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Koostamise kuupäev : 20-04-2024

[Lithuania's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 18-03-2024

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi investering | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | Leedu | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majanduse ümberkujundamine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik üleminek | majanduspoliitika | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), Lithuania's national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) had an initial value of €2 224 million. In June 2022, Lithuania's grant allocation was revised downwards to €2 100 million (- 5.6 %). In October 2023, however, Lithuania submitted a request to amend its NRRP, which includes an additional grant allocation of €193.7 million for a new REPowerEU chapter and a loan request worth €1 551.7 million. Lithuania also requested to transfer a portion of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€4.7 million). Together, these additional resources have brought the overall EU contribution to Lithuania's amended NRRP to €3 849 million. These resources represent 0.5 % of the entire RRF, equal to 7.9 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019. In November 2023, the Council adopted an amending implementing decision by which it gave the green light to Lithuania's modified plan. The new plan contains 31 reforms and 10 investments including the REPowerEU chapter with one reform and three investments. Apart from the added chapter, the other modifications submitted by Lithuania affect 46 measures of the initial plan. Moreover, Lithuania proposed to add six new measures (three investments and three reforms), to be funded by additional loan support. Measures under the current NRRP are to be completed by 2026. Lithuania has so far received 25.5 % of the resources (in the form of pre-financing and one grant payment). Further payments will depend on progress made in implementing the plan. Lithuania's NRRP is consistent with the challenges and priorities identified in the European Semester, the annual cycle for coordinating and monitoring each EU country's economic policies. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on the implementation of the RRF and continues to scrutinise the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'National Recovery and Resilience Plans in the EU' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

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

Multimeedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

[New economic governance rules](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 07-02-2024

Autor HOFLMAYR MARTIN

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi investering | fiskaalpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduse juhtimine (EL) | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | maksustamine | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | riigirahandus | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | stabiilsuspakt

Kokkuvõte On 26 April 2023, the European Commission published a package of three proposals to revise the EU's economic governance framework: a regulation to replace the current preventive arm of the stability and growth pact (SGP), an amending Council regulation on the corrective arm of the SGP, and an amending Council directive to strengthen the role of independent fiscal institutions. The main proposal on the preventive arm is to be adopted through the ordinary legislative procedure with the European Parliament and the Council as co-legislators. The reform proposals would see the Commission bilaterally negotiating a fiscal-structural plan with Member States, with a minimum 4-year horizon; possible extension of the fiscal adjustment path to seven years would provide an incentive to include investment and reform commitments. Greater political buy-in and better Member State ownership of the medium-term plan is also envisaged. Both reference values – the 3 % deficit-to-GDP and 60 % debt-to-GDP ratios – would remain unchanged, the proposal introduces three additional safeguards: two numerical requirements over the agreed plan's horizon and a minimum fiscal adjustment of 0.5 % of GDP per annum if a country is expected to be above the 3 % deficit ratio threshold in an excessive deficit procedure. Both the European Parliament and the Council have adopted their mandates on the preventive arm of the SGP, paving the way to interinstitutional negotiations, which started in January 2024. These might revolve around three main topics: safeguards, the role of independent fiscal institutions, and transitory provisions. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Czechia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 01-02-2024

Autor PAPE Marketa

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi investeering | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik üleminek | majanduspoliitika | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | Tšehhi

Kokkuvõte Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), Czechia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) had an initial value of €7 036 million in grants only. In June 2022, Czechia's initial RRF grant allocation was revised upwards to €7 673.7 million (+ 9.1 %). In June 2023, Czechia submitted a request to modify its NRRP. The amended plan amounts to a total of €9 231.3 million. It now includes a new REPowerEU chapter with an additional grant allocation of €680.5 million. Czechia also requested to transfer its remaining share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€54.9 million). The total grant contribution to the amended plan amounts to €8 409.2 million. In addition, Czechia has requested a €818.1 million loan support, to further stimulate private investment in the green and digital transition. The EU contribution, grants and loans combined, totals €9 227.3 million, i.e. 4.1 % of the country's 2019 gross domestic product (GDP). Czechia's NRRP is a programme of reforms and investment to help the recovery of the Czech economy, while advancing the green and digital transition and addressing several structural weaknesses. Measures under the plan are to be completed by 2026. The European Commission has assessed the implementation of the plan as under way, albeit with risk of some delays. So far, Czechia has received €1 990 million (21.6 % of the modified plan), of which €915 million in pre-financing, €147 million in REPowerEU pre-financing and €928 million for the first grant payment. In December 2023, Czechia requested the second and third payments, amounting to €702 million (net of pre-financing). This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

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

Multimeedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 23-01-2024

Autor CHAILLET GAELE CHARLOTTE | STRNAD VOJTĚCH

Poliitikavaldkond Keskkond | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused | Õigusaktide ülevõtmine ja rakendamine

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi rahastamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsturg | kapitali vaba liikumine | kestlik rahandus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | määrus (EL) | POLIITIKA | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | säästev areng | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | võimu delegerimine

Kokkuvõte Following the Commission'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.

Uuring [EN](#)

Horizon Europe research and innovation missions: State of play

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-10-2023

Autor EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskkond | Rahvatervis | Teaduspoliitika | Toiduohutus

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi program | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | projektide rahastamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | teadus- ja arendustegevuse raamprogramm | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uus toode

Kokkuvõte Since the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, research and innovation investment strategies worldwide have been increasingly geared towards the twin green and digital transitions. One objective has been to reinforce the impact of public investment in science and technology by doing more to pool resources and rally various actors, including citizens, behind a specific goal (a concept also known as 'directionality'). Horizon Europe, the ninth EU framework programme for research and innovation (2021-2027), established five 'missions' to be achieved by 2030. These are the EU's long-term, cross-cutting research priorities and they focus on climate change, cancer, oceans and waters, climate-neutral and smart cities, and soil health. On 29 September 2021, the European Commission presented a communication in which it set out the goals the missions should aim to achieve by 2030. Research and innovation actors across Europe have welcomed the missions as an important enabler of the twin digital and ecological transition. Following an assessment of the first 2 years of implementation, as required by the Horizon Europe Regulation, the Commission has concluded that the five missions should be continued. It is also considering the creation of a sixth mission on the New European Bauhaus, and proposing an increase in the budget earmarked for missions to 11 % of the Horizon Europe Pillar II budget for the 2024-2027 period. This briefing updates an earlier one published in February 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

The role of reforms and investments in the EU fiscal governance framework

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 07-07-2023

Parlamendiväliline autor Waltraud SCHEKLE, Marcello NATILI, Joan MIRÓ

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna avatud innovatsioon | ELi investering | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | fiskaalpoliitika | juhtimine | kapitali vaba liikumine | kogukonna vastupidavus | MAJANDUS | majanduse juhtimine (EL) | majanduspoliitika | maksustamine | RAHANDUS | rahanduspoliitika | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | riigiabi | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte This briefing paper assesses Commission proposals to monitor reforms and investments in member states through a revised EU fiscal governance framework. Major innovations, such as a key operational role for an expenditure rule, are discussed in relation to the stated objectives, with a focus on social resilience. These innovations are welcome, but we also see a need for engaging national stakeholders to increase loyalty to the policy process. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the ECON Committee

Uuring [EN](#)

Greece's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-04-2023

Autor PARI MARIANNA

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve

Märksõna ELi investering | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | kapitali vaba liikumine | Kreeka | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastamine | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahanduspoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte Before the pandemic, the Greek economy was just getting back onto a positive path, following reforms implemented under the macroeconomic adjustment programmes. Greece was among the first four countries to submit its national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) in April 2021. The plan envisages investment and reforms totalling €30.5 billion, to be implemented up to 2026; €17.8 billion will be financed from non-repayable financial support (grants), and €12.7 billion – the maximum possible allocation – from loans. The plan corresponds to 4.2 % of the €723.8 billion Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and represents 16.7 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). The grants alone represent 9.7 % of the country's GDP; overall, Greece's is the sixth biggest national plan. In June 2022, Greece's grant allocation was revised slightly downwards to €17.4 billion (-1.9 %). Greece may receive an additional €769 million in grants subject to the approval of a new REPowerEU chapter on energy. The Greek plan was approved by the Council on 13 July 2021, which has so far allowed €11.1 billion to be disbursed in the form of pre-financing (€4 billion) and two payments each for grants and loans. Another seven disbursements for grants and a further four disbursements for loans are envisaged up to 2026, on fulfilment of the agreed milestones and targets. So far, Greece has achieved 43 out of a total of 331 milestones and targets. The European Parliament, which supported an EU recovery instrument from the start of the pandemic, is involved through a regular, structured dialogue with the Commission and the Council, and is competent to scrutinise its implementation. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

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

Multimeedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 23-24 March 2023

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-03-2023

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Poliitikavaldkond Demokraatia

Märksõna avatud innovatsioon | ELi investering | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | konkurentsivõime | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | tuleviku-uuringud | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Vene-Ukraina tüli

Kokkuvõte Europe's long-term strategy for the competitiveness of its economy, notably regarding investment, innovation and trade, will be at the centre of the European Council meeting on 23 and 24 March 2023. EU leaders will of course address Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, and consider the multidimensional (political, financial, economic, humanitarian and military) assistance the EU and its Member States have been providing to Ukraine, particularly joint ammunition procurement. Regarding energy policy, EU leaders will continue their work on reducing energy demand, ensuring security of energy supply and lowering energy prices. Following up on the special European Council meeting in February, EU leaders will examine implementation of their conclusions on migration, in particular regarding external border management and returns. The European Council may also welcome the recent agreement in principle on the Windsor Framework, which will outline how the Ireland/Northern Ireland Protocol will function, notably as regards customs procedures. The European Council meeting will be followed by a Euro Summit meeting on 24 March.

Briefing [EN](#)

Agreement on REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 08-02-2023

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Energieetika | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi rahastamisvahend | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik sõltumatus | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | roheline majandus

Kokkuvõte During its February II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to examine the provisional agreement reached with the Council on an amendment to the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. If approved, the RRF will become the main funding tool of the European Commission's REPowerEU plan, enabling Member States to finance additional investment and reform measures in energy under their recovery and resilience plans.

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

30 years of the European single market

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-01-2023

Autor SABBATI Giulio

Poliitikavaldkond Siseturj ja tolliliit

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | eksport (EL) | ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infoanalüüs | isikute vaba liikumine | kapitali vaba liikumine | kapitali vaba liikumine | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | kaupade vaba liikumine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | makromajandusteadus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline õigus | teenuste osutamise vabadus | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | ÕIGUS | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The European single market celebrates its 30th anniversary this year. On 1 January 1993, the then 12 Member States abolished border controls between each other, launching free movement of people, goods, services and capital. This infographic celebrates the single market's anniversary, looking at the history of the European Union (EU) in terms of macro-economic indicators as the number of Member States has grown. It shows exports of goods, services and investments; movement of people within the EU to live, study or work; and the digital single market, covering e-commerce sales of enterprises and online purchases by individuals. The final section looks at the EU in the world. Although we are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the single market, the idea of a unified Europe began in the 1950s with the founding of the Communities. But to secure the single market, many steps were required. The timeline below highlights the major milestones needed to achieve the single market.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Global Gateway: Taking stock after its first year

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-01-2023

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Tööstus

Märksõna ELi algatus | ELi investering | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | globaliseerumine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahastamismeetod | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | süsteemide ühendamise | tervis | Vene-Ukraina tüli

Kokkuvõte The global investment gap between high-income and low- and middle-income countries has been widening in recent years, even more so in the aftermath of the double crisis caused by the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. This divergence and underfunding are also negatively affecting global connectivity, which requires substantial financial resources for both its expansion and its maintenance. This is important for recovery from the current crisis, as the modern world is based on multifaceted links between communities, economies and countries, and connectivity is known to contribute to economic growth, supply chain efficiency and resilience to shocks. Since 2015, the EU has been making efforts to narrow this investment gap and support global connectivity, not least to counter the influence of China's Belt and Road Initiative. However, experts considered EU assistance and investments to be fragmented, leading to inefficiencies, gaps and overlaps. Taking into account this and the growing importance of connectivity, made clear by the pandemic, the EU launched its Global Gateway strategy on 1 December 2021. Its worldwide scope is not limited to selected regions or countries. The strategy promises to mobilise up to €300 billion in investment to boost smart, clean and secure digital, energy and transport links and strengthen health, education and research systems across the world. Perhaps the most significant initiative so far has been the launch of the first regional Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package in February 2022. Other deliverables include the signing of international agreements and the inauguration of the first infrastructure projects. Many think tanks and experts have welcomed the Global Gateway as an attempt to boost efficiency, coherence and strategic drive in the EU's connectivity and investment policies. Opinions are divided, however, on whether sufficient funding can be mobilised and it remains to be seen if the Team Europe approach, bringing together the EU, financial institutions and Member States, will deliver.

Briefing [EN](#)

Implementation of the Strategic Compass: Opportunities, challenges and timelines

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 09-12-2022

Autor CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi pädevus | ELi strateegia | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte On 21 March 2022, the European Union's ministers of defence and foreign affairs adopted the Strategic Compass, with EU Heads of State and Government subsequently endorsing it on 24 March 2022. The Strategic Compass is an actionable framework for the EU's security and defence up until 2030. It sets out concrete actions and timelines, with 51 of the 81 deliverables listed in the document to be implemented by the end of 2022. Ahead of the European Council meeting on 15 December 2022, where the implementation of the Strategic Compass will be a central topic of discussion – based on a progress report by the High Representative – this in-depth analysis examines the status of implementation of the tangible deliverables in the Strategic Compass, as well as the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead. Following an introduction on recent developments in the area of EU defence, the analysis goes on to look at the 'act'; 'secure'; 'invest' and 'partner' chapters of the Strategic Compass individually.

Uuring [EN](#)

Ways forward for EU-Africa trade and investment relations

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 30-11-2022

Parlamendiväline autor Cecilia Bellora, Cristina Mitaritonna, Andreas Maurer

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubandussuhted | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapiolitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | regionaalareng

Kokkuvõte Africa-EU trade relations have a longstanding tradition. The EU remains the biggest trading and investment partner for most African countries, especially for those implementing Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) with the EU. The workshop shall provide a data-based discussion of the impact of current EPAs on economic regional development (and recent trends on intraregional economic integration in Africa) as well as an overview of EU's sustainable investment facilitation agreements negotiated with African countries. This workshop also will discuss the strategic economic and trade interests that the EU has in Africa, while looking into the challenges for the EU in these regions.

Uuring [EN](#)

Fostering coherence in EU health research: Strengthening EU research for better health

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 19-10-2022

Parlamendiväline autor This study has been written by Karin Sipido, David Fajardo-Ortiz, Tom Vercruysse, Wolfgang Glanzel and Reinhilde Veugelers of KULeuven at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament

Poliitikavaldkond Kavandamine | Rahvatervis | Siseturg ja tolliliit | Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna ELi investering | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | koroonaviirushaigus | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | projektide rahastamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teadusuuringud | tervis | tervishoiupoliitika | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vaktsiin

Kokkuvõte The COVID 19 pandemic prompted reinforced investment in health research, to support rapid research and innovation for vaccine development and health care measures. The European Union response highlighted strengths and weaknesses in EU research organisation and funding. Over time, EU investment in health research has been aimed at increasing knowledge and transfer of knowledge into innovation, for better health. To this end, several instruments have been developed, but the impact of these efforts is hampered by fragmentation and a lack of synergy between strategies at different levels. Inequalities in health and research across Member States need further measures. Policies can take inspiration from successful health research organisation and policies inside and outside the EU, for more coherence and throughput to implementation. Health research needs strong leadership to engage in global health and to tackle the challenges of the interconnectedness of health with environmental and climate challenges, and durable economic development. Stakeholder involvement in a formal structure will secure permanent dialogue for fruitful research and development.

Uuring [EN](#)

Lisa 1 [EN](#)

Luxembourg's tax reforms and the fight against aggressive tax schemes

Väljaande liik	Lühitutvustus
Kuupäev	28-09-2022
Autor	BAERT Pieter
Poliitikavaldkond	Maksustamine
Märksõna	ELi investering ettevõtte tulumaks Euroopa GEOGRAAFIA investeringute kaitse krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused Luksemburg maailmaorganisatsioonid majandusgeograafia maksureform maksustamine OECD pangandus poliitiline geograafia RAHANDUS rahastamine ja investeerimine RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID
Kokkuvõte	While Luxembourg is one of the smallest EU Member States in terms of size and population, it is a major European and global financial hub, which plays a key role for investment flows across the EU and provides banking and insurance services to businesses and households. At the same time, Luxembourg has been criticised for its corporate tax framework, which businesses or high net-worth individuals may be employing for abusive tax purposes. In particular, following on from the 'Luxleaks' files, which provided insight into more than 500 tax rulings that had been issued to large companies, Luxembourg has undertaken several reforms to counter aggressive tax planning at national, EU and OECD level.
	Lühitutvustus EN

Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Paolo Gentiloni

Väljaande liik	Briefing
Kuupäev	20-09-2022
Märksõna	ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus ELi investering ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS ettevõtluse korraldus Euroopa Komisjoni liige EUROOPA LIIT Euroopa poolaasta fiskaalpoliitika kestlik rahandus konkurentsivõime maksustamine RAHANDUS rahapoliitika rahastamine ja investeerimine riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED sotsiaalne kaitse stabiilsuspakt stabiilsusprogramm töötuskindlustus
Kokkuvõte	This briefing follows up the commitments made by the commissioner since 2019.
	Briefing EN

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Mario Draghi, Prime Minister of Italy, 3 May 2022

Väljaande liik	Lühitutvustus
Kuupäev	20-05-2022
Autor	DRACHENBERG Ralf
Poliitikavaldkond	Energeetika Koroonaviirus Rahvatervis Välisasjad
Märksõna	ELi investering ENERGEETIKA energia hind energiapoliitika energiasõltumatus Euroopa Euroopa ehitamine Euroopa integratsioon euroopa konverents EUROOPA LIIT GEOGRAAFIA MAJANDUS majanduse taastamine majandusgeograafia majanduslik olukord poliitiline geograafia RAHANDUS rahastamine ja investeerimine rahvusvaheline julgeolek rahvusvaheline poliitika RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED sõjaline sekkumine Ukraina Venemaa
Kokkuvõte	'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU Heads of State or Government to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following an earlier speech to the Parliament in this context by the Estonian Prime Minister, Kaja Kallas, on 3 May 2022, the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, was the first EU leader to address the Parliament after the latter's Conference of Presidents had endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Draghi suggested numerous initiatives to strengthen the European Union, notably a conference to rationalise and optimise EU investment in military spending. He also expressed his support for abolishing the principle of unanimity in the Council for decision-making on foreign policy, and for Treaty changes, to achieve what he called 'pragmatic and ideal federalism'.
	Lühitutvustus EN

Solvency II review

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 11-04-2022

Autor GIRARD VERONIQUE

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Möju eelhindamine | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused | Siseturg ja tolliliit

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | Euroopa Kindlustus- ja Töandjapensionide Järelevalve | EUROOPA LIIT | kindlustus | kindlustuselts | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | maksevõime | möju uuring | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | tsiviilõigus | ÕIGUS

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Nouveau FEDD+ et mandat de prêt extérieur de la BEI

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 28-02-2022

Parlamendiväliline autor Erik LUNDSSGAARDE, María-Luisa SÁNCHEZ-BARRUECO, Andreea HANCU BUDUI

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll

Märksõna Aafrika | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | Euroopa Investeerimispank | Euroopa Liidu rahalise vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabrus- ja partnerlusinstrument | fond (EL) | GEOGRAAFIA | investeerimine välismaale | investeringute kaitse | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | piirkondlik investering | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | Saharast lõunasse jääv Aafrika | säästev areng

Kokkuvõte 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'IVDCI — 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.

Lühitutvustus [DE](#), [FR](#)

EU international investment policy: Looking ahead

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-02-2022

Autor HALLAK ISSAM

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline avalik õigus | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna ELi investering | investeerimispoliitika | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubanduspoliitika | otseinvestering | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline investering | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | välisinvestering

Kokkuvõte The Lisbon Treaty entered into force in 2009, providing the European Union (EU) with exclusive competence in the area of 'direct investment', as part of the common commercial policy. This covers the conclusion of international investment agreements (IIAs), which typically aim to protect and/or liberalise foreign direct investment. Since then, the EU has ratified protection IIAs (or provisions in trade agreements) with Canada, Singapore and Vietnam. Early on, concerns were raised as to the specific EU competence. Opinions requested from the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) established that the EU had neither exclusive competence in portfolio international investments (which, unlike direct investments, provide limited control over a firm) nor in the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism – two domains covered by EU protection IIAs. EU Member State approval on these provisions was therefore needed. Moreover, to tackle stakeholders' general misgivings about the ISDS system – currently based on arbitral tribunals and perceived by some as insufficiently transparent and predictable – the EU is actively contributing to the multilateral talks to reform the current system, the objective being to establish a fully fledged 'multilateral investment court' with an appeal tribunal and its own judges. Furthermore, EU Member States have protection IIAs with other Member States in place (intra-EU IIAs), which envisage arbitral ISDS mechanisms. However, the CJEU ruled in 2018 that arbitral decisions between Member States are incompatible with EU law, and most Member States have agreed to terminate their intra-EU IIAs, raising major stakeholder concerns; the European Commission has launched an initiative to address these with a proposal for a regulation. Finally, for security reasons, the EU has also implemented EU- and domestic-level mechanisms to screen, coordinate and exchange information about direct investment entering the EU. The European Parliament is preparing an own-initiative report on EU international investment policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Transport trends in national recovery and resilience plans

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-02-2022

Autor PAPE Marketa

Poliitikavaldkond Transport

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | epideemia | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduse taastumine | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduspoliitika | moderniseerimisabi | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | roheline majandus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | transpordikorraldus | transpordikorraldus | transpordipoliitika | transpordipoliitika | TRANSPORT

Kokkuvõte To address the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, the EU has put in place an unprecedented temporary recovery instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU). Its main spending tool is the Recovery and Resilience Facility, worth €723.8 billion (in current prices). While EU countries differ both in terms of their pre-coronavirus situations and in terms of Covid-19-related impacts, they can all seize the opportunity to kick-start their economies with this financial injection. To access funding under the facility, EU countries have had to prepare their recovery and resilience plans in line with a number of requirements, such as earmarking a certain minimum share for investment in the green and digital transitions. The plans have to be endorsed by the European Commission and approved by the Council. By January 2022, 70 % of the plans had been approved. While governments are receiving their first allocations of funding and a full analysis is still out of reach, it has been possible to get an initial glimpse of the plans' contents. This briefing aims to give a flavour of the elements that EU countries want to take up to revive their transport and mobility systems. As all the projects financed have to be implemented by 2026, careful consideration has been needed to determine what is feasible and how it can fit in with long-term national greening efforts. Most governments want to invest in modern trains, clean vehicles and recharging infrastructure as well as improving public transport. While digitalisation is already significantly present across all transport modes, strategies for reducing car use and promoting active mobility are taking hold only gradually. While the planned reforms and investments combine many elements and vary considerably, their collective completion could bring a step change towards a clean and modern European transport. This is an update of a Briefing published in October 2021.

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

The potential of hydrogen for decarbonising EU industry

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 09-12-2021

Parlamendiväliline autor DG, EPRS

Poliitikavaldkond Energieetika | Kavandamine | Keskkond | Teaduspoliitika | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | elektrienergia | ELi energiapoliitika | ELi investering | ELi strateegia | ENERGEETIKA | energia tootmine | energiapoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | innovatsioon | keemia | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | kütuseelement | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | pehme energia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | säästev areng | taastuv energia | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖSTUS | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vesinik

Kokkuvõte 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.

Uuring [EN](#)

Lisa 1 [EN](#)

EU-China relations in challenging times

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-10-2021

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | desinformatsioon | ELi investeering | ELi strateegia | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | Hiina | kaubanduskoostöö | keskkonnavalane koostöö | kommunikatsioon | koostööpoliitika | koroonaviirushaigus | majandusgeograafia | majanduskoostöö | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte Following the 1975 establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the European Economic Community (EEC) focused its strategic approach – in line with its competences at the time – on support for China's economic opening, launched in 1978 by Deng Xiaoping. While this approach resulted in a swiftly expanding trade and investment relationship, results in other areas are rather mixed. By most accounts, the strategy also failed to contribute to making significant progress on the rule of law in China and there were no visible results of the EU's human rights engagement. Given that, at the beginning of Deng's reforms, China was very poor, the EEC/European Union (EU) de facto agreed to an arrangement for special and differential treatment, linked to China's status as a developing country. However, with China having become an upper-middle income country and the bilateral trade relationship still characterised by considerable asymmetries, the existing lack of reciprocity in market access and of a level playing field in general have attracted increasing attention. At the same time, China has been regressing in terms of human rights. Furthermore, the country has become much more assertive in the regional context, is fast improving its (offensive) military capabilities and has started to engage in global disinformation campaigns and cyber-attacks. As a consequence, the EU has changed its strategic approach considerably, as exemplified by the 2019 Joint Communication, which proposed different legal instruments to ensure a level playing field in trade, and to fend off Chinese attempts to gain access to critical infrastructures. Relations with the European Parliament have deteriorated, pushing Parliament to put the comprehensive agreement on investment (CAI) – which had been agreed on 30 December 2020 – on ice.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee - Cohesion Policy and support to health

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-10-2021

Autor DIETZEN Stephan Klaus

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | ELi riigid | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Regionaalarengu Fond | Euroopa Sotsiaalfond | GEOGRAAFIA | koroonaviirushaigus | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | tervishoiupoliitika

Kokkuvõte As the EU's main investment policy, Cohesion Policy can play a key role in promoting health and in reducing health inequalities. This briefing reviews the role of Cohesion Policy with regard to health in the 2014-2020 period and explores the prospects and challenges that lie ahead. Particular attention is paid to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Media Action Plan: policy recommendations Concomitant expertise for INI report

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-05-2021

Parlamendivälise autor KEA European Affairs; Arthur Le Gall

Poliitikavaldkond Haridus | Kultuur

Märksõna digitaaltehnoloogia | ELi abi | ELi investeering | ELi programm | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kommunikatsioon | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastamine | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | massiteabevahendid | meedia pluralism | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tervis | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | trükivabadus | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte This Briefing complements the Background Analysis on 'Europe's Media in the Digital Decade: An Action Plan to Support Recovery and Transformation (news media sector)' and the Briefing on 'Media Action Plan: Key challenges related to media pluralism, media freedom and democracy'. These three research papers were commissioned by the Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies as a part of concomitant expertise aiming to support the work of the CULT Committee on the own initiative report on 'Europe's Media in the Digital Decade: An Action Plan to Support Recovery and Transformation'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Digital Europe programme 2021-2027

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 21-04-2021

Autor RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Poliitikavaldkond Tööstus

Märksõna digitaalne ühtne turg | digitaaltehnoloogia | eelarve | ELi investeering | ELi kulud | ELi programm | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | infotehnoloogia rakendused | innovatsioon | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | tehnoloogiline muutus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte In 2018, under the new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027, the Commission put forward a proposal for a programme aimed at building the EU's strategic digital capacities (supercomputing, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence and skills) and at facilitating the deployment and uptake of digital technologies across Europe. Following an early second-reading agreement reached on 14 December 2020, Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal at second reading in April, finalising the ordinary legislative procedure.

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

Sustainable and smart mobility strategy – Delivered at local level

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 20-04-2021

Autor PAPE Marketa

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Transport

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | ELi investeering | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | säästev areng | säästev liiklus | transpordikorraldus | transpordipoliitika | transpordivõrk | TRANSPORT | õhukvaliteet | üleeuroopaline võrk

Kokkuvõte 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](#)

Multimeedia [Sustainable and smart mobility in Europe](#)

InvestEU programme: The EU's new investment support scheme

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-03-2021

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Keskkond | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi investeering | ELi kulud | ELi programm | epideemia | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | investeerimisprojekt | investeeringute soodustamine | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | toetussüsteem

Kokkuvõte The InvestEU programme is a single investment support mechanism for the 2021-2027 period. It brings together various EU financial instruments for internal policies previously supported by different funds and programmes of the EU budget. On 26 March 2021, the InvestEU Regulation entered into force, with retroactive application from 1 January 2021. The EU guarantee, set at €26.2 billion, is expected to mobilise at least €372 billion of investment across the EU (in current prices). In addition, at Parliament's insistence, European Investment Bank legacy portfolios will be consolidated with InvestEU, which could mobilise an extra €35-40 billion in investment. Under the national compartment, Member States are able to allocate amounts to InvestEU from funds under shared management and from the new Recovery and Resilience Facility. Composed of four policy windows (sustainable infrastructure; research, innovation and digitalisation; SMEs; and social investment and skills), InvestEU is designed to contribute to the green transition in various ways, including through investment targets and a horizontal Just Transition Scheme.

Briefing [EN](#)

Europe's Beating Cancer plan: Quick overview and initial reactions

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 24-03-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvatervis

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi abi | ELi algatus | ELi investering | ELi rahastamisvahend | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalise vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | haiguste ennetamine | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | innovatsioon | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvatervis | ravi | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teabelevi | tervis | tervishoid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vähk | üldsuse teavitamise kampaania

Kokkuvõte On 3 February 2021, the European Commission presented Europe's Beating Cancer plan, slightly delayed on account of the pandemic. The plan is a key European Union (EU) public health initiative and a cornerstone of the European health union process launched in November 2020. Responsibility for health lies primarily with the governments of the individual EU Member States. Europe's Beating Cancer plan sets out actions to support, coordinate or supplement Member States' efforts at every stage of the disease: from prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, to an improved quality of life for cancer patients and survivors. Cross-cutting themes include research and innovation, digital and personalised medicine, and action to reduce cancer inequalities across the EU. A particular focus will be on childhood cancers. The plan consists of 10 flagship initiatives and 32 supporting actions, to be rolled out over the coming years. Implementation will be monitored by means of a roadmap and progress indicators, and the Commission will establish an EU cancer plan implementation group. With a €4 billion budget, the plan will make use of all available funding instruments, including the new EU4Health programme, Horizon Europe, and the Digital Europe programme. EU institutional actors and public and private stakeholders have widely commented on Europe's Beating Cancer plan. While non-governmental organisations and industry associations broadly welcome the plan and its ambition, some have criticised specific elements. The European Parliament's Special Committee on Cancer is working on an own-initiative report that will be Parliament's contribution to Europe's Beating Cancer plan. Health and Food Safety Commissioner Stella Kyriakides has stressed that Parliament and its special committee has played an important role in shaping the plan, and will also be instrumental during its implementation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – March I 2021

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 12-03-2021

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Poliitikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamendi tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Koroonaviirus

Märksõna ELi algatus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi programm | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa ombudsman | Euroopa Parlament | kalandus | kalanduse järelevalve | koroonaviirushaigus | parlamendi istungjärg | parlamendi töö | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | päevakord | PÖLLUMAJANDUS, METSANDUS JA KALANDUS | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvatervis | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | õigusriik

Kokkuvõte The highlight of the March I 2021 plenary session was the official signature of the Joint Declaration on the Conference on the Future of Europe, allowing the Conference's work finally to get under way. Another important point was the celebration of International Women's Day, which was held just before the start of the session, with Kamala Harris, Vice President of the United States of America, and Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand, addressing the plenary in video messages, and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, also participating, in the chamber. The main debates held during the session concerned the economic impact of the Covid 19 pandemic – focusing on investment, competitiveness and skills, as well as the proposed action plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, in preparation for the Social Summit in Porto in May. Members also discussed the application of the rule of law conditionality mechanism, respect for the partnership principle in the preparation and implementation of national recovery and resilience plans, and ensuring good governance of the expenditure of EU funding. Proposals on the European Semester annual strategies, corporate due diligence and corporate accountability, as well as the InvestEU and EU4Health programmes, were also debated and voted. Parliament also adopted a resolution declaring the EU an LGBTIQ Freedom Zone. Members debated government attempts to silence free media in Poland, Hungary and Slovenia. Debates were held on reforming the EU policy framework to end tax avoidance in the EU following the OpenLux revelations. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on the current political situation in Georgia and on the continuing conflict in Syria.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee-Climate Spending in EU Cohesion Policy: State of Play and Prospects

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-12-2020

Autor DIETZEN Stephan Klaus

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi keskkonnapoliitika | ELi kulud | ELi regionaalpoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Regionaalarengu Fond | gaasiheidete vähendamine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | MAJANDUS | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | pehme energia | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | taastuv energia

Kokkuvõte With more than EUR 55 billion in planned investments, Cohesion Policy seeks to make a significant contribution to the EU's overall climate-related spending target of 20% in the 2014-2020 period. There are concrete achievements in a number of areas such as flood and forest fire protection. However, evidence also suggests that Cohesion Policy is at risk of missing some of its targets, including on energy efficiency, renewables and greenhouse gas emissions. Cohesion policy has also continued to provide support to fossil fuels and biomass, which may hinder the EU's long-term path to climate neutrality. Moreover, the Commission's current approach to tracking climate-related expenditure in Cohesion Policy has shortcomings. There is a need for a transparent and meaningful methodology, with a stronger focus on performance and results, as repeatedly highlighted by Parliament. The climate spending target is set to increase to at least 30% under the EU's next Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) and the Recovery Instrument (Next Generation EU). In the period 2021-2027, Cohesion Policy is expected to place even more emphasis on climate and environment-related issues in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal.

Briefing [EN](#)

REACT-EU recovery assistance

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 10-12-2020

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Poliitikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi investeering | epideemia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | juhtimine | koroonaviirushaigus | kriisihjamine | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | regionaalabi | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte In light of the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission proposed the REACT-EU package for the regions most hit by the crisis. It will mobilise additional resources of €47.5 billion and offer flexibility for Member States to address the coronavirus-related challenges using EU funds. It also complements two previous Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives delivered through cohesion policy. The European Parliament is expected to vote during its December plenary session to adopt its first-reading position on the proposed regulation, confirming the compromise political agreement reached with the Council in November.

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

Sustainable Europe Investment Plan

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-11-2020

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Keskkond

Märksõna ELi eelarve | ELi investeering | ELi kulud | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | kliimamuutus | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | roheline majandus | säästev areng | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE

Kokkuvõte During its November I plenary session, Parliament is scheduled to vote on an own-initiative report on how to finance the European Green Deal. The text welcomes the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan as central to the success of the green transition and calls for a number of improvements.

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

Tourism sector: EU funding to cope with the coronavirus crisis

Väljaande liik Lühituvustus

Kuupäev 06-10-2020

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios

Poliitikavaldkond Koroonaviirus | Turism

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi investering | ELi programm | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduse taastumine | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis | turism | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Tourism has been severely hit by the coronavirus crisis. At the peak of the pandemic, most EU Member States introduced measures restricting free movement across borders. Tourism businesses were among the last to be allowed to resume activities, and have had to apply strict health protocols and containment measures, meaning that they are operating at restricted capacity with increased costs. Most tourist destinations have seen a huge drop in tourist numbers and their season curtailed. Many Member States have recently begun to impose new confinement and quarantine measures and travel restrictions.

Lühituvustus [EN](#)

What Role for the European Semester in the recovery plan?

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 06-10-2020

Parlamendiväline autor Thomas Wieser

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi rahastamiskord | ELi rahastamisvahend | epideemia | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa poolaasta | koroonaviirushaigus | liidu õiguse riigisisene rakendamine | MAJANDUS | majanduse taastumine | majanduslangus | majanduslik lähenemine | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | majandusreform | majandusstruktuur | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte Accessing funds of the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) depends on detailed national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) being agreed upon, and projects meeting implementation milestones. The RRFs will be embedded in the European Semester, the EU's framework for economic policy coordination. This paper suggests that there are risks to the implementation of the RRFs, and/or to an objective evaluation of their progress. While the Treaty specifies that the execution of economic policy coordination shall be done by the Member States within the Council, the involvement of the European Parliament would potentially increase transparency and accountability for national policy makers (as well as the Commission and Council), which could improve project delivery and thus benefit the recovery.

Analüüs [EN](#)

PESCO: Ahead of the strategic review

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-09-2020

Autor LATICI Tania | LAZAROU Eleni

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna ELi investering | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | kaitse | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvatoöstus | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uurimis- ja arendustegevus

Kokkuvõte Permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) was launched in December 2017 with the participation of 25 EU Member States. It operates on the basis of concrete projects and binding commitments, several of which are geared towards strengthening the EU defence sector. PESCO members are committed to increasing national defence budgets and defence investment expenditure, and to investing more in defence research and technology. In addition, they have pledged to develop and provide 'strategically relevant' defence capabilities and to act jointly and make use of the financial and practical support provided by the European Defence Fund. Finally, they are committed to contributing to projects that boost the European defence industry and the European defence technological and industrial base. Discussions on long-awaited rules on third-country participation in PESCO projects are ongoing in September 2020. A strategic review of PESCO should take place by the end of 2020. The review will assess PESCO's strengths and weaknesses and it is expected to provide new information aimed at improving the implementation and development of new EU defence capabilities and capacities through PESCO. Critics argue that the end goal of PESCO projects has still to be contextualised within the wider debate on an EU strategic culture and a concrete vision about the ambition of EU security and defence policy. They also emphasise the need to align PESCO priorities with those identified by parallel EU defence initiatives, as well as with the capability needs of the EU. The European Parliament is expected to vote on a resolution on PESCO in October 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimeedia [PESCO: Ahead of the strategic review](#)

How EU funds tackle economic divide in the European Union

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 13-07-2020

Parlamendiväliline autor WIIW: Mr Robert Stehrer, Mr Roman Stöllinger, Mr Gabor Hunya, Ms Doris Hanzl-Weiss, Mr Mario Holzner, Mr Oliver Reiter
WIFO: Ms Margit Schratzenstaller, Ms Julia Bachtrögl
Blomeyer & Sanz: Ms Veronika Kubeková, Mr Roland Blomeyer

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Kavandamine

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi eelarve | ELi investering | ELi riigid | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | GEOGRAAFIA | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik erinevus | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte When assessing the benefits Member States (MS) receive from the European Union (EU) budget, they primarily focus on their individual net positions, i.e. the net balance between their national contributions and the transfers received from the EU budget. This 'juste retour' thinking is associated with several limitations and problems and completely neglects the benefits accruing to MS beyond the pure financial streams related to the EU budget. MS may enjoy the indirect benefits that are related to the various interventions and policies financed from the EU budget. Benefits may be also created for the EU as a whole in the case of policies coordinated and financed by the EU, replacing or complementing individual un-coordinated action at MS level and thus creating additional added value through making use of synergies. MS also benefit from intra-EU direct investments, intra-EU trade and the EU's network effects. Therefore, the net position view could be complemented by additional indicators providing a more comprehensive picture of the overall benefits resulting for MS from the EU membership and budget and several reform options within the EU budget could help to overcome the net position view and support a debate focused less on national and more on the common interest of the EU altogether.

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

COVID-19: List of the measures taken in relation to the ITRE remit - March-April 2020

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-05-2020

Autor CIUCCI MATTEO | GOUARDERES Frederic

Poliitikavaldkond Energieetika | Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis | Teaduspoliitika | Turism | Tööstus | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna arstiteaduslik uurimus | ELi abi | ELi investering | epideemia | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | haiguste ennetamine | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teaduskulud (EL) | tervis

Kokkuvõte This briefing summarises the recent measures taken by the European Commission on matters within the remit of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy in response to the urgent and ongoing COVID-19 crisis, while referencing relevant parts of the resolution of the European Parliament of 17 April 2020 on EU coordinated action to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences.

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

The EU's 2020 budget: Response to the coronavirus pandemic

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-04-2020

Autor PARI MARIANNA

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Koroonaviirus | Rahvatervis

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi eelarve | ELi investering | ELi kulud | epideemia | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis

Kokkuvõte Acting within the limits of its powers, the European Union (EU) responded immediately at the start of the novel coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak to help repatriate people, coordinate measures to limit the spread of the virus, distribute medical equipment and promote the necessary research. The European Commission has put forward a range of measures, adjusted some of its policies and mobilised EU funds to assist EU citizens and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. Financial support is also proposed for third countries. At the time of writing, a package of €40.4 billion to support healthcare systems and lessen the economic