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Georgia | globalización | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | impacto social | India | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Jordania | liberación de los intercambios | marco social | Moldavia | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | participación de la mujer | país en desarrollo | países de la ASEAN | países del CCG | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | situación económica | trabajo femenino | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | África | África del Norte

Resumen The services of the European Commission are currently reflecting on the follow-up to the Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015 (COM (2010) final). The EU's trade policy has not yet been fully integrated into this Strategy, providing an opportunity for the INTA committee to consider whether and how gender issues should be dealt with in the context of the EU's trade policies. Article 8 TFEU provides that “in all its activities, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality between men and women.” The trade policy issues that are discussed by the European Parliament's INTA committee can have differing gender impacts across the various sectors of the economy. Understanding the gender dimension of trade agreements better will therefore contribute to better policy making and to ensuring that both sexes can take advantage of the benefits of trade liberalisation and be protected from its negative effects.

Análisis en profundidad EN, FR

Policy Hub Transformative Financing and Goals for Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment - Addis Ababa and New York 2015

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 08-07-2015

Autor externo Julia LINARES and Erika Schulze

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la ayuda | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | igualdad de género | movimiento feminista | papel internacional de la UE | participación de la mujer | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen During the European Year on Development, international conferences in Addis Ababa, New York and Paris will be committed to the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, their financing, and an international agreement to tackle climate change. This context offers important opportunities to anchor gender equality and women’s and girls' empowerment firmly in the post 2015 agenda. In this regard, the main objective of the Policy Hub has been to inform about the relevant role of gender-sensitive financing for the full implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and equal access of men and women to resources and decision-making at all levels.

Análisis en profundidad EN

On the Way to COP 21 in Paris

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2015

Autor OHLIGER Tina

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | calentamiento de la tierra | Conferencia internacional | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modo de financiación | negociación internacional | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen This document provides an overview of the state of play of international climate negotiations before the upcoming UN Climate Conference (COP21) in Paris end of 2015. It was prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing EN

China's Foreign Policy and External Relations

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-07-2015

Autor externo Matthieu BURNAY, Kolja RAUBE and Jan WOUTERS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | Consejo de Seguridad ONU | construcción europea | contencioso territorial | Corea del Norte | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | Europa | financiación e inversión | Fondo Monetario Internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | India | inversión en el extranjero | Irán | Japón | Libia | marco político | Naciones Unidas | no proliferación de armamento | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | Pakistán | países de la ASEAN | política económica | política exterior | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación económica | Rusia | sanción internacional | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | Siria | terrorismo | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África

Resumen This study provides an overview of China's current approach to foreign policy and external relations. It focuses more particularly on the role and actions of China in global governance, its territorial claims and relations with countries in Asia, and its emergence as an important actor in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood. It assesses the implications for the EU and makes recommendations on how the EU should deepen its strategic partnership with China. The study argues that China has not made a unilateral and exclusive turn towards assertiveness in its foreign policy. China's foreign policy assertiveness represents a policy choice that should be understood in the broader context of its external relations, which is one of uncertainty. Both the impact of China's emergence in international affairs and the use China intends to make of its power and influence remain uncertain. This uncertainty is explained by the interdependence between a number of international and domestic factors as well as by the absence of a grand strategy. The uncertainty in China's foreign policy opens avenues for the EU to influence China and further deepen the scope of the EU-China Strategic Partnership.

Estudio EN

The European Year for Development:Children and Youth

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-07-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | cultura y religión | demografía y población | DERECHO | derechos del niño | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | desnutrición | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enseñanza | enseñanza primaria | exclusión social | igualdad de género | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | joven | manifestación cultural europea | mortalidad infantil | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política económica | protección de la infancia | sanidad | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

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

Briefing EN

Avanzar hacia una economía circular

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-06-2015

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave comercio internacional | creación de empleo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | diseño del producto | ECONOMÍA | economía industrial | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | eliminación de residuos | empleo | estructura económica | INDUSTRIA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | materia prima | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política industrial de la UE | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto reciclado | reciclaje de residuos | seguridad de abastecimiento | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Un cambio hacia una economía circular podría aportar beneficios medioambientales y económicos. Sin embargo, tal cambio plantea diversas barreras y desafíos. Mientras la Comisión Europea prepara su nueva propuesta sobre la economía circular, que ha de presentarse a más tardar a finales de 2015, el Parlamento tiene previsto someter a votación un informe estratégico sobre ese tema en el período parcial de sesiones de julio.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Multimedia Moving towards a circular economy

Green jobs on the labour market

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-06-2015

Autor KISS Monika

Ámbito político Empleo | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave cambio tecnológico | creación de empleo | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | EURES | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | INDUSTRIA | mercado laboral | nueva forma de empleo | planificación de la mano de obra | política de empleo de la UE | política económica | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reciclaje profesional | reconversión del empleo | reconversión industrial | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen 'Greening' of jobs and creating 'green jobs' are considered to have significant potential to boost the labour market, as this can help achieve sustainable development and economic goals, and create decent work. They are thus among the priorities of the EU's Agenda for new skills and jobs, within the Europe 2020 strategy.

De un vistazo EN

Green growth opportunities for SMEs: Green Action Plan

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-06-2015

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | comunicación | construcción europea | consulta pública | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | iniciativa de la UE | innovación | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | normalización | pequeña y mediana empresa | política comercial | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Green growth, as a way to reconcile economic growth with environmental sustainability, offers numerous business opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Depending on their profile and sector, companies can put environmental products and services on the fast-growing green market. They can also make environmental improvements in their operations to reduce costs and comply with regulatory requirements. Companies wishing to engage in greening, however, are often faced with a lack of specialist knowledge, difficulties in accessing finance and excessive regulatory burdens.

The Green Action Plan (GAP), proposed by the European Commission in 2014, is aimed at helping SMEs turn environmental challenges into opportunities. It focuses on resource efficiency, green entrepreneurship and green skills, eco-innovation, greener value chains, and facilitating market access for SMEs. It also provides tools for the internationalisation of European SMEs, taking advantage of Europe's leadership in green technologies. The Plan complements other EU initiatives, such as the Green Employment Initiative, a Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, Circular Economy and European Industrial Renaissance, and is intended to create synergies between them, using the financing under existing programmes. The actions proposed are intended not only to benefit SMEs and the economy, but also to help address environmental challenges related to resource scarcity, waste management and climate change.

Reactions to the Plan have been largely positive, with stakeholders pointing out the need to involve business associations, take into account the variety of SME models in Europe, and prioritise financing, knowledge transfer and a supportive regulatory environment. The European Parliament welcomed the Plan but pointed out areas requiring further effort.

Briefing EN

Conflict and Cooperation over Water - The Role of the EU in Ensuring the Realisation of Human Rights

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-06-2015

Autor externo Inga WINKLER (NYU Center for Human Rights & Global Justice, the United States)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente | Politica social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública

Palabra clave agua potable | agua subterránea | América | América Latina | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Cercano y Medio Oriente | conflicto social | construcción europea | consumo de agua | cooperación transfronteriza | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional | derechos humanos | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | Egipto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | lucha contra la discriminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | necesidades de agua | necesidades fundamentales | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | recurso hidráulico | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | suministro de agua | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | utilización del agua | vida social | África | África oriental

Resumen The human right to water has been firmly established and its implications for policy-making have been discussed in many fields. Thus far, this has hardly been the case for conflicts over water. This study discusses what it means to integrate human rights in the context of governing water and addressing conflicts over water. A human rights perspective on conflicts over water will help formulating equitable water governance strategies. To support such developments, the EU should integrate human rights in policies and other measures to address water conflicts at all levels. The EU’s activities should be guided by the human rights principles of non-discrimination and equality; participation and access to information; accountability and access to justice; and a priority for water uses as far as they are necessary for the realisation of human rights. This relates to internal legislation and policies, development cooperation, engagement in transboundary basins, political dialogues with partner countries, international fora such as the UN Human Rights Council, and the negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. The European Parliament, specifically, should support such initiatives with resolutions, engagement in UN and inter-parliamentary fora, and enhancement of public awareness.

Estudio EN

The Cohesion Policy Dimension of the Implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2015

Autor HAASE Diana

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | crecimiento económico | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | política de inversión | política de la UE - política nacional | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | reparto de competencias | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This analysis provides input to the own-initiative report on "Cohesion policy and the review of the Europe 2020 strategy". The analysis focuses on three key themes: the (reciprocal) relationship between cohesion policy and the Europe 2020 strategy in the present and the previous programming period, the governance aspects (ownership and responsibility) and the territorial dimension of the strategy.

Estudio EN

G7 Summit in Schloss Elmau: A Tighter Agenda, with Wider Impact?

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 10-06-2015

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Alemania | América | Asia-Oceanía | Canadá | comercio internacional | Conferencia de Ministros | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Estados Unidos | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grupo de países más industrializados | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Italia | Japón | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política exterior | política internacional | presidente de la Comisión | Presidente del Consejo Europeo | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación económica | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | seguridad internacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 7-8 June 2015 Group of Seven (G7) summit in Schloss Elmau (Germany) marked the second meeting of seven leading industrialised nations without Russia since the disbanding of the Group of Eight (G8). The group's smaller configuration – a response to Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea – appears here to stay. The summit provided an opportunity for G7 leaders to discuss a number of topics pertaining to foreign policy, economy, health, energy, climate and sustainable development. Ukraine and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) featured prominently on the meeting's agenda, as did discussions on to the post-2015 development and climate agendas. The revival of the G7 has served to ensure its members' unity on key policy files, shape joint policy responses and influence EU policies and global governance, particularly through its nexus with the Group of 20 (G20), the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The German presidency of G7 has been praised its inclusive approach ahead of the summit, with consultations conducted with non-governmental stakeholders.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The second EU–CELAC Summit

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-06-2015

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación | acuerdo económico | América | América Latina | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | cooperación comercial | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | desarme | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la ayuda | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | inversión de la UE | país en desarrollo | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación económica | reunión en la Cumbre | seguridad internacional | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The second EU–CELAC Summit (eighth EU-LAC Summit) will be held in Brussels on 10 and 11 June under the theme 'Shaping our common future: working for prosperous, cohesive and sustainable societies for our citizens'. As the main mechanism of bi-regional cooperation between the EU and the region, it will seek to reinvigorate the commitment to multilateral cooperation, building on the agenda established in Santiago in 2013 and taking into account developments in both regions since then.

De un vistazo EN

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - June 2015

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 08-06-2015

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Empleo | Presupuesto | Transporte

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bibliografía | Comisión PE | Conferencia ONU | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | crecimiento económico | cultura y religión | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | manifestación cultural europea | pobreza | política de la UE | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

The European Year for Development: Sustainable Growth

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-06-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | distribución de la riqueza | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | explotación de recursos | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | pobreza | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Briefing EN

Environmental and Social Standards in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with West Africa: A Comparison to Other EPAs

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 02-06-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

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

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Acuerdo de Cotonú | Acuerdo Interino (UE) | cláusula social | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación comercial | cooperación económica | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | norma de trabajo | norma medioambiental | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | relación ACP-UE | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África occidental

Resumen Although negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) were launched with seven regions in 2002 – with the expectation that they would be concluded within five years – only one full EPA was in force by March 2015: the agreement between the EU and the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM). A few interim EPAs are being implemented, including one for Eastern and Southern Africa. This briefing compares the principal provisions on social and environmental standards in the EPA with West Africa to the provisions in the CARIFORUM EPA and the interim EPA for Eastern and Southern Africa. In general, the CARIFORUM EPA contains the widest set of environmental and socials standards, as well as the most specific provisions, including on monitoring and dispute settlement procedures. While less comprehensive, the West Africa EPA also contains references to social and environmental objectives; the West Africa text confirms provisions in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and includes a 'non-execution clause', which allows the EU to take measures in cases of human rights violations. The divergences between EPAs may well derive from different negotiating contexts. All EPAs will face a challenge when the Cotonou Agreement expires, as their non-execution clauses are linked to Cotonou.

Análisis en profundidad EN, FR

Resource Efficiency Indicators

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 02-06-2015

Autor externo Hubert Reisinger, Maria Tesar and Brigitte Read

Ámbito político Energía | Industria | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | gestión de recursos | gestión del agua | impacto ambiental | indicador ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reciclaje de residuos | recurso natural | situación económica | utilización de las tierras

Resumen This report summarises the presentations and discussions during the Workshop on Resource Efficiency Indicators held on 14 April 2015.
There was general agreement that world economic growth will soon be limited by the earth's carrying capacity. In order to have a system for steering the necessary policy measures a set of resource efficiency indicators is needed. In this indicator set priority should be given to most needed indicators. In addition, footprint type indicators, which take into account indirect flows, are needed.
The workshop was organised by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Estudio EN

Crecimiento ecológico y pymes

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-05-2015

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda a las empresas | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | financiación de la empresa | financiación de la UE | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión contable | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pequeña y mediana empresa | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | productividad | rendimiento energético | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El crecimiento ecológico – como un medio para conciliar el crecimiento económico con la sostenibilidad medioambiental – ofrece diversas oportunidades de negocio para las pymes. Las empresas pueden beneficiarse de la comercialización de productos y servicios medioambientales y de realizar sus actividades de modo más ecológico. Para ayudar a las pymes a superar los obstáculos existentes y permitirles aprovechar el potencial del crecimiento ecológico, la Comisión Europea ha propuesto un plan de acción ecológico para las pymes.

De un vistazo DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

Nigeria: Economic situation

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-05-2015

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | ECONOMÍA | empleo | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | inversión extranjera | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Nigeria | paro | política económica | producción agrícola | recurso energético | sistema de explotación agraria | situación económica | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | África

Resumen After years of sustained growth, Nigeria has become Africa's biggest economy, but is currently experiencing the strong impact of declining oil prices. The share of the oil and gas sector in the economy has diminished, but the sector remains the main source of foreign exchange and federal government revenues. The country is yet to transform its economy into a diversified and competitive modern economy.

De un vistazo EN

Something New Out of Africa? Chinese, US and EU Strategies for the Continent

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-04-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda al desarrollo | China | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión extranjera | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | relación comercial | relación económica | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | solución de conflictos | Unión Africana | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen The seventh College-to-College meeting between the European Commission and the African Union Commission underscores the close cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Africa. Institutional and political relations have intensified in recent years, coinciding with a renewed international interest in an African continent whose economic growth in the past decade has been remarkably strong. The United States (US) and China have also recently strengthened their links with Africa. While these three actors frame their relations with Africa in different ways, their interests converge around two broad areas: i) Africa's economic potential and the need to intensify trade and investment to generate economic growth and development; and ii) concerns about peace and security – and notably the threats posed by armed conflict and terrorist groups.
In light of this renewed international interest and other important factors – including the expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020 – the European Parliament should embark on an ambitious and strategic political reflection on the EU's relations with Africa. Parliament should recognise both the potential and vulnerabilities of the continent, as well as the EU's own varied interests across policy areas. Alongside other actors, including the US and China, Parliament should also work to ensure that Africa finds its due place in the changing international order.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The Future of the Almadraba Sector – Traditional Tuna Fishing Methods in the EU

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-04-2015

Autor externo Luis Ambrosio and Pablo Xandril

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | captura por especie | conservación de la pesca | cuota de pesca | derecho de pesca | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | España | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión contable | impacto ambiental | Italia | Mar Mediterráneo | Marruecos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Océano Atlántico | pesca | pesca tradicional | pescado de mar | política del medio ambiente | política económica | Portugal | red de pesca | rentabilidad | temporada de pesca | trabajo estacional | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | África

Resumen Bluefin tuna is one of the most important fish species in terms of value and source of employment in the EU. Eastern Bluefin Tuna trap set ("Almadraba") harvesting is currently only practiced in Italy, Morocco, Portugal and Spain, though such fishing method was widely used throughout the Mediterranean Sea, and is of socio-economic and cultural relevance. Almadraba are more labour-intensive than any other fishing method and their production is increasingly appreciated by a high-end consumer market, either internal or international. Almadrabas must be considered as one key-tool of the EBFT stock management because of their available historic biometric datasets.

Estudio EN

The European Year for Development: Health

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-03-2015

Autor CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Salud pública

Palabra clave Asia del Sur | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | contabilidad nacional | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad infecciosa | esperanza de vida | gastos de sanidad | GEOGRAFÍA | medicina preventiva | mortalidad infantil | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | renta nacional | salud pública | sanidad | África | África subsahariana

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

Briefing EN

Ecosystem services: Valuing our natural capital

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-03-2015

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

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

Palabra clave análisis económico | biodiversidad | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema | instrumento económico medioambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | valor económico | vigilancia del medio ambiente | zona protegida

Resumen The concept of ecosystem services providing direct and indirect contributions to human wellbeing has been developed since the 1990s as a way to improve the effectiveness of biodiversity-protection policies. Ecosystem services can be categorised in four broad types: provisioning, regulating, cultural and habitat services. The status of most ecosystem services across the EU is either degraded or mixed, although some are showing improvement. A global initiative on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity, which started in 2007, has set a framework for valuing ecosystem services. The EU has launched a process aimed at increasing the knowledge base related to ecosystem services, with a view to mapping and assessing ecosystems and their services in the Member States. Economic valuation of ecosystem services has made great progress over the past 25 years, although it is still largely based on approximations and incomplete knowledge. The valuation of ecosystem services can contribute to better-informed decision-making and market-based mechanisms promoting biodiversity protection (as in the case of schemes for payment for ecosystem services). However such cases are not widespread. European Commission estimates show that the Natura 2000 network provides services worth between €200 and €300 billion per year. Parliament has consistently called for ecosystem services to be an essential element of biodiversity protection.

Briefing EN

Towards a Post-Hyogo Framework for Action: Strengthening Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 05-03-2015

Autor externo Paola ALBRITO, Claus SØRENSEN, Dr. Bernard MANYENA, Emily WILKINSON, Tom de GROEVE and Mette LINDAHL-OLSSON

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ayuda al desarrollo | coste de la contaminación | desarrollo sostenible | desastre causado por el hombre | desastre natural | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Suecia | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen Proceedings of the workshop on "Towards a post-Hyogo Framework for Action: Strengthening disaster resilience for sustainable development", held on 20 January 2015 in Brussels.

Estudio EN

Ocean Research in Horizon 2020: The Blue Growth Potential

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-02-2015

Autor externo Luca REMOTTI and Tonia DAMVAKERAKI (INTRASOFT International S.A.)

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | CIENCIA | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | cooperación científica | creación de empleo | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía blanda | explotación de los fondos marinos | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | oceanografía | pesca | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | recurso marino | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen This in-depth analysis, provided by the Policy Department A at the request of the ITRE committee, aims to provide a description of the key blue growth sectors of the economy along with the EU potential to exploit them in a sustainable and competitive manner. Apart from the Blue Growth strategy and objectives, it describes its impact on growth and job creation. The briefing provides an analytical insight as well as policy recommendations on the key issues concerning blue economy and blue growth.

Estudio EN

International cooperation in (Sub-)Arctic Europe

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-02-2015

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | Consejo de Estados del Mar Báltico | Consejo Nórdico | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | cooperación transfronteriza | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | Europa | explotación de recursos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Ártico

Resumen The dynamics in and the perceived relevance of regional cooperation in the European (Sub-)Arctic reflect current and anticipated future developments in the region. While the Arctic Council mirrors the increasing interest and potential future challenges in the region, other cooperation fora are less likely to face major changes or attract attention any time soon. They nevertheless remain very relevant, not least for engaging with Moscow at a time when ties with Russia are strained.

De un vistazo EN

Arctic Council: navigating global change

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-02-2015

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | Canadá | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho del mar | Derecho internacional | Derecho territorial | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | estructura institucional | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | población autóctona | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión internacional | Rusia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida institucional | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | Ártico

Resumen Climate change and globalisation have increased the focus on the Arctic region and thus on the Arctic Council (AC) as a circumpolar player. Ahead of the ministerial meeting in April 2015 – where the AC will decide on the EU's bid for observer status – preparations for the US to take over the rotating chairmanship for 2015-17 are rekindling debate on the AC's future priorities and role.

De un vistazo EN

The European Year for Development: Europe in the World

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-01-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | distribución de la ayuda | ECONOMÍA | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | país menos desarrollado | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The world has changed in recent years, in ways that have undermined the traditional development model. The new 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) – to be agreed in September 2015 by the UN – will need to reflect these new realities and emerging challenges. A majority of the world's poorest people live in developing countries, where aid represents only a small percentage of all development financing. Aid remains important: its exclusive goal is promoting development, and it composes a large share of low income countries' development financing. The EU's new development policy aims to focus aid on the poorest countries. The European Parliament (EP) has welcomed this, while warning about the criteria used to judged countries' need. Together, the EU and its Member States remain the world's largest donor, although they contribute far less than the 0.7 % of gross national income (GNI) to which Member States committed. The EP has called on the EU to meet its commitments and adopt concrete measures to make internal policies coherent with development objectives.

Briefing EN

The post-2015 development agenda

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 26-01-2015

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | gobernanza | igualdad de género | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

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

Briefing EN

A Selection of Economic, Financial and Social Indicators for Euro Area Member States (2009–2015)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-12-2014

Autor ANGERER Jost | BACKMAN Jockum | HRADISKY Martin

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Semestre Europeo

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | contabilidad nacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía del conocimiento | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | estructura económica | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | hacienda pública | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | indicador económico | indicador social | instituciones financieras y de crédito | integración social | marco social | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | política económica | precios | precios | producto interior bruto | relaciones monetarias | servicios financieros | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | vida social | zona euro

Resumen This document includes economic, financial and social indicators for Euro Area Member States since 2009. The data sources are mainly Eurostat (extracted in November 2014) and the European Commission autumn 2014 forecasts. Where applicable, the data is based on the new European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) which came into force in autumn 2014.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Turning waste into a resource - Moving towards a 'circular economy'

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-12-2014

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave cambio tecnológico | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión contable | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modo de producción | política del medio ambiente | política económica | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | productividad | reciclaje de residuos | situación económica | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen In a circular economy, unlike in a linear economy based on a 'take-make-consume-throw away' pattern, the materials contained within products are reused, turning waste into a valuable resource. Although businesses have started to use this model on specific products in various sectors, it has not yet been implemented on a large scale. In its communication on a circular economy presented in July 2014, the European Commission proposes to double the rate of increase in resource productivity by 2030. To achieve this, the European Commission considers a broad range of measures related to design and innovation, financing for resource efficiency, and awareness of businesses and consumers. A transition towards a more circular economy could have a number of benefits: enhancing the security of supply for raw materials; stimulating GDP growth; strengthening the competitiveness of businesses in the EU; and helping to protect the environment. However, there are also a number of barriers and challenges: moving towards circularity is a major change at a time of economic crisis; key enablers for the transition are still missing; significant discrepancies currently exist between Member States; and such a transition is a major multi-level governance challenge. The European Parliament has repeatedly stressed the need for a shift towards resource efficiency and eco-innovation. Many Member States have been critical of the Commission proposal even though some have already started moving towards a circular economy. For their part, stakeholders have expressed diverging views.

Briefing EN

Addressing the Human Rights Impacts of 'Land Grabbing'

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-12-2014

Autor externo COTULA Lorenzo

Ámbito político Derechos humanos

Palabra clave adquisición de la propiedad | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | biocarburante | DERECHO | Derecho civil | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empresa privada | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gobierno de empresa | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organización de la empresa | país en desarrollo | política agraria | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | política económica | política energética | política sobre la propiedad agraria | propiedad rústica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sistema de explotación agraria | situación económica | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de las tierras

Resumen This Study discusses the human rights issues raised by large-scale land deals for plantation agriculture ('land grabbing') in low and middle-income countries. Firstly, the Study takes stock of available data on large land deals, their features and their driving forces. It finds that 'land grabbing' is a serious issue requiring urgent attention. Secondly, the Study conceptualises the link between land deals and human rights, reviews relevant international human rights law and discusses evidence on actual and potential human rights impacts. It finds that important human rights dimensions are at stake, and that compressions of human rights have been documented in some contexts. Thirdly, the Study identifies the areas of EU policy that are most directly relevant to addressing the human rights impacts of 'land grabbing', and in so doing it also briefly discusses developments in home and host countries as well as internationally. Fourthly, the Study proposes courses of action by which the EU, and the European Parliament in particular, can further prevent or remedy human rights violations linked to large-scale land deals.

Estudio EN

UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2014: Investing in the Sustainable Development Goals

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-12-2014

Autor SCHOELLMANN Wilhelm

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda al desarrollo | Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo | coordinación de ayudas | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la ayuda | financiación e inversión | inversión privada | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política de financiación | política económica | promoción de inversiones | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are set to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after 2015. In its 2014 World Investment Report, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) assesses the developing countries' needs for financing in SDG-sensitive sectors over the period 2015 to 2030. UNCTAD points to a financing gap of US$2.5 trillion per year and suggests reflecting on policies to raise the share of private-sector participation in order to narrow that gap.

De un vistazo EN

ASEAN: building a Socio-Cultural Community

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 03-12-2014

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | aproximación de políticas | ASEAN | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | calidad del aire | cooperación en materia de educación | cooperación medioambiental | cultura y religión | deforestación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | identidad cultural | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado laboral | monte | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | países de la ASEAN | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | protección social | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad social | silvicultura sostenible | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | trabajador migrante | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen In 2007 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) launched a Socio-Cultural Community as one of three pillars (the other two being the Economic and Political-Security Communities) comprising the ASEAN Community, to be completed by 2015. This represented a new departure for ASEAN, which in the past has cooperated mainly on security and economic matters. To date, however, progress on the Socio-Cultural Community has been limited.

De un vistazo EN

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

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 20-11-2014

Autor externo IRS-Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Empleo | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Politica social | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acceso a la educación | administración y remuneración del personal | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derecho a la salud | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión administrativa | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | igualdad de trato | instrumento internacional | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política de la UE | política económica | política internacional | programa de actuación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

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

Estudio EN

Environment and Climate Change Policies

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-11-2014

Autor externo Vera Freyling, Meghan O'Brien, Philipp Schepelmann, Nicolas Kreibich, Vera Aydin and Christiane Beuermann

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | biocarburante | biodiversidad | Derecho del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | gestión administrativa | gestión de residuos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | programa de actuación | protección del medio ambiente | rendimiento energético | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización

Resumen This study reviews the state of play of on-going EU environmental legislation and pinpoints key issues for Europe in the area of environmental and climate policies for the next five years. In addition to traditional themes that require urgent actions (biodiversity, air and water, chemicals), special attention is paid to emerging cross-cutting issues (circular economy, sustainability of cities, eco-innovation). EU efforts in addressing climate change are reviewed, highlighting specific implementation challenges and their relevance for international climate policy. This document was provided by Policy Department A in view of the Hearings of Commissioner-Designates of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee (ENVI).

Estudio EN

Commitments Made at the Hearing of Neven Mimica - Commissioner-Designate

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-11-2014

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

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

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | comisario europeo | construcción europea | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | Croacia | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | nombramiento (de miembros) | país en desarrollo | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | régimen de ayudas | sesión pública | situación económica | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Neven Mimica, the recently-confirmed European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, appeared before the European Parliament's Committee on Development (DEVE) on 29 September 2014 to answer MEPs' questions.
In that hearing and in his answers to the questionnaire prepared for the meeting, Commissioner Mimica made a number of statements of interest to the European Parliament.
This document provides a summary of his most salient points.

Briefing EN

Commitments Made at the Hearing of Karmenu Vella - Commissioner-Designate

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-11-2014

Autor STOERRING Dagmara

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Pesca | Política de investigación

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | aplicación del Derecho de la UE | comisario europeo | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión de la pesca | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Malta | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nombramiento (de miembros) | pesca | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | sesión pública | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This Briefing summarises the commitments made at the hearing of Karmenu Vella Commissioner designate for Environment, Maritime and Fisheries.

Briefing EN

The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for Transport and Tourism

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 28-10-2014

Autor NOGAJ Monika

Ámbito político Transporte | Turismo | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | armonización de normas | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión contable | infraestructura de transportes | integración europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado del transporte | mercado único | organización de los transportes | política común de transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reglamentación de la circulación | reglamentación del transporte | seguridad del transporte | sistema de transporte inteligente | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | transporte ferroviario | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | transporte por carretera | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | turismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | usuario de transportes | vida social

Resumen Significant progress has been achieved during the last 20 years in creating a Single Market for Transports. European tourism is and will remain a vital component of the economy, with enormous economic potential. Both sectors suffer however from remaining barriers, gaps and market inefficiencies that create substantial costs and that could be addressed through further action at EU level.
The gains that could be achieved from addressing the identified issues have been estimated at 8.6 billion euro annually for the transport sector and 6.2 billion euro annually for the tourism sector. Creating a fully integrated transport sector and a more efficient tourism sector will also mean improved mobility, better environmental sustainability, enhanced internal cohesion and international competitiveness of the EU.
Action in these two sectors can be seen as a key driver of EU growth and as a response on how to face the globalisation challenges more efficiently.

Estudio EN

Anexo 1 EN

Anexo 2 EN

Anexo 3 EN

La actualización del 'Acuerdo Global' Unión Europea-México

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-10-2014

Autor externo Roberto DOMINGUEZ (Suffolk University, Boston MA, USA - chapters 1-3, part of chapter 5) and Mónica VELASCO PUFLEAU (chapter 4 and section 5.1)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Politica social

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | América | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación económica | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gobernanza | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | marco político | México | Parlamento | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interparlamentaria | revisión de un acuerdo | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | órgano mixto (UE)

Resumen El Acuerdo de Asociación Económica, Concertación Política y Cooperación, conocido como "Acuerdo Global", firmado en 1997 y en vigor desde 2000, es la piedra angular del marco jurídico de las relaciones entre la Unión Europea (UE) y México. Actualmente, la UE y México están explorando las posibles vías para actualizar y modernizar el AG para que tenga en cuenta los cambios que se han producido en los últimos quince años.
Este estudio aborda como las relaciones entre la UE y México han evolucionado desde la entrada en vigor del Acuerdo en 2000 y evalúa los resultados obtenidos en cada uno de sus tres pilares (diálogo político, cooperación y comercio), así como en la Asociación Estratégica UE-México de 2008. En este contexto, el estudio evalúa las opciones para la actualización del Acuerdo y ofrece recomendaciones específicas en este sentido.
El estudio se centra en particular en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta (CPM) UE-México, el foro para el diálogo interparlamentario institucionalizada entre el Parlamento Europeo y el Congreso mexicano. El estudio examina el papel de la CPM en el seguimiento de la aplicación del Acuerdo Global y de las relaciones UE-México en general y formula recomendaciones para mejorar el desempeño de la Comisión y fortalecer su participación en el proceso de actualización del Acuerdo.

Estudio EN, ES

The Long-Term Economic and Ecologic Impact of Larger Sustainable Aquaculture

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-10-2014

Autor externo Alistair Lane, Courtney Hough and John Bostock

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | alimento para el ganado | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de impacto | financiación de la empresa | financiación e inversión | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pequeña y mediana empresa | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | productos alimenticios | prospectiva tecnológica | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | sucedáneo de alimento | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa

Resumen The EU recognises aquaculture as an important contributor to the EU food basket and this study provides insights into the economic and ecological implications of increased EU aquaculture. Current production, classified by technology and by sector, is transposed into forecasts up to 2030 that identify the main future technologies, trends and sectoral challenges. An ecological impact assessment matrix is used to compare production systems. Feed requirements are presented, with observations on how these might impact EU fisheries. Public support and policy considerations are discussed.

Estudio EN

Negotiations on the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) Concluded

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-10-2014

Autor BIERBRAUER Elfriede

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional | Cultura | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Empleo | Industria | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Transporte

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | América | arbitraje comercial | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Canadá | comercialización | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contrato público | denominación de origen | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | legislación fitosanitaria | legislación veterinaria | liberación de los intercambios | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | política agraria | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto originario | propiedad intelectual | sanidad | seguridad de los alimentos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA) between the EU and Canada, on which negotiations were concluded at the EU-Canada Summit in Ottawa on 26 September 2014, will be a 'first' in many areas. The agreement will be the EU's first with another highly industrialised country to facilitate market access for goods, services and investment by abolishing almost all tariffs and reducing a wide array of non-tariff barriers. CETA is also the first agreement to have been negotiated with a sound chapter on investment protection, (including Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provisions) – an area that is, since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, an EU competence. The EU and Canada have agreed to improve regulatory cooperation without compromising existing safety standards, and CETA includes protection for more than 145 food products with geographical indications (GIs). The agreement preserves the governments' right to regulate in the public interest.
The European Parliament will be asked to give its consent to this agreement and to the parallel Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) – a process that is likely to take two years. This will give the Parliament sufficient time to weigh potential public concerns – which today are focussed principally on trade and investment negotiations with the US, but may spill over onto this agreement with Canada.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN

Resource efficiency and waste: Implementation appraisal

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-09-2014

Autor TYMOWSKI Jan Mikolaj

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave aplicación del Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | directiva (UE) | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | gestión de residuos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reglamento (UE) | residuo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Environmental concerns were the first reason for the European Community to address the problem of waste generated by various sectors of the economy and a significant number of legislative acts and non-legislative actions were adopted or taken in that area since 1975. In recent years, economic arguments have come to the fore in the waste-management debate, especially with the concept of circular economy as an alternative to the existing linear model. The transition to a circular economy could ensure sustainable growth in the context of growing pressure of production and consumption on the world's resources and environment, by shifting the focus to reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products, where what used to be regarded as 'waste' can be turned into a resource and final residual waste is close to zero. The European Union's basic approach to such a transition was outlined in January 2011 by the European Commission's Communication on a resource-efficient Europe as one of the Europe 2020 flagship initiatives coordinating actions across many policy areas to secure sustainable growth and jobs through better use of resources.

Briefing EN

Humanitarian Aid: Crises, Trends, Challenges

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 26-08-2014

Autor BARNA Judit | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel | MICHALKO Jan

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda de urgencia | ayuda humanitaria | construcción europea | Cuerno de África | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | desastre natural | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECHO | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gasto de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | hambre | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Iraq | MEDIO AMBIENTE | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | República Centroafricana | resolución ONU | reunión en la Cumbre | sanidad | seguridad internacional | Siria | Sudán del Sur | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen As the humanitarian community prepares for the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2016, the backdrop is far from easy. The scale of natural and man-made disasters is daunting, vulnerability and fragility are increasing, funding shortfalls become constant, operating environments grow increasingly problematic, and the humanitarian system itself remains highly complex despite multiple waves of reform. Although humanitarian action has become more effective over the years, actors must continue to search for ways to better prevent and prepare for disasters, and to respond in a manner that is more flexible and better adapted to new realities and the needs of afflicted populations while alleviating suffering, maintaining dignity and saving lives - the ultimate objective of humanitarian work.
The EU has been a key player in international humanitarian policy. It has substantial clout in shaping future humanitarian action on a wide range of issues. These include principled and needs-based action, enhanced disaster preparedness and management, resilience-building, partnerships with non-traditional actors and emerging donors, innovative approaches and greater effectiveness and accountability, for both EU and international efforts. The European Parliament has several options to participate actively in these discussions and play a formative role in shaping humanitarian outcomes.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The Role of the EP in Shaping the EU's Trade Policy after the Entry into Force of the Treaty of Lisbon

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 09-07-2014

Autor ARMANOVICA Marika | BENDINI Roberto

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

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | comercio internacional | competencias del PE | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos humanos | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | relación interinstitucional (UE) | transparencia del proceso decisorio | Tratado de Lisboa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In the few years that have passed since the Treaty of Lisbon amplified the European Parliament's authority, the institution has reshaped the EU's trade policy – a domain that has become the exclusive competence of the EU. Parliament has not, as some feared it would, compromised the Union's technical approach. Rather, it has given the EU's Common Commercial Policy (CCP) democratic legitimacy and emphasised human rights and environmental concerns. While the Treaty of Lisbon made this change possible, it did not make it inevitable; Parliament has exercised creativity in interpreting its co-legislative powers and modelling a significant role for itself. As the fifth anniversary in December 2014 of the entry of the Treaty of Lisbon approaches, Parliament is further consolidating its powers of oversight and decision. The moment is ripe to survey the lessons of the past four-and-a-half years and to buttress the institution for the challenges to come.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

The post-2015 development agenda. An innovative process for a conservative outcome?

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-07-2014

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de la empresa | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad social de la empresa | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

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

Briefing EN

Political Dialogue on Human Rights under Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-05-2014

Autor externo Jean BOSSUYT, Camilla ROCCA and Brecht LEIN (ECDPM, The Netherlands)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | Camerún | Chad | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Etiopía | FED | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Gambia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instrumento financiero de la UE | Nigeria | plan de desarrollo | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | Ruanda | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | Uganda | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Zimbabue | África

Resumen The aim of this study is to assess the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of the EU's political dialogue on Human Rights under Article 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement with the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP). Following a set of guiding questions, the study looks into the inclusiveness, comprehensiveness, effectiveness, alignment and impact of EU political dialogue in the area of HR, both within and beyond the Cotonou framework.
Based on a systematic literature review of the legal provisions in place, as well as an analysis of the HR dialogue in practice in a selection of country-cases, the study offers an assessment of current practices and identifies the following four recommendations for improvement:
i) develop a more strategic and structured approach to political dialogue;
ii) enhance the legitimacy of the HR political dialogue;
iii) ensure a result-oriented monitoring of HR dialogue and
iv) fully exploit the potential of development programmes and financial instruments to underpin and strengthen the dialogue.

Estudio EN

Policies of the European Union with its Mediterranean Partners for the Management and Use of Natural and Renewable Resources: Towards Green Growth in the Mediterranean

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 25-04-2014

Autor externo Caroline ORJEBIN-YOUSFAOUI (IPEMED, France)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | construcción europea | cooperación energética | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía eólica | energía solar | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión de recursos | gestión del agua | hidrocarburo | industria petrolera | Libia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | mercado de la energía | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política europea de vecindad | recurso hidráulico | recurso renovable | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | terceros países mediterráneos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Unión para el Mediterráneo | África

Resumen After drawing up an inventory of the energy and water resources of the South and East Mediterranean Countries (SEMCs) and presenting their political, economic and social challenges, this report takes stock of the European neighbourhood policies conducted following the Arab revolutions in these countries and offers a forward-looking vision in this area for the years to come.
Despite some success the initiatives led by the European Union in respect of its neighbourhood policy with the SEMCs in the area of the management of natural resources are not very effective owing to the lack of a shared vision between the countries in the region and a lack of strong political will on the part of the European Union. However, sustainable management of the energy potential and natural resources of the SEMCs could become the cornerstone of inclusive green growth in these countries.
A paradigm shift in Euro-Mediterranean relations therefore needs to take place in order to respond to the desire for economic and social change expressed by the populations following the 'Arab Spring'. Two aspects in particular must be addressed: support for greater energy efficiency and integrated management of natural resources, particularly water resources.

Análisis en profundidad EN, FR

EU-Africa Summit: A Blueprint for Action?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-04-2014

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | integración económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación Norte-Sur | reunión en la Cumbre | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona de libre comercio | África | África

Resumen The fourth EU-Africa summit delivered a clear message on participants' willingness to advance a businessoriented partnership. The meeting produced three documents:
- a political declaration,
- a roadmap for 2014-2017, and
- a declaration and action plan on migration and mobility.
The political declaration recognises the interdependency of both continents and their common interest in 'people, prosperity and peace '. The roadmap is politically oriented and focusses on five priority areas:
i. peace and security,
ii. democracy, good governance and human rights,
iii. human development,
iv. sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration, and
v. global and emerging issues.

De un vistazo EN

Fair trade and consumers in the European Union

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 25-03-2014

Autor DAVIES Ron

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | comercio equitativo | comportamiento del consumidor | consumo | contrato público | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | etiqueta social | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organización de la empresa | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | renta del agricultor | sistema de explotación agraria

Resumen Fair trade seeks to promote sustainable development by providing a fair return to primary producers and workers in developing countries. Although fair trade goods may have difficulty competing with other products solely on the basis of price-quality ratio, many consumers consider ethical and environmental factors, particularly when purchasing commodity products like coffee. Support for fair trade products continues to increase in Europe.

De un vistazo EN

Measuring well-being and progress: Looking beyond GDP

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-03-2014

Autor DAVIES Ron

Ámbito político Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bienestar social | calidad de la vida | condición de vida | contabilidad nacional | desarrollo social | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | indicador social | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco social | método de evaluación | política económica | política social europea | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto interior bruto | vida social

Resumen Gross domestic product (GDP), a measure of national economic production, has come to be used as a general measure of well-being and progress in society, and as a key indicator in deciding a wide range of public policies. However GDP does not take into account non-economic factors such as social issues and the environment. In the aftermath of the crisis, the EU needs reliable, transparent and convincing measures for evaluating progress.

Briefing EN

Mapping Smart Cities in the EU

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-01-2014

Autor externo Catriona MANVILLE (RAND Europe), Gavin COCHRANE (RAND Europe), Jonathan CAVE (RAND Europe), Jeremy MILLARD (Danish Technological Institute), Jimmy Kevin PEDERSON (Danish Technological Institute), Rasmus Kåre THAARUP (Danish Technological Institute), Andrea LIEBE (WiK), Matthias WISSNER (WiK), Roel MASSINK (TNO) and Bas KOTTERINK (TNO)

Ámbito político Industria | Política de investigación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía del conocimiento | economía urbana | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | estructura económica | infraestructura urbana | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política económica | tecnología de la información | transporte urbano | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización

Resumen This report was commissioned to provide background information and advice on Smart Cities in the European Union (EU) and to explain how existing mechanisms perform. In exploring this, a working definition of a Smart City is established and the cities fitting this definition across the Member States are mapped. An analysis of the objectives and Europe 2020 targets of Smart City initiatives finds that despite their early stage of development, Smart City objectives should be more explicit, well defined and clearly aligned to city development, innovation plans and Europe 2020 in order to be successful.

Estudio EN

Modernising ODA in the Framework of the Post-MDGs Agenda: Challenges and Opportunities

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-01-2014

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

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de ayudas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Estudio EN

Maritime spatial planning

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-12-2013

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Energía | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Transporte

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía eólica | espacio marítimo | explotación de los mares | gestión del espacio | industria petrolera | instalación petrolífera en el mar | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política marítima | región costera | región y política regional | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | zona protegida

Resumen Some EU Member States (MS) have introduced a maritime spatial planning (MSP) process to manage the activities taking place within their seas and coastal areas. Increased activities at sea are expected to contribute to economic growth and innovation. The European Commission has proposed a Directive that would oblige MS to make such plans and coordinate them with other MS.

De un vistazo EN

Opciones para la transformación alimentaria sostenible

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-2013

Autor externo H.C. Langelaan, F. Pereira da Silva, U. Thoden van Velzen, J. Broeze, A.M. Matser and M. Vollebregt (Wageningen UR Food & Biobased Research) ,
K. Schroën (Wageningen University Food Process Engineering)

Ámbito político Política de investigación | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ahorro de energía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercialización | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | envasado | independencia alimentaria | INDUSTRIA | industria agroalimentaria | industria alimentaria | innovación | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | nuevo producto | política económica | política energética | política internacional | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | seguridad de los alimentos | subproducto agrícola | tecnología alimentaria | tecnología alimentaria

Resumen La innovación en el campo de las técnicas de transformación alimentaria puede contribuir significativamente a cubrir las necesidades de los 10 000 millones de personas que habitarán el planeta en el futuro con respecto a la calidad, la cantidad y la sostenibilidad de su ingesta de alimentos. El presente estudio ofrece una valoración de expertos sobre el potencial de las tecnologías nuevas y emergentes para mejorar la sostenibilidad en el sector de la transformación alimentaria. Entre ellas, las siguientes tecnologías: tecnología de sensores, envases sostenibles y control del refrigerado, pasteurización y esterilización no térmicas, nanotecnología y microtecnología, procesos innovadores para la utilización de subproductos, procesos alternativos que requieran menos cantidad de agua o energía, alternativas vegetales a la carne y transferencia de información y conocimientos.
Para cada una de las tecnologías se recoge el impacto directo (menores pérdidas, menor uso de agua y energía) y el impacto indirecto (pérdida de alimentos, utilización subóptima y reducción innecesaria de la calidad en la cadena alimentaria), así como su contribución a los ámbitos de mejora de la industria europea de la transformación alimentaria (nuevos y mejores productos alimenticios, procesos de elaboración eficientes en lo que respecta a los recursos, cadenas alimentarias integradas y transparentes y mayor capacidad de innovación).

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo CS, DE, EL, EN, ES, FR, HU, IT, NL, PT, RO, SV, PL

Strategic guidelines for aquaculture in the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-10-2013

Autor SHEIL Sarah

Ámbito político Pesca

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competitividad | consumo | consumo alimentario | demanda de consumo | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo de Pesca | formalidad administrativa | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | organización de la empresa | pesca | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política pesquera común | producción | producción de la UE | producción mundial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | recurso alimentario | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Worldwide, the aquaculture industry is growing rapidly and playing an increasingly important role in ensuring global food supply, accounting for almost half of all fish and seafood consumption. In the EU, by contrast, the industry has not been part of this global upsurge, but has steadily lost ground despite the fact that the EU is heavily dependent on imports to meet strong consumer demand for fish and seafood.

Briefing EN

Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-09-2013

Autor BALLON Elke

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | estudio de impacto | gestión del espacio | Mar Mediterráneo | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del litoral | región costera | región y política regional

Resumen This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management (COM (2013) 133), submitted on 12 March 2013.
It 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 DE, EN, FR

Beyond 2015: Reconciling Development and Climate Change Goals

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 10-09-2013

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ayuda al desarrollo | Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo | contabilidad nacional | coordinación de ayudas | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | norma medioambiental | obstáculo al desarrollo | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pobreza | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica

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

Análisis en profundidad EN

Recycling Agricultural, Forestry & Food Wastes and Residues for Sustainable Bioenergy and Biomaterials (Part of the Project 'Technology Options for Feeding 10 Billion People')

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-07-2013

Autor externo Bettina Kretschmer (Project Leader), Claire Smith, Emma Watkins, Ben Allen, Allan Buckwell, Jane Desbarats and Daniel Kieve

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | bioenergía | biomasa | biomaterial | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | monte | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política forestal | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reciclaje de residuos | recurso renovable | residuo agrícola | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | tecnología alimentaria | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transformación alimentaria

Resumen The purpose of this study is to examine and review biorefinery technology options that exist to convert biomass in the form of agricultural crop and forestry residues and waste from the whole food chain into biomaterials and bioenergy. It assesses the technological options, including the sustainability of the processes involved. The study forms part of a bigger project commissioned by the European Parliament's STOA ('Science and Technology Options Assessment') office under the heading of 'Technology options for feeding 10 billion people'.
Advanced biofuels and innovative bio-based pathways based on wastes and residues show considerable potential and should be further developed especially as Europe is already seen by some as having a lead in relevant technologies. However, there are also considerable uncertainties for investors and indeed all market participants and thus a major task is to ensure good transparency and better information concerning the availabilities of the waste and residue streams, the opportunities for processing, and the benefits to consumers. In addition, because, by definition, bio-based economic developments necessarily interact with ecosystems, there has to be visible assurance that the bio-products are indeed environmentally preferable with respect to GHG emissions, water, soil and biodiversity compared with their fossil-based counterparts. The conclusion is thus encouragement should be given to this sector, but with enhanced transparency of all aspects of its development, and with equally strong sustainability safeguards.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, EN, FR

Anexo 1 EN

Blue growth

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-06-2013

Autor SHEIL Sarah

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | creación de empleo | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | explotación de los mares | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pesca | política de turismo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política marítima | política pesquera común | potencial de desarrollo | protección del litoral | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | vida social

Resumen In September 2012, the European Commission (EC) adopted a Communication on blue growth which aims to develop the potential of the EU's seas, oceans and coasts to create employment and promote innovation and sustainable growth. A wide variety of marine and maritime economic activities fall within the sphere of this initiative, with five specific sectors identified by the EC as potential drivers of blue growth and, as such, future targets for particular support measures.

De un vistazo EN

Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-06-2013

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda alimentaria | contabilidad nacional | coordinación de ayudas | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | ECONOMÍA | marco social | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

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

De un vistazo EN

Blue growth: Sustainable development of EU marine and coastal sectors

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-05-2013

Autor SHEIL Sarah

Ámbito político Transporte

Palabra clave acción de la UE | acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | aguas de la UE | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | industria pesquera | industria petrolera | instalación petrolífera en el mar | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del litoral | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In September 2012, the European Commission put forward a blue growth strategy for the EU. Elaborated in the context of the EU's Integrated Maritime Policy, the initiative focuses upon the potential of the EU's marine and maritime sectors to contribute to sustainable economic recovery in Europe, and in particular to create new jobs and foster innovation.

Briefing EN

Spatial planning for the 'blue economy': Maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-05-2013

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Energía | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Transporte

Palabra clave aguas de la UE | aguas territoriales | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía eólica | gestión del espacio | industria petrolera | instalación petrolífera en el mar | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del litoral | región costera | región y política regional | zona económica exclusiva

Resumen The increasing use of seas and coasts for economic activities, the 'blue economy,' leads to growing and competing demands for maritime space. Maritime spatial planning (MSP) is a relatively new approach to overall planning of the use of seas and coastal areas. In March 2013, the European Commission proposed a Directive that would oblige Member States to make maritime spatial plans and coordinate them with other MS.

Briefing EN

Proceedings of the Workshop on "European Energy Community Strategy: Political, Economic and Environmental Challenges in South East Europe"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-04-2013

Autor externo Alan RILEY (City Law School, City University, London) and Ana-Maria BOROMISA (Institute for Development and International Relations, Department for International Economic and Political Relations, Croatia)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acervo comunitario | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Balcanes Occidentales | CIENCIA | comunicación | consulta pública | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del medio ambiente | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | Estado miembro UE | Europa | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | geopolítica | humanidades | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | seguridad de abastecimiento | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen While a sustainable energy strategy is needed in South East Europe, such a strategy should pay attention to the specific context of the region (i.e. post-conflict era, recent market liberalisation and corruption). The EU and South-East Europe countries share similar interests (i.e. energy security), yet their perception is to some extent different. For the South East Europe region, national energy security is a priority. EU conditionality (which translates into copy-pasting EU directives) is seen as not very efficient. Key challenges in EU-South East Europe cooperation also include the implementation of approximated legislation at a national level and the prioritisation based on regional criteria. The Energy Community Treaty could be used as a means to change the entire energy sector in the region; however this requires serious supporting policies. In particular, a strong rule of law approach (e.g. flanking measures in respect of antitrust and public procurement) is necessary to develop investments and build new infrastructures in the region.

Estudio EN

The female face of sustainable development

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-04-2013

Autor DE JONG Willemijn

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo económico | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | ECONOMÍA | igualdad de género | mano de obra femenina | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado laboral | participación de la mujer | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | vida social

Resumen Whilst gender equality is an objective of sustainable development in its own right, it is also said to be one of the key enablers of sustainable economic growth and the Green Economy. In search for the right balance between the three pillars of sustainable development, women face different challenges than men.

Briefing EN

Millennium Development Goals and beyond 2015, a Strong EU Engagement

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-04-2013

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

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | evaluación de la ayuda | negociación internacional | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Estudio EN

ACP-EU Relations after 2020: Review of Options

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-02-2013

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | FED | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | institución ACP-UE | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | país menos desarrollado | países ACP | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | regionalización | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | relación comercial | revisión de un acuerdo | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Although it may seem that there is ample time to discuss the future of ACP–EU relations after the Cotonou Agreement expires in 2020, fundamental questions need to be answered by both partners before any decision is reached. Reflections should start with an assessment of the three pillars of the current partnership — development cooperation, trade relations and political dialogue — as well as the work of joint institutions.
Looking ahead, three broad scenarios for post-2020 are envisaged in this paper: a dissolution of the joint partnership and its replacement with regional arrangements; the development of an overarching ACP–EU partnership that coexists with strengthened Regional Economic Communities (RECs); or the emergence of a more dynamic and cohesive ACP group, which may establish global partnerships beyond the EU. Each of these options will have very different implications and require a different response from the ACP and EU partners. Determining which outcome is most likely will be easier once the formal positions of the ACP and EU are defined and negotiations for the third revision of Cotonou (2015) get underway.

Análisis en profundidad EN, FR

General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020: Initial Appraisal of the European Commission's Impact Assessment

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-02-2013

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Ámbito político Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave calidad del medio ambiente | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | gestión de recursos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | programa de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | 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 proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal.

Briefing DE, EN, FR

Public policy for corporate social responsibility

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 31-01-2013

Autor DE JONG Willemijn

Ámbito político Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | gestión administrativa | gestión empresarial | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | organización de la empresa | política del medio ambiente | política económica | recuperación económica | responsabilidad social de la empresa | situación económica

Resumen First launched in 2001, the European Commission (EC) is now reviewing its strategy for corporate social responsibility (CSR) to maximise the creation of shared value for society and companies.

De un vistazo EN

Research on: biofuels

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-01-2013

Autor RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | biocarburante | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | impacto ambiental | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación energética | MEDIO AMBIENTE | país en desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | precio alimentario | precios | reducción de las emisiones de gas | seguridad de abastecimiento | situación económica | utilización de las tierras

Resumen In the past decade, the demand for biofuels has steadily increased, at a global level and in the EU. The main biofuels currently on the market are “first-generation biofuels”, i.e. derived from agricultural feedstocks. The most widely used biofuels are by far biodiesel and bioethanol. Biodiesel is produced from vegetable oils (such as rapeseed, sunflower seed and soybean oils) or animal fats. Bioethanol is obtained through the fermentation of sugars into alcohol, using for example sugar beet, maize or wheat. The so-called “second-generation biofuels” (i.e. originating from the processing of ligno-cellulosic feedstock such as straw and forest residues) are not yet well developed.

Análisis en profundidad EN

China's New Leadership

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-12-2012

Autor LUO Yan | NUTTIN Xavier

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | China | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | partido comunista | partido político | política económica | política exterior | reforma política | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | situación política | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen China has made considerable efforts to lift people out of poverty. Unbalanced and unsustainable development, social problems and corruption remain, however, serious challenges. The two main fractions, 'Tuanpai' and the 'Shanghai group', are jostling for key positions. The new Communist Party Secretary-General, and future President, Mr.XI Jinping, is a princeling whose political beliefs remain largely unknown. The second-in-line and future Prime Minister, Mr. LI Keqiang, is from the Tuanpai faction.
Three leading contenders, all reformers, did not make the cut. The balance of power between conservatives and reformers remain unclear. The new leaders will have to carry out economic and social reforms. The once-in-a-decade leadership reshuffle is unlikely to open the door for political reforms. Beijing's increasingly assertive foreign and security policy will continue. Major personnel changes will take place again in 2007.

Briefing EN

EU-Caribbean relations

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-11-2012

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

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

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | ayuda al desarrollo | Caribe | construcción europea | cooperación comercial | cooperación económica | cooperación regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union sees the nations of the Caribbean as important political partners, with cooperation opportunities notably in trade and development. Regular and wide-ranging dialogue takes place between the EU and CARIFORUM, its counterpart in the region.

Briefing EN

Leasing Society

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-2012

Autor externo Susanne Fischer, Sören Steger, Nino David Jordan, Meghan O'Brien and Philipp Schepelmann (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave arrendamiento financiero | comercialización | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho civil | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empresa de servicios | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estudio de mercado | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política económica | protección del consumidor | responsabilidad del fabricante | tipos de empresa

Resumen The vision of a leasing society is characterised by a new relationship between producers and customers. This new relationship is based on innovative and more service-oriented business models to meet customer needs with novel approaches to ownership and responsibility. This study explores the leasing society in four chapters. It (1) examines the basic ideas behind the concept, (2) presents a collection of case studies, (3) summarises strengths and risks, and (4) concludes with policy options that could support the transition to a leasing society.

Estudio EN

Substitutionability of Critical Raw Materials

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-09-2012

Autor externo Mr. Kimmo Halme, Ramboll Management Consulting; Dr. Kalle A. Piirainen, Ramboll Management Consulting; Dr. Georgios Vekinis, Institute of Materials Science, National Center for Scientific Research Demokritos; Mr. Ernst-Udo Sievers, i.Con Innovation; Mr. Kimmo Viljamaa, Ramboll Management Consulting

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave comercio internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | explotación de recursos | INDUSTRIA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | materia prima | MEDIO AMBIENTE | metal | metalurgia y siderurgia | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto sustitutivo | seguridad de abastecimiento

Resumen The European Parliament has adopted a resolution that proposes focusing Research and Development on the substitution of critical raw materials to support sustainable development and encourage growth in the European economy.
This study addresses the question of which measures could foster the substitution of critical raw materials in the European Union. The main conclusion of the study is that the substitution of critical raw materials needs consistent and multidisciplinary research and development action as well as further incentives.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, FR

CBD COP 11 : Guide to the Main Issues

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 14-09-2012

Autor externo Oscar Widerberg (Ecorys) and Leon Braat (Alterra, Wageningen University & Research)

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biodiversidad | convención internacional | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | gestión de recursos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección de la fauna | protección de la flora | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión internacional

Resumen This paper provides an overview of the key issues at stake for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 11) in Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012. The paper briefly introduces the CBD and its main accomplishments. It then describes the bodies of the CBD and the primary instruments for implementation. The bulk of the paper describes and analyses the events that have taken place between the COP 10 and the COP 11. Finally, this paper addresses the negotiation positions of the major players. The key issues outlined in this paper centre on the implementation of the Biodiversity Compact agreed upon at the COP 10 and, in particular, how financing will be linked with the Aichi targets and how progress will be evaluated.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The EU and China : Strategic Partners or Global Rivals ?"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 03-08-2012

Autor externo Hongyi LAI (School of Contemporary Chinese Studies, University of Nottingham, the UK), Valérie NIQUET (Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique, Paris, France) and Jonas PARELLO-PLESNER (European Council on Foreign Relations, London, the UK)
Report writing by TEPSA
Introduction by Xavier Nuttin (Policy Department, Directorate-General for External Policies of the Union, European Parliament)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | relaciones de la Unión Europea | relación comercial | situación política | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen At the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs which is preparing an own-initiative report on "EU-China Relations" , the Policy department of DG External Policies has organised a workshop on "The EU and China : strategic partners or global rivals?". The workshop goal was to analyse, in the context of growing interdependence between the two sides, the impact of China's policies on bilateral relations and on EU interests. Its main objective is to provide a clearer picture of the current state of play of China-EU relations and of their future.

Estudio EN

Fair trade in public procurement in the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-07-2012

Autor AMAND-EECKHOUT Laurence

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave comercio equitativo | construcción europea | consumo | contrato público | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | etiqueta social | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único | opinión pública | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política económica | procedimiento administrativo | servicio de interés general | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen A growing proportion of European citizens care more and more about contributing towards sustainable economic and social development in developing countries through their purchasing preferences, notably buying fair trade. This concern of consumers for fair trade, more common in western European Member States than in the rest of the EU, has been relayed by civil society, local authorities, and also echoed at EU level by the EU institutions, notably the European Parliament.

Briefing EN

Much Ado about Nothing : The Rio+20 Conference

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-06-2012

Autor RAMET Valérie | TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | cambio climático | Conferencia internacional | contabilidad nacional | degradación del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pobreza | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral

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

Briefing EN

The EU commitment to sustainable cities

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-06-2012

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de vida | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Estructural | hábitat urbano | marco social | movilidad sostenible | organización de los transportes | plan de urbanismo | política de transportes | política económica | problema urbano | renovación urbana | transporte urbano | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Most current environmental challenges have their origins in urban areas, but it is also these same urban areas that bring together the commitment and innovation needed to resolve them. In recent years, the EU has sought to explore ways in which urban and environmental policies can be integrated in order to promote and develop sustainable cities.

Briefing EN

Roadmap to a resource-efficient Europe

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-05-2012

Autor IVANOV Kalin

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | gestión de recursos | gestión de residuos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | rendimiento energético | TRANSPORTES

Resumen The European Commission has published a roadmap outlining measures to encourage more efficient use of natural resources in the EU. Industry welcomed the roadmap while environmentalists called for more specific indicators and targets, and faster progress.

De un vistazo EN

The Role of Women in the Green Economy - The Issue of Mobility

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-05-2012

Autor externo Manuela Samek Lodovici and Flavia Pesce (Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale - IRS, Italy) , Patrizia Malgieri, Silvia Maffi and Caterina Rosa (TRT - Italy)

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Politica social | Transporte

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informatización | informática y tratamiento de datos | mano de obra femenina | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | movilidad geográfica | movimientos migratorios | nueva tecnología | organización de los transportes | organización de los transportes | participación de la mujer | planificación de transportes | política de transportes | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | TRANSPORTES | vida social

Resumen This note highlights the characteristics and determinants of gender differences in mobility patterns emerging from the literature and presents an overview of how transport policies have been adapted to support women's mobility needs, focusing on examples of practices implemented in four European countries. The results show significant, albeit declining, gender differences related to gender roles within households and the labour market as well as demographic trends. The policy recommendations underline the need to consider gender and environment mainstreaming in transport policies.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, FR

The Trade Chapter of the European Union Association Agreement with Central America

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 27-03-2012

Autor externo Steve WOOLCOCK (London School of Economics, UNITED KINGDOM) ,
Jody KEANE (Overseas Development Institute, UNITED KINGDOM) ,
Christopher STEVENS (Overseas Development Institute, UNITED KINGDOM) ,
Lorand BARTELS (University of Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | América | América Central | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación comercial | desarrollo sostenible | disputa comercial | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | integración regional | intercambio agrícola | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU Central America Association Agreement is an example of the successful completion of a region-to-region agreement and therefore in line with the EU's aim of promoting regional integration in other regions through trade and association agreements.
For the EU, economic welfare gains and employment effects from the trade chapter of the Agreement are because of the relative small size of the Central American market expected to be negligible. However, EU exporters will benefit from lower tariffs on manufactured goods especially in automobiles. For the Central American countries (CA), there is the potential of significant gains, but these are not evenly spread. The fact that CA exporters already benefited from zero tariffs on almost all exports to the EU under the extended Generalised System of Preferences (GSP+) means that there are relatively few sectors that will have enhanced access with the exception of bananas, raw cane sugar and shrimps. Above all, the Agreement will provide legally secure access to the EU market. The Agreement also tackles cross border services and establishment, technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues as well as trade remedies in the shape of anti-dumping, countervailing duties or multilateral safeguards. The provisions on intellectual property rights include Geographic Indications (GIs). The trade chapter furthermore contains a human rights clause which stipulates that the parties must ensure that human rights are respected within their jurisdiction. Furthermore there are provisions on sustainable development.

Estudio EN

Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development in the Context of the Forthcoming Rio+20 Summit

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 08-03-2012

Autor externo Arkaitz Usubiaga (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Bettina Bahn-Walkowiak (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Philipp Schepelmann (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Julio Andrés Rozo (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production), Burcu Tunçer (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production), Cheryl D. Hicks (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production) and Georgina Guillén (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production)

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo multilateral | Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo | cooperación internacional | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de la empresa | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | responsabilidad social de la empresa

Resumen This report provides an overview of the evolution and main challenges faced by sustainable development frameworks and environmental governance. Options to reform the governance framework in the context of the upcoming Rio+20 Summit are also discussed. The report concludes with recommendations to improve the governance of the sustainable development system.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, FR

Impact of EU Bioenergy Policy on Developing Countries

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 02-03-2012

Autor externo WUNDER Stephanie, KAPHENGST Timo, TIMEUS Krista and BERZINS Kristine (ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE, GERMANY)

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | América | América Latina | biocarburante | bioenergía | biomasa | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | GEOGRAFÍA | INDUSTRIA | industria de la madera | monte | país en desarrollo | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | residuo de la madera | silvicultura sostenible | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | África | África central | África occidental

Resumen Against the background of the renewable energy targets of the European Union, the EUs interest in biomass has considerably increased in recent years, not only for energy crops grown on arable land but also for woody biomass. This brief analyses some of the main impact dimensions with regard to land access, energy and food security and environmental impacts in developing countries. The developing countries most likely to export woody biomass to feed Europe's demand are west and central African countries as well as Latin American countries. While clear links between the increasing EU demand for wood for energy generation and impacts in developing countries, both negative and positive, need to be drawn on a project level, the additional demand for biomass worldwide will have macro effects. The rising demand for woody biomass energy is likely to raise the global price for wood, thus adding pressure on forests and other ecosystems and driving land use conflicts. More specific risks include deforestation when natural forests are replaced by monoculture plantations and long term impacts on local food and energy security. This brief concludes with potential approaches to tackle these impacts including biomass sustainability criteria, increased efforts towards resource efficiency and support for developing countries to build up good governance mechanisms.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Priorities for the 7th Environment Action Programme"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-02-2012

Autor externo Karl Falkenberg (DG Environment), John Bæk Sørensen (Ministry of the Environment, Denmark), Phil Hogan (Ministry for the Environment, Community and Local Government, Ireland), Jacqueline McGlade (EEA - European Environmental Agency), Helen Mountford (Environment Directorate at OECD), Mans Nilsson (Stockholm Environment Institute) and Jeremy Wates (EEB - European Environmental Bureau)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biodiversidad | cambio climático | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | gestión de recursos | gestión de residuos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | programa de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen This workshop report summarises the discussions on priorities for the 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP), which took place at the European Parliament in Brussels on 12 January 2012. The exchange of views between ENVI Members and experts from EU institutions and bodies, Member State authorities, NGOs and the business world was part of the process of preparing the ENVI own-initiative report entitled 'Review of the 6th Environment Action Programme and the setting of priorities for the 7th Environment Action Programme'.

Estudio EN

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Resource Efficiency"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-02-2012

Autor externo Alan SEATTER (Environment DG, European Commission) ,
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Yasuhiko HOTTA (Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, IGES, Japan) ,
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Michael WARHURST (Friends of the Earth) ,
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Michal MIEDZINSKI (Eco-Innovation Observatory, Technopolis) and
Christian HAGELÜCKEN (EU Government Affairs, Umicore)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave cambio climático | conservación de recursos | contabilidad nacional | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pobreza | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | recurso natural | situación económica

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

Estudio EN

Expectations for the Durban climate change conference

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-11-2011

Autor TALBERG Anita

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | Conferencia internacional | deforestación | degradación del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | financiación | financiación e inversión | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transferencia de tecnología

Resumen From 28 November to 9 December 2011, 195 nations will meet in Durban, South Africa, for the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

De un vistazo EN

Environment Action Programmes

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-11-2011

Autor STULL Graham

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave base jurídica | biodiversidad | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | gestión de recursos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | programa de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The practice of laying out EU environmental policy took a significant leap forward with the 6th Environment Action Programme (EAP) (2002-2012). The Council has now urged for the Commission to propose a 7th EAP by 2012.

Briefing EN

Workshop Report on "A competitive Low Carbon Economy by 2050 : What Concrete Actions in the next Three Years ?"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-10-2011

Autor externo Stefaan Vergote (DG CLIMA European Commission) ; Daniel Klingenfeld (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research) ; Dries Acke (International Euroepan Agency) ; John Scowcroft (Eurelectric) ; Tomas Wyns (CAN-Europe) ; Folker Franz (Business Europe) ; Massimo Busuoli (ENEA - (Italian Agency for new technologies energy and sustainable economic development) and Jos Dings (Transport and Environment)

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | gas con efecto invernadero | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nueva tecnología | permiso de contaminación negociable | política de la UE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Which concrete actions are to be taken over the next 3 years if the EU wants to move to a competitive low carbon economy by 2050? This was the question that experts, representatives of business and environmental organisations and Members of the European Parliament and the European Commission addressed during the workshop that was held on 19 October in the European Parliament in Brussels.
This document summarises the workshop presentations and the discussions that took place during the two sessions. The first session consisted in presenting the Roadmap and the 2050 targets by the European Commission, the EP Rapporteurs and a scientific contribution. The second one intended to hear proposals by seven representatives of businesses and environment organisations on concrete actions to be taken in the next three years.
The event not only showed that the Roadmap provides a cost efficient pathway to a cleaner, climate friendly and competitive European economy in the long term but also that, with early actions and predictability, the Roadmap will help to put key economic sectors in the right direction from the beginning.

Estudio EN

Rio+20: Earth Summit 2012

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 23-09-2011

Autor TALBERG Anita

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biodiversidad | cambio climático | Conferencia internacional | conservación de recursos | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | lucha contra la contaminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | negociación internacional | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen Rio+20 is an international conference on sustainable development to be held in Rio de Janeiro from 4 to 6 June 2012. This event will mark twenty years since the first Rio Earth Summit of 1992, and become the fourth international of its type.

De un vistazo EN

The Future of Cohesion Policy after 2013

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 16-09-2011

Autor KRAMER Esther

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Desarrollo regional | Presupuesto

Palabra clave cohesión económica y social | competitividad | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | desequilibrio regional | ECONOMÍA | economía del conocimiento | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | organización de la empresa | Parlamento | Parlamento nacional | política económica | presupuesto general (UE) | principio de subsidiariedad | recesión económica | región y política regional | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Against the background of the recent budgetary proposals of the European Commission, this note provides an insight into the key issues of the current debate on the Future of Cohesion policy after 2013. It also presents the upcoming legislative process, including the role of National Parliaments, and highlights the main decisions policy-makers will face.
The note has been prepared in the context of the Committee on Regional Development's 3rd Interparliamentary Committee Meeting with National Parliaments on 6 October 2011.

Análisis en profundidad DE, EN, FR

Repercusiones de la extracción de gas y petróleo de esquisto en el medio ambiente y la salud humana

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2011

Autor externo Stefan LECHTENBÖHMER (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Matthias ALTMANN (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Sofia CAPITO (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Zsolt MATRA (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Werner WEINDRORF (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH) and Werner ZITTEL (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH)

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | contaminación del agua | contaminante atmosférico | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | extracción de petróleo | extracción minera | impacto ambiental | industria petrolera | industrias carbonera y minera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | salud pública | sanidad

Resumen En el presente estudio se exponen las repercusiones que puede tener la fracturación hidráulica en el medio ambiente y la salud humana. Los datos cuantitativos y las repercusiones cualitativas proceden de las experiencias obtenidas en los Estados Unidos, ya que la extracción de gas de esquisto en Europa se encuentra en sus primeras fases, mientras que los Estados Unidos tienen más de 40 años de experiencia y han perforado ya más de 50 000 pozos. Asimismo se evalúan las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero sobre la base de una reseña crítica de la bibliografía existente y cálculos propios. Se examina la legislación europea sobre las actividades de fracturación hidráulica y se formulan recomendaciones para trabajos futuros. Se abordan los posibles recursos de gas y la futura disponibilidad de gases de esquisto en vista del actual abastecimiento de gas convencional y su probable evolución en el futuro.

Estudio BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, PL, SK, SL

Resumen ejecutivo DE, FR

EU-Canada: deepening economic relations

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 30-05-2011

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | Canadá | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación comercial | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GATT | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma medioambiental | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union (EU) is negotiating a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) with Canada, moving beyond the 1976 Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Cooperation. The last round of negotiations - launched in 2009 - took place in Ottawa in April 2011 and the two sides are aiming to conclude talks by the end of 2011. Canada is currently the EU's 11th most important trading partner, while the EU is Canada's second most important one.

De un vistazo EN

Joint Delegation Visit to Cadarache (France)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-05-2011

Autor EHLERS Christian

Autor externo David KRIEFF

Ámbito político Energía | Política de investigación | Presupuesto

Palabra clave CEEA | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía eléctrica | fusión nuclear | GEOGRAFÍA | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | nueva tecnología | planta eléctrica | política económica | política energética | producción de energía | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | Provenza-Alpes-Costa Azul | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This note covers factual information on EU energy project - ITER in Cadarache. It was prepared in view of a joint Committee on Budgets and Budgetary Control delegation which visited the site in May 2011.

Estudio EN

EU-India: removing trade hurdles

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-05-2011

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | India | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios extra-UE | inversión | liberación de los intercambios | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | pobreza | política comercial | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

De un vistazo EN

Reform of Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 06-04-2011

Autor externo STEVENS Christopher (Overseas Development Institute - ODI) and KENNAN Jane (Overseas Development Institute - ODI)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | país en desarrollo | país menos desarrollado | pobreza | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica

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

Análisis en profundidad EN

EU Subsidies for Polluting and Unsustainable Practices

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-02-2011

Autor externo Arkaitz USUBIAGA (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Philipp SCHEPELMANN (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Bettina BAHN-WALKOWIAK (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Matthias ALTMANN (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH), Ruta LANDGREBE (Ecologic Institute) and Ralph PIOTROWSKI (Ecologic Institute)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Control presupuestario | Desarrollo regional | Energía | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Transporte

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ayuda de la UE | control de la contaminación | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pesca | política agraria | política agrícola común | política común de transportes | política de apoyo | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | política regional de la UE | protección del medio ambiente | región y política regional | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The report provides an overview of the environmental relevance of the largest fields of expenditure within the EU budget. Based on existing methodologies, it assesses the sustainability level of key budget items in the EU sectoral policies. It also provides recommendations in the context of a potential reform of subsidies that would contribute to the alignment of the EU budget towards a more sustainable growth as called in the EU2020 Strategy.

Estudio EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, FR

Increasing the Competitiveness and Sustainability of the EU : Implementing the "EU 2020" Strategy by Fostering Innovation, Longterm Investment for Jobs and Growth

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 09-02-2011

Autor externo Sony KAPOOR (Managing Director Re-Define) ; additional research by Linda OKSNES (Research Associate Re-Define)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Empleo | Industria

Palabra clave acción de la UE | competitividad | construcción europea | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | mercado único | organización de la empresa | política económica | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This brief steps back from the details of the almost 200 policy proposals and goals contained in the documents to highlight the key challenges and opportunities faced by the European Commission in fulfilling the mostly worthy goals put forward in the EU 2020. It concludes that a lack of political will shall hinder the implementation of proposals. A grand political bargain that makes EU citizens enthusiastic about the EU again may be possible but seems at the present time to be out of reach. In the absence of this and additional financial resources, the Commission should pare down its ambitions and prioritise the proposals that deliver the most bang for the buck.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Resumen ejecutivo DE, FR

Environmental taxation in the EU

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-02-2011

Autor SCHWARCZ András

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía del medio ambiente | impuesto ecológico | MEDIO AMBIENTE | permiso de contaminación negociable | política del medio ambiente | política económica | principio de quien contamina paga | reducción de las emisiones de gas

Resumen Environmental taxes are seen as necessary to achieve the EU's goals of emission reduction. One day they may become a resource for the EU budget.

Briefing EN

Joint Interparliamentary Meeting, 8-9 November 2010 - 'Beyond the Crisis: How Should Europe Respond to the Challenges Ahead'

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-01-2011

Autor ANDREANELLI Moira | BENDINI Roberto | KRAMER Esther | MAKIPAA Arttu | RUDOLF Kathrin Maria | SMAJDA Laurence

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Empleo | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave cohesión económica y social | competitividad | construcción europea | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | organización de la empresa | Parlamento | política de empleo | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | recesión económica | relación interparlamentaria | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Working Group 1: What kind of growth and jobs for the europe of tomorrow?
This briefing note provides an introduction to the priorities of Europe 2020, the new strategic policy framework the European Union has set itself for the next ten years, and attempts at highlighting the way the current economic context has impacted on the design of the strategy. It subsequently stresses the implications of such choices for the labour market and employment policies. An overview of the role of structural and cohesion policies in recession and current recovery is also given. The note stresses how an active role of the European Parliament and national parliaments in Europe 2020 could be key to improving the effectiveness of the strategy's implementation. Finally, the reform will be as successful as it is able to stimulate the EU's external trade.
Working Group 2: What kind of economic governance?
This briefing note briefly reviews the developments of the financial and economic crisis both in the EU27 as well as specifically in the euro area. Furthermore, the note defines the much used term "economic governance" and classifies it according to degrees of policy coordination. The main part of the note presents and reviews the central elements of the recent European Commission legal proposals to reform economic governance in the EU, which are then evaluated within an outlook to the future. The note identifies elements that may be missing within or beyond the proposals. Finally, the European Semester for policy coordination is explained, and suggestions are made as to how the European Parliament and National Parliaments could be involved in the process of economic governance in the EU in this context.
Working Group 3: How to complete europe's single market?
This note provides a brief overview of the most important recent Commission communications and resolutions of the European Parliament on the single market and comprehensive strategies to deepen single market integration, to

Estudio DE, EN, FR

The EU strategy for the Baltic Sea Region

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-09-2010

Autor FREITAS Tiago

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acción de la UE | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | gestión de la pesca | MEDIO AMBIENTE | países bálticos | pesca | pesca comunitaria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | prioridad económica | protección del medio ambiente | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (SBSR), adopted by the Council in October 2009, is the first EU macro-region initiative for sustainable development. The SBSR has the general aims of making the region more environmentally sustainable, more prosperous, more accessible and attractive, as well as safer and more secure. The Baltic Sea Region encompasses eight Member States and faces significant challenges in the shipping, fisheries and energy sectors, which are directly or indirectly targeted by the SBSR. An Action Plan for the SBSR, with proposed actions and flagship projects, was prepared following consultation with Member States and stakeholders. Its implementation is in turn dependent on further collaboration. The SBSR does not imply any additional funding, with the transnational cooperation funds of the 2007-13 cohesion policy being the main tool. The EP has welcomed the SBSR and highlighted its contribution to improving the diversification of the region's energy production and supply.

Briefing EN

The EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-08-2010

Autor PENALVER GARCIA Nereo

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | cláusula social | comercio internacional | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país en desarrollo | país menos desarrollado | pobreza | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica

Resumen The EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) aims to promote development in third countries by fostering their exports. However, its record on export diversification and trade creation has been limited. GSP+ grants additional preferences to countries which commit to respect human and labour rights, protect the environment and promote good governance.
Nevertheless, the scheme has failed to improve labour standards and has only succeeded to improve human rights under certain conditions. The emergence of new trading partners, such as China and India, that provide unconditional loans or aid, might compel the EU to reconsider its use of GSP.
Following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the European Parliament will co-legislate on the adoption of the next GSP scheme. The EP has supported the inclusion of social and environmental clauses in trade agreements and the use of trade to promote development and social cohesion.

Briefing EN

'What Environmental Challenges for the Europe 2020 Strategy?

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-07-2010

Autor externo Kurt Vandenberghe, Head of the cabinet of Janez Potočnik, European Commissioner for Environment ; Christophe Bouvier, UNEP Director of Regional Office for Europe ;
Oliver Blank, Chairman of BUSINESSEUROPE Industrial Policy Task Force ; John Hontelez, Head of the European Environmental Bureau ; Tony Long, Director of WWF European Policy Office

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biodiversidad | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | gestión de recursos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | protección del medio ambiente | reducción de las emisiones de gas | rendimiento energético

Resumen This document presents the contributions to the Workshop on "Environmental Challenges for EU 2020 Strategy", organised by the ENVI Committee in collaboration with the Policy Department Economy & Science held at the European Parliament in Brussels on Thursday 10 June 2010. The aim of the workshop was to provide MEPs with a comprehensive overview of the environmental challenges for the 'Europe 2020 strategy' (COM(2010)2020), future issues and interests at stake. The workshop comprised a presentation of the position of the European Commission, of key stakeholders including environmental international organisations and bodies and industry representatives. The present volume reflects also the discussiones the followed the presentations and the views and interests of seveal Members of the European Parliament.

Estudio EN

An assessment of the EU-Korea free trade agreement

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-07-2010

Autor externo LSE Enterprise Limited on behalf of the London School of Economics and Political Science and Consortium Partners

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | arancel aduanero | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | impacto ambiental | impacto social | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política arancelaria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The free trade agreement negotiated between the EU and the Republic of Korea (EU-Korea FTA or the Agreement) is far-reaching. In terms of the scope of tariff liberalisation it goes beyond anything the EU has agreed in previous agreements. The coverage of services is also ambitious. In a range of other measures, such as the treatment of technical barriers to trade, protection of intellectual property rights including geographic indicators, as well as provisions on dispute settlement and sustainable development the Agreement breaks new ground. It therefore represents forward movement on trade at a time when multilateral negotiations in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) continue to stagnate and international trade needs of promoting in the wake of the financial crises induced slow down.

Estudio EN

Environmental sustainability of EU islands

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-06-2010

Autor FREITAS Tiago

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondo Estructural | isla | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | producción de energía | protección del medio ambiente | región desfavorecida | región periférica | región y política regional | reparto de la financiación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen EU islands share some of the challenges of the other EU regions but also have specific handicaps that might hinder their sustainable development prospects.
Even if there is no EU insular law or specific funds for islands (except for outermost regions), and the definition of island regions remaining controversial, they can still use the available EU funds to tackle sustainable development. Aside from the cohesion policy 2007-2013, island regions can finance environmental sustainability projects through the LIFE Programme, the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development and the European Fisheries Fund.

Briefing EN

The Impact of Climate Change Policies on the Employment Situation - Summary of Evidence Note

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-04-2010

Ámbito político Empleo | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave cambio climático | creación de empleo | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | empleo | INDUSTRIA | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modernización industrial | paro tecnológico | política económica | política y estructura industriales | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen This summary of evidence note aims at gathering existing literatures on the impact of climate change policies on employment. Taking into account the wide and very complex topic, this summary of evidence note cannot be considered as exhaustive and complete but intends to provide the reader with the best overview possible. Through sources selected in cooperation with the Library services, the note contributes to answering the following questions: what is the employmentenhancing potential of the climate change policies and which policy responses are appropriate at EU level in order to increase that potential.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Global Challenges : Navigating a Way for the EU as a Global Actor

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 13-04-2010

Autor externo Tomas RIES (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave cambio tecnológico | construcción europea | degradación del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | globalización | información y tratamiento de la información | integración económica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | paz | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | sociedad de la información | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen We live in an age of deep transformation of both the global and human condition. The driving forces are essentially technological, but they have profound ecological and social consequences. On the deepest level, the post-industrial revolutions in science and technology are further multiplying our power to manipulate our physical environment, both by increasing our understanding of the world about us, and by giving us ever more powerful technological and economic development This can be either good or bad, depending upon how we use our increased power. Here the record from the industrial age is mixed and depends upon one's perspective. Socially some 15% of the world's population - including the EU - have reached historically unparalleled standards of living, while almost all other societies in the world have had their traditional forms of livelihood disrupted and some 20% are now helplessly uprooted. Ecologically the legacy of the industrial revolution is disastrous, but it has also led to advances in science and technology that enable us to address our current problems. Humanity - or the elite portion of humanity to which the EU belongs - is empowered as never before.
This leads to one fundamental long term challenge, and a series of more immediate short term challenges which are analyzed in this paper.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Analysis of the National Indicative Programme (2011-2013) of Jordan

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | construcción europea | cooperación comercial | democratización | desarrollo económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | estructura económica | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Jordania | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | reforma económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen An active partner in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), Jordan was one of the first countries to have signed an Association Agreement (AA) in 1997. The ENP Action Plan comprises of support in political, social and economic areas, with the aim of moving Jordan closer to EU's set of common values. Jordanian government has shown a strong commitment to reforms in the social and economic areas; however, reforms in the political area have been uneven. Part of the reason for this slow process could be the worsening regional situation surrounding Jordan. Key challenges include a marked change in the political situation in the region with the new Iraqi government, in particular the influx of a large number of Iraqi refugees; the Gaza crisis, which escalated substantially since the Israeli offensive of the end of 2008; and, a general lack of tangible progress in the Middle East Peace Process. Under the new NIP, Jordan benefits from the ENP's financial assistance in the sustainability of the growth process. The key programmes under this area aim to close the gap between skills attained and demanded; enhance the development of renewable energy sources; and, improve local development through decentralisation and better cooperation between municipalities. Support in the area of trade and investment is continued; however capacity building assistance for the services sector are withdrawn, which could be problematic as Jordan stands to gain from diversifying its export offer. Lastly, although political reforms are deemed as a priority, they are not properly supported by the government or by the new NIP.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Analysis of the National Indicative Programme (2011-2013) of Egypt

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda financiera | construcción europea | DERECHO | desarrollo económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Egipto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | organización de la enseñanza | organización de la justicia | política de cooperación | política económica | política europea de vecindad | reforma judicial | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | sistema de enseñanza | sistema sanitario | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen Egypt has long been a key strategic partner of the EU in the Southern Mediterranean and the Middle East, with significant role in the Middle East Peace Process and increasing trade flows. More recently, Egypt has taken the role of co-presidency in the Union for the Mediterranean. The relationship is expected to mature into an enhanced partnership in the upcoming years. The new National Indicator Programme (NIP) for the years 2011-2013 broadly continues its broad support of the three priority areas specified in the 2007 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and covered in the 2007-2010 NIP. Among these three areas, the most notable and welcome change is in the new programme's enhanced support in the energy market integration and renewable energy production. The new programme also pays due attention to achieve other environmental objectives set out in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Action Plan, such as taking steps to improve water quality and waste management. As for other modifications, discontinued support to public health is a potential shortcoming of the new NIP. Moreover, further focus is needed in female economic empowerment, by allowing easier access to financing for women entrepreneurs. Continued support is also needed for higher education and continuing adult education. Lastly, support in some key areas, such as political development, is essential for achieving success in other areas, including the enhancement of the business environment. More generally, the new NIP should better account of similar complementarities, extending its support by using the ENP incentives rather than the demanddriven funding instruments, whenever necessary.

Análisis en profundidad EN

El futuro del transporte sostenible de pasajeros

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-01-2010

Autor externo Erling Holden (Sogn and Fjordane University College, Norway) and Kristin Linnerud (Center for International Climate and Environmental Research - Cicero, Oslo, Norway)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Transporte

Palabra clave cambio climático | comunicación | control de la contaminación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | nueva tecnología | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología de la información | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte colectivo | transporte de viajeros | transporte urbano | TRANSPORTES

Resumen Las reflexiones que realiza la Comisión en su Comunicación «Un futuro sostenible para los transportes» se basan claramente en los conocimientos de la investigación puntera. En ella se presentan y analizan una serie de cuestiones importantes. Sin embargo, nos gustaría añadir los siguientes aspectos, que son objeto de intensos debates en la comunidad de investigación: la necesidad de políticas y prácticas orientadas a reducir el aumento de los desplazamientos, la necesidad de políticas y prácticas que aborden el rápido incremento de los viajes de ocio y la necesidad de considerar la aceptación pública de estas políticas y prácticas.
La presente nota abarca cuestiones que se presentaron y debatieron en el seminario sobre «El futuro del transporte» celebrado el 2 de diciembre de 2009 en el Parlamento Europeo.

Estudio DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, NL, PL

Planes de gestión y de recuperación pesquera desde 2002

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-10-2009

Autor externo D.J. Agnew, E. Mitchell, S.P. Savage and C.S. White (MRAG Ltd.)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | cuota de pesca | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | gestión de la pesca | gestión de recursos | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | pescado | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | recurso marino | regulación de la pesca

Resumen En virtud de la política pesquera común (PPC), las poblaciones de peces de la UE deben incluirse en los planes plurianuales de recuperación o gestión. Revisamos doce de dichos planes: cuatro han contribuido a una recuperación exitosa de sus poblaciones objetivo y cuatro no han generado ningún tipo de recuperación. Estos últimos se deben principalmente a las disposiciones inadecuadas que restringen el esfuerzo pesquero y mantienen las capturas dentro de los límites de captura acordados, concretamente cuando los peces se pescan como captura accesoria en otras pesquerías.

Estudio DE, EN, ES, FR, IT

Evaluación de impacto de la «Estrategia para el desarrollo sostenible de la acuicultura europea» COM (2002) 511 final

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-10-2009

Autor externo Alistair Lane (European Aquaculture Society - EAS), Courtney Hough (Federation of European Aquaculture Producers - FEAP) and John Bostock (University of Stirling Institute of Aquaculture - UoS)

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | competitividad | consumo | creación de empleo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | empleo | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estrategia común | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | organización de la empresa | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política económica | protección del medio ambiente | región dependiente de la pesca | región y política regional | seguridad del producto | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La estrategia formulada en la COM(2002) 511 FINAL supuso un hito en la acuicultura europea y contaba con aprovechar el excelente crecimiento experimentado por el sector durante la década de 1990. En el presente estudio se analiza el impacto de la Comunicación de 2002 según la apreciación de distintos sectores interesados de Europa y se compara con estadísticas, datos y resultados recientes de los procesos económicos, legislativos y de investigación. Aunque se estima que se han cumplido en parte los objetivos primarios relativos a la salud y seguridad de los consumidores y al medio ambiente, no ha sido así en lo que respecta al objetivo de crecimiento y desarrollo. Durante el período analizado, la producción de la acuicultura comunitaria se ha estancado e incluso ha descendido en algunos sectores de especies concretas.
Se considera que el desarrollo de la acuicultura se ha visto frenado desde 2002 por la competencia de otros usuarios de los recursos por el acceso a los espacios costeros y rurales. Otro factor de importancia son las cargas administrativas que se imponen sobre las (nuevas) operaciones acuícolas.
Se indican las razones que pueden explicar la diferencia entre el impacto percibido y el éxito «documentado» en la aplicación de la estrategia de 2002. La Comisión también reconoce algunas de las medidas que menos resultado han dado en su Comunicación COM(2009) 162 sobre la estrategia acuícola.

Estudio DE, EN, ES, FR

El impacto sobre la pesca de las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales y bilaterales

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-09-2009

Autor externo Miriam Dross (Öko-Institut), Hendrik Acker (Öko-Institut), Norma Schönherr (Öko-Institut), Jos Smit (Agricultural Economics Research Institute - LEI) and Rik Beukers (Agricultural Economics Research Institute - LEI)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca

Palabra clave acuicultura | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | competencia | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | medida antidumping | negociación internacional | obstáculo arancelario | obstáculo no arancelario | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | pesca | pesca comunitaria | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen El presente estudio recopila y analiza la información sobre flujos comerciales internacionales y de la UE; examina los aranceles aplicados al comercio pesquero, prestando especial atención a la protección arancelaria mantenida por la UE. En ese marco, describe y analiza la situación actual de las negociaciones multilaterales y bilaterales en curso en relación con su posible impacto sobre los sectores pesquero y acuícola de la UE. Con respecto a las negociaciones en el seno de la OMC, se centra en el AMNA y en los subsidios a la pesca. La utilización de instrumentos de defensa comercial por la UE se analiza asimismo en el contexto de las posibles modificaciones al ADA, así como de la jurisprudencia de la OMC.

Estudio DE, EN, ES, FR, IT

Análisis del valor añadido de los Fondos Estructurales europeos

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2009

Autor externo Julie Pellegrin, Davide Sartori and Alessandro Valenza (Centre for Industrial Studies - Italy) ; Stratis Koutsoukos and John Shut (Leeds Metropolitan University - European Regional Business and Economic Development Unit - ERBEDU - UK) ; Case study contributors : Catherine Brooks (UK-IE), J. Andres Faina (ES), Margareta Holmstedt (SE), Stratis Koutsoukos (SE-UK), Martin Pelucha (CZ), , Alessandro Valenza (IT-FR) and Marcin Zawicki (PL)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Desarrollo regional | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | condición socioeconómica | construcción europea | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondo Estructural | marco social | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El presente estudio ofrece un análisis crítico y detallado de los instrumentos de la política de cohesión de la UE a lo largo de los dos últimos períodos de programación, 2000-2006 y 2007-2013. Mediante la presentación de ocho estudios de casos regionales, complementados con una revisión de las fuentes secundarias, el informe ofrece una visión del impacto que han tenido o probablemente tendrán los programas de los Fondos Estructurales y una profunda reflexión sobre cuestiones esenciales relativas al valor añadido y a la sostenibilidad económica de la política de cohesión.

Estudio DE, EN, FR

Resumen ejecutivo BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, MT, PL, SK, SL

Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-05-2009

Autor externo OVIEDO Gonzalo (International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland) and FINCKE Annelie (International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | biodiversidad | cambio climático | cooperación medioambiental | demografía y población | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | exclusión social | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | población autóctona | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección de las minorías | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | vida social

Resumen This study addresses the specific challenges which indigenous peoples face as a consequence of climate change and related policy response measures. Generally, the approach is based on the concept that human vulnerability to the impacts of climate change (and to the potential impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures) depends on a range of factors that so far have not been examined in great detail. In order to reduce the vulnerability of indigenous peoples to climate change impacts, responses need to be rooted in an understanding of indigenous people's rights as human beings and as peoples. This demands coordination with a range of instruments and processes, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Forum, together with several inter-governmental and nongovernmental processes and institutions, has been active in promoting approaches that take account of the rights of indigenous peoples. The study argues that international climate change policies have not yet been sufficiently responsive to this requirement, although there is admittedly increasing attention to the debate. However, it is crucial that the upcoming steps in designing international climate change policies should clearly incorporate the rights dimensions of climate change.

Estudio EN

El desafío del cambio climático para las políticas estructurales y de cohesión

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-04-2009

Autor DANKLEFSEN Nils | IBORRA MARTIN Jesus | KATSAROVA Ivana | MACEDO Goncalo | MASSOT MARTI Albert

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Cultura | Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Transporte

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | cultura y religión | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | educación | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estructura económica | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | pesca | pesca comunitaria | política cultural | política de transportes | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | región y política regional | sector agrario | TRANSPORTES

Resumen La presente nota trata de la función que las políticas estructurales y de cohesión, concretamente las políticas en materia de agricultura, pesca, cultura y transporte, así como la política regional, desempeñan en la lucha contra el cambio climático. La presente nota tiene por objeto ofrecer un panorama general de los problemas, los retos y las opciones políticas existentes en estos ámbitos.

Estudio BG, CS, DA, DE, EL, EN, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, RO, SV, ET, PL, SK, SL

Eco-innovation - Putting the EU on the Path to a Resource and Energy Efficient Economy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-03-2009

Autor externo (Part 1) : Raimund Bleischwitz, Bettina Bahn-Walkowiak, Wolfgang Irrek, Phillip Schepelmann (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, Energy, Germany) ; Friedrich Schmidt-Bleek (Factor 10 Institute, France), Stefan Giljum, Stephan Lutter, Lisa Bohunovski, Friedrich Hinterberger (SERI Nachhaltigkeitsforschung und Kommunikations, Austria) ; Elizabeth Hawkins, Michael Kuhndt, Nadine Pratt (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production, Germany).
(Part 2) : Arnold Black (Resource Efficiency Knowledge Transfer Network, UK) ; Geert van der Veen (Technopolis, the Netherlands) ; Birgit Eggl (Forseo, Germany).

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Energía | Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | explotación de recursos | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | movilidad sostenible | política de la UE | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa marco de IDT | recurso natural | rendimiento energético | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This publication on Eco-Innovation includes a study and three briefing notes. The study addresses the following issues: Why is the issue of resource scarcity back on the agenda? What are the strategic conclusions for the EU? What can the EU expect from eco-innovation in a large range of industrial sectors? Are existing measures meeting the EU aims and expectations, and what new policy initiatives should be set forward? To meet these objectives, this study give an overview on resource scarcities, elaborates on ecoinnovation, including trends, barriers and driving forces and outlines proposals for future EU policies and a possible vision for the future. Three briefing notes complement the study by providing further insights on: (i) the challenges, drivers and barriers to Eco-Innovation in the private sector (UK context), (ii) the assessment of national public policies promoting eco-innovation (focusing on the Netherlands), and (iii) identifying public funding mechanisms featuring innovative and effective approaches.

Estudio EN

The Future of Cohesion Policy after 2013

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 16-02-2009

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | convergencia económica | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | formalidad administrativa | gobernanza | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | marco financiero plurianual | mercado único | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | Reglamento financiero | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This note discusses the follow-up of the debate on the future of Cohesion policy and puts forward some ideas for a joint discussion with national parliamentary committees dealing with regional development.

Análisis en profundidad EN, FR

"Sustainable Biofuel Production in Tropical and Subtropical Countries.

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 08-07-2008

Autor externo Manfredi Caltagirone, Ministry of Environment and representative of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), Italy
Andrew Turay, Addax Bioenergy, Sierra Leone
Helena Paul, EcoNexus, United Kingdom
Kojo Fosu, Regency Resources Limited (Regency), Ghana
Anna Lerner, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - GTZ, Mozambique

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biocarburante | biomasa | caña de azúcar | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | Ghana | Mozambique | país en desarrollo | política económica | política energética | producción de energía | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | productos de origen vegetal | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | África | África

Análisis en profundidad EN

Workshop on the Renewable Energy Directive Proposal

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-06-2008

Autor externo Mr Bart de Hue
Ecofys Netherlands
Dr. Angus Johnston
Faculty of Law in the University of Cambridge
Dr Mario Ragwitz (with contributions from C. Klessmann
Dr. K. Neuhoff and Dr. G. Resch)
Fraunhofer Institute Systems and Innovation Research, Karlsruhe
Prof. Kai Wegrich
Professor for Public Management, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biocarburante | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | formalidad administrativa | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política energética | transposición de la legislación comunitaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Estudio EN

Workshop "Effort sharing under the Climate Package - Assessing the role of the Clean Development Mechanism" Brussels, 3 June 2008

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 25-06-2008

Autor externo Jürgen Salay, DG Environment, European Commission
Lambert Schneider, Oëko Institute
Niklas Höhne, ECOFYS
Joyeeta Gupta, Institute for Environmental Studies, VU Amsterdam
Christoph Suttor, South Pole Carbon Asset Management
Mahi Sideridou, Greenpeace

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nueva tecnología | país en desarrollo | permiso de contaminación negociable | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Análisis en profundidad EN

Energy/emission saving policies in urban areas – sustainable cities: Best practices “Building efficiency and household emissions and energy use”

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 19-06-2008

Autor externo Christiane Beuermann, Maike Bunse
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Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | aislamiento del edificio | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción y obras públicas | consumo | consumo familiar | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | edificio público | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | enseñanza | INDUSTRIA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | reducción de las emisiones de gas | urbanismo y construcción | utilización de la energía | école nationale

Análisis en profundidad EN

Biofuels sustainability criteria. Relevant issues to the proposed directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources {COM(2008) 30 final}

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-06-2008

Autor externo Francis X. Johnson and Mikael Roman with contributions from Roel Hammerschlag, Carrie Lee and Adriaan Tas (Stockholm Environment Institute)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biocarburante | biomasa | deforestación | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | utilización de las tierras

Resumen The role envisioned for liquid biofuels for transport has come under increased scrutiny in the past year or two, due to the potential social and environmental impacts associated with scaling up biofuels production and use from its low level—currently representing about 1% of transport fuels globally. The proposed EU Directive setting a target of 10% biofuels in transport sector by 2020 has therefore raised a number of concerns. The concerns about sustainability are addressed within the proposed Directive through criteria related mainly to GHG emissions, but also to biodiversity and other environmental impacts.
The use of first generation biofuels in temperate climates is land-intensive and inefficient in technical terms, whereas first generation biofuels in tropical climates and second generation biofuels in general—offer a much more effective use of land resources. The use of GHG reduction criteria can provide incentives for producers to rely on the most productive feedstocks when sourcing biofuels for the EU market, which will often mean import of biofuels. A threshold of 50% or more would tend to eliminate many of the first generation biofuels produced in temperate climates. Member States should be encouraged to link financial incentives to the GHG reduction capabilities. Moreover, such incentives could be better linked to development cooperation in the case of imports, so as to insure that Least Developed Countries (i.e. in Africa) can gain access to larger markets rather than only the major producers such as Brazil.
The calculation of GHG emissions associated with biofuels is complicated by the addition of factors associated with land use change, since the GHG impacts of land use change are beset by uncertainty both in physical terms as well as in the attribution of particular changes to production of particular biofuels. A further complication is introduced when indirect land use changes are incorporated, since these occur through combinations of mar

Estudio EN

Requirements for an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-05-2008

Autor externo Paul L. Connolly (The Marine Institute, Ireland)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | contaminación del agua | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | explotación de los mares | gestión de la pesca | investigación pesquera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | pesca rechazada | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | recurso pesquero | sobreexplotación de recursos

Resumen Many of the world's fish populations are overexploited and some of the ecosystems that sustain them are degraded. The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) will extend the existing foci of fisheries management to include additional ecosystem considerations. The wider Ecosystem Approach to Marine Management (EAMM) is examined in the context of the Integrated Maritime Policy and Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) which represents an opportunity for a comprehensive policy for protecting, improving and sustainably using Europe's environmentally degraded seas. EAFM can contribute to an overall EAMM.

Estudio EN

Workshop on the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-05-2008

Autor externo P. L. Connolly, O. Flaaten, A. Rey Aneiros and J. Rice

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ecosistema marino | gestión de la pesca | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | pesca | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política pesquera común | zona protegida

Resumen The workshop was held on the Fisheries Committee on 28th May 2008. The aim is to seed light on the meaning of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and how to best implement it in the EU, from a biological, legal and economic point of view. The workshop is a response to a Communication from the EU Commission which is to be the subject of an INI report.

Estudio EN

Engaging developing countries in climate change negotiations

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-03-2008

Autor externo IEEP

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave cambio climático | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | difusión de las innovaciones | ECONOMÍA | gestión de recursos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación internacional | país en desarrollo | país menos desarrollado | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Estudio EN

Workshop Sustainability criteria for Biofuels Brussels, 4 March 2008

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-03-2008

Autor externo Greg Archer (Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership)
Nigel Mortimer (Royal Society, UK)
Bas Eickhout (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)
Berien Elbersen (Wageningen University and Research Centre, NL)
Alan Bond (School of Environmental Sciences, UK)
Neil Judd (ProForest, UK)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave actividad agropecuaria | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | biocarburante | biodiversidad | biomasa | cultivo energético | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | explotación agrícola de la tierra | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | utilización de las tierras

Estudio EN

Hydrogen Joint Technology Initiative Workshop

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 05-03-2008

Autor externo Dr. Konstandopoulos (Chemical Process Engineering Research Institute (CERTH/CPERI))
Prof. Vellone (National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and the Environment (ENEA))
Dr. Serrano (Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI))
Mr. Lucchese (New Energy Technology Programme (CEA) - Involved in the building up of the Research Grouping
Mr. Vriesman (Shell Hydrogen - Chairman of the Industry Grouping)

Ámbito político Energía | Industria | Política de investigación

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | hidrógeno | INDUSTRIA | investigación científica | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nueva tecnología | pila de combustible | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | química | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Estudio EN

Follow-up of the Territorial Agenda and the Leipzig Charter: towards a European Action Programme for spatial development and territorial cohesion

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-12-2007

Autor externo Isabel Naylon (ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH)
Peter Schneidewind (ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH)
Gabriele Tatzberger (Österreichisches Institut für Raumplanung/Austrian Institute for Regional Studies and Spatial Planning)

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acción de la UE | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | entidad territorial | integración regional | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo | urbanismo y construcción | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The ad-hoc note carries out a detailed analysis of the implications of the Territorial Agenda and the Leipzig Charter for EU policy making. It provides an overview of the issues and territorial challenges facing the EU and of the territorial dimension of current EU policies. It looks in some depth at selected fields of action for the advancement of territorial cohesion and provides a number of recommendations for action.

Estudio DE, EN, FR

China's energy policy in the light of climate change, and options for cooperation with the EU

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 08-10-2007

Autor externo Mr. Jonathan Holslag
Bondgenotenlaan3400 LANDEN

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | China | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía blanda | gas natural | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | industria petrolera | política económica | política energética | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | relaciones de la Unión Europea | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Análisis en profundidad EN

Alternative progress indicators to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a means towards sustainable development

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 02-10-2007

Autor externo Yanne GOOSSENS
Arttu MAKIPAA
WUPPERTAL INSTITUTE

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave análisis económico | contabilidad nacional | desarrollo sostenible | distribución de la renta | ECONOMÍA | indicador económico | planificación económica | política económica | producto interior bruto

Estudio EN

Policy Coherence for Development and the Effects of Eu Fisheries Policies on Development in West Africa

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 29-08-2007

Autor externo L Bartels, University of Edinburgh
L A de la Fayette, Oceans and Environment International H Davies, Sustainable Fishing Solutions Ltd L Campling, School of Oriental and African Studies
United Kingdom

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Pesca

Palabra clave acuerdo pesquero | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | captura de pescado | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | conservación de la pesca | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | país en desarrollo | pesca | política económica | política pesquera común | situación económica | África | África occidental

Estudio EN

Limiting Global Climate Change to 2°C: the way ahead for 2020 and beyond

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-07-2007

Autor externo IEEP, Kristof Geeraerts

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave cambio climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas

Briefing EN

Regional Disparities and Cohesion: what Strategies for the Future

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-05-2007

Autor externo Nordregio (chef de file) 1, UMS RIATE 2, RRG Spatial Planning and Geoinformation3, Eurofutures Finland 4, LIG 5

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | desequilibrio regional | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Estructural | infraestructura de transportes | política de transportes | política económica | región elegible | región periférica | región y política regional | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Estudio DE, EN, FR

The Implementation of the Integrated Guidelines during the 2006/2007 Policy Cycle

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 05-03-2007

Autor externo Professor Iain Begg, London School of Economics Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Empleo

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | creación de empleo | crecimiento económico | desarrollo económico | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | estructura económica | política económica | protección social | reforma económica | seguridad social | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Estudio EN

The Possibilities for Success of the Sustainable Communities Approach and its Implementation volume I-study

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-02-2007

Autor externo The European Regional and Business and Economic Development Unit (ERBEDU) and the Centre for Urban Development and Environmental Management (CUDEM), Leeds Metropolitan University (United Kingdom)

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente | Politica social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cohesión económica y social | condición socioeconómica | construcción europea | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | hábitat | marco social | ordenación del territorio | política económica | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen The context for this study is the Bristol Accord that was agreed at the European Ministerial Informal meeting in Bristol, United Kingdom, on 6th-7th December 2005. The report reviews progress across Europe, identifies a selection of case studies and suggests further work is required to elaborate the European dimension of the Sustainable Communities Agenda.
This agenda is being considered in the European Parliament, by the German Presidency of the European Union at the Leipzig Summit in 2007 and in the European Commission, who are finalising the 2007-2013 Structural Funds programme. A stronger focus is required for a more coherent European programme of action if the Sustainable Communities approach is to have better chance of success across Europe's towns and cities.

Estudio EN, FR

Anexo 1 EN, FR

Sustainable Energy Catalogue for European Decision-Makers

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 02-10-2006

Autor externo Søren Gram (Danish Board of Technology, DBT)

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ahorro de energía | bioenergía | biogás | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía eólica | energía geotérmica | energía renovable | energía solar | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | tecnología energética

Resumen The purpose of this catalogue is to offer planners and decision-makers in EU member states an inspirational tool to be used during local or regional transition towards sustainable energy technologies. The catalogue may also be used by anyone else needing an overview of sustainable energy technologies and their current development level and future potential. It may also be used in education.

Estudio EN

Environment and Innovation: New Environmental Concepts and Technologies and Their Implications for Shaping Future EU Environmental Policies

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-10-2006

Autor externo SERI (Sustainable Europe Research Institute), UNI-MERIT (United Nations University), FFRC (Finland Futures Research Centre)

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave comercialización | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | etiqueta ecológica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRANSPORTES

Estudio EN

The external dimension of the EU's area of freedom, security and justice in relation to Sub-Saharan Africa

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 25-09-2006

Autor externo Dr Robert Dover
European Strategic Consulting LLP

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | crimen organizado | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | GEOGRAFÍA | inmigración | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | política de desarrollo | política económica | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social | África | África subsahariana | éxodo intelectual

Resumen The note describes the socio-economic and political situation in some African countries relevant to the EU's area of freedom, security and justice, highlights the challenges for the EU resulting from terrorist activities, organised crime, immigration and human rights violations and analyses the EU response. The note emphasises the necessity for the EU to tackle the so-called push factors for emigration with a successful development policy.

Análisis en profundidad EN

The Development Impact of European Investment bank (eib) Lending Operations in the Cotonou and Ala Framework

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 02-03-2005

Autor externo Jaroslava Colajacomo
Campagna per la Riforma della Banca Mondiale
Rome, Italy
Contact:

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave América | América Latina | Asia | Asia-Oceanía | ayuda al desarrollo | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | contabilidad nacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | países ACP | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | préstamo BEI | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Estudio EN

La multifuncionalidad y la pac: una propuesta territorial

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-03-2005

Autor externo Jesús GONZALEZ REGIDOR
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial | acuerdo multilateral | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | cohesión económica y social | comercio internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política agraria | política agrícola común | política económica | política internacional | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Este estudio presenta una propuesta territorial para la aplicación de la futura Política Agrícola Común (PAC) de acuerdo con el principio de multifuncionalidad. Se pretende integrar de manera práctica la multifuncionalidad en la nueva PAC, teniendo en cuenta que esto significará pasar de una PAC básicamente sectorial a una PAC más territorial, en la que las medidas se apliquen de forma diferenciada según los diferentes tipos de zonas rurales y de explotaciones existentes.

Entre las ventajas de la propuesta están la mejora de la incidencia de la PAC sobre la cohesión económica y social de los territorios, lo que, además, reforzaría su legitimidad y se conseguiría un ahorro presupuestario apreciable, manteniendo al mismo tiempo la neutralidad financiera entre países. Además, facilitaría el cumplimiento de los acuerdos comerciales multilaterales presentes y en negociación en materia de agricultura. En definitiva, se trata de ofrecer una propuesta de futuro para una PAC que, por diversas razones, va a tener que ser pronto y nuevamente reformada.

Estudio EN, ES, FR

Resumen ejecutivo XL

Assessment of the proposed Reform of the Generalised System of Preferences

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-02-2005

Autor externo Dr Christopher Stevens and Jane Kennan

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país en desarrollo | política comercial | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This policy paper reviews the draft Regulation for a new Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) in the light of the reform strategy prepared by the European Commission in July 2004. The reform of the GSP is of great potential significance both for the EU's overall trade policy and for its development policy. This policy paper identifies the key changes foreseen in the draft Regulation and assesses their potential impact, with a particular focus on graduation, the GSP+ scheme and the links with the Cotonou agreement. The paper looks at product coverage, WTO compatibility and identifies potential winners and losers of the new GSP system. The authors even address the difficulties encountered by policy-makers with regard to rules of origin, closely linked to the GSP scheme.

Estudio EN

The Precautionary Principle in the Information Society - Effects of Pervasive Computing on Health and Environment

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-08-2004

Autor externo Lorenz M. Hilty, Andreas Köhler, Claudia Som, Arend Brunink, Siegfried Behrendt, Lorenz Erdmann, Felix Württemberger, Mathias Binswanger, Niels Kuster, Jürg Fröhlich

Ámbito político Industria | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | electrónica y electrotécnica | impacto ambiental | impacto de la tecnología de la información | impacto social | INDUSTRIA | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | microelectrónica | perturbación electromagnética | política del medio ambiente | política económica | riesgo sanitario | sanidad | sociedad de la información

Resumen This study was drawn up on the instructions of TA Swiss.

Estudio EN

Production Capacity of the Renewable Energies in the European Union

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-02-2004

Autor externo Jörg Matthies, Cornelius Suchy and Andrei Belyi (ICEU GmbH, Brussels, Belgium)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | biomasa | desarrollo sostenible | disponibilidad de energía | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía hidroeléctrica | energía renovable | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | política económica | política energética | precio de mercado | precios | producción de energía | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología blanda | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The twofold aim of this study is, on the one hand, to outline the prospective production and capacity of renewable energy sources (RES) in the EU by 2010 in the context of current EU policies and targets and, on the other, to provide recommendations for policy makers to adopt adequate options and instruments for providing a vigorous and lasting impetus to RES development in the EU. The study is based on an analysis of trends in renewable energy technology (RET) development, available potentialities and costs, as well as current production and capacity levels. Policy recommendations are drawn from the gaps identified, the recognition of the barriers to RES development, and the clarification of potential policy options and tools.

Estudio EN

Implementing Clean Coal Technologies - Need of Sustained Power Plant Equipment Supply for a Secure Energy Supply

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-12-2003

Autor externo Decon Deutsche Energie-Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH Bad Homburg (Germany)

Ámbito político Energía | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | carbón | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | industrias carbonera y minera | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología energética | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This study addresses the present and future role of high efficiency power plants based on Clean Coal Technologies (CCT). The overall objective of the study is to analyse the short and medium-term demand for the deployment of a low emission and high efficiency power plant using currently available CCT. The use of current available technology potential pro-vides a basis for ensuring the applicability and viability of new technologies.
The European Commission has not only acknowledged the need to withdraw from a reliance on fuels not widely available within the EU, but also the necessity for further development of available technologies. It is all the more surprising that Clean Coal Technology plays a very minor part in the 6th Framework Programme for RTD.

Estudio EN

Internalisation of External Effects in Environmental Policy

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 01-12-2003

Autor externo Micha Braeuer, Former Robert Schuman Scholar

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Medio ambiente | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis de coste-beneficio | análisis económico | análisis económico | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión contable | impacto ambiental | instrumento económico medioambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | traspaso de competencias | Tratado de Amsterdam | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The damage to the economy and the environment caused by external effects is estimated at about 4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is reason enough for the European Commission to propose instruments for the internalisation of external effects.
This working document shows the economic basis for this policy and describes how it can be introduced in practice, followed by some recommendations. This paper is intended to help readers without an economic background to understand how people in Europe would benefit from the external effects measures although they would have to pay significantly more e.g. for transport services. We have tried to keep the text intelligible, with sparing use of unexplained economic terms. The statements are explained through graphs without complicated equations or derivations.

Análisis en profundidad EN

Sustainable Development and Community Environment Policy

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 24-01-2002

Autor externo Christian Probst (former Robert Schuman scholar)

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acción de la UE | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | política agraria | política agrícola común | política común de transportes | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | protección del medio ambiente | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Treaties of Maastricht and Amsterdam established the principle of sustainable development as one of the European Union's fundamental objectives. Community environment policy, which in its early stages in the 1970s was confined to resolving short-term environmental problems, now endeavours to promote sustainable development, an ambitious concept which will make it possible to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The environmental dimension and the principle of sustainable development must also be integrated into policies in other sectors, particularly agriculture, energy and transport. A genuine EU strategy for sustainable development, the principle for which was adopted at the Gothenburg European Council, must be established.

Análisis en profundidad EN, FR

Technology Co-Operation in the Field of Environmentally Sound Technologies

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-06-2001

Autor externo IED - Innovation Energie Développement - France

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Energía | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Transporte

Palabra clave ayuda a la modernización | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | gestión de residuos | gestión del agua | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | norma de calidad | norma medioambiental | política de cooperación | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRANSPORTES

Resumen This Options Brief suggests actions which might be taken by European Institutions to help increase the use of Environmentally Sound Technologies in co-operation projects.

Estudio EN

Towards a Re-Orientation of National Energy Policies in the EU ? Germany as a Case Study

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-1999

Autor externo Paul J.J. Welfens (Europäisches Institut für Wirtschaftsbeziehungen, Potsdam, Germany), Bernd Meyer (GWS and Universität Osnabrück, Germany), Wolfgang Pfaffenberger (Bremer Energie-Institut, Germany), Piotr Jasinski (Oxecon, Oxford, UK) and Andre Jungmittag (Fraunhofer ISI Institut für Systemtechnik und Innovationsforschung, Karlsruhe, Germany)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Energía | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | Alemania | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | central nuclear | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía nuclear | energía renovable | Europa | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política económica | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reforma fiscal | seguridad de abastecimiento

Resumen The study seeks to give a brief summary of the extent to which tax policy could play a greater role in the Community's future strategy in the area of energy and environmental policy. It describes possible models for an environmental tax reform, looking in particular at the expenditure side. In this connection it is shown what advantages might be expected if the income from an 'environmental tax' is used to reduce labour costs, e.g. for innovative projects.

Estudio EN

Toward a European Policy for Mountain Regions

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-07-1999

Autor externo International Center for Alpine Environments (ICALPE), France

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave agricultura de montaña | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | demografía y población | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | despoblación | ECONOMÍA | economía regional | estructura económica | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Estructural | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política agraria | política agrícola común | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | programa integrado de desarrollo | región de montaña | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen To maximise the potential of the mountainous regions of Europe the framework of current European policies in this sector must be improved. The report advocates an integrated and flexible approach, making it possible to adapt to the diversity of these areas, taking account of their differing economic, environmental and sociological aspects.

Estudio EN, FR

The Selection of Indicators for the Evaluation of Programmes of Regional Assistance in the EU - Methods of Quantifying the Impact of the Structural Funds on Sustainable Development

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-04-1999

Autor externo Loucas Gourtzoyannis and Nikos Maroulis (Logotech, Athens, Greece)

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Empleo | Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave calidad del medio ambiente | cambio tecnológico | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desarrollo regional | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía regional | estructura económica | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo de Cohesión | Fondo Estructural | igualdad de trato | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | región y política regional | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The objective of the present study is the improvement of the planning system, the selection of projects and the assesment of the impacts of regional programmes, and particularly concerns the re-definitions of the sets of indicators in use, in order to ensure:
- that intervnations funded by Stractural Funds are in line with the main EU policies end espesialy those on; and
- better exploitation of the opportunities and to confront more effectivily with the threats of technology.
Technological content of regional interventions and their links with EU policies on suatainable development and environmnet, employment and equal opportunities were analysed based on a number of regional programmes. The analysis resulted in a taxonomy of actions with technological content which formulate the basis for the clasification of indicators.
Further the impact of technology on sustainable development, employment and equal opportunities was analysed and sets of baseline and technology impact indicators were developed.
Finally a methodology framework was developed which allows EU policies on sustainable development and quality of the environment, employment and promotion of equal opportunities to be taken into consideration during planning and evaluation of interventions and selection of projects. The framework also allows the assessment of the use of technology to be introduced as an integrate part of impact evaluation and project selection.

Estudio EN

Sustainable Rural Development - Initial Situation, Measures and Recommendations for the Fifth Enlargement of the European Union

Tipo de publicación	Estudio
Fecha	15-03-1999
Autor externo	Onno Poppinga, Andrea Fink-Keßler and Horst Luley (Working Group on rural development, Faculty 13, University of Kassel, Germany)
Ámbito político	Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos exteriores | Medio ambiente
Palabra clave	acervo comunitario | ayuda de preadhesión | Chequia | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Eslovenia | Estonia | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Hungría | Polonia | política económica | región rural | región y política regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA
Estudio	DE
Resumen ejecutivo	DE, EN, FR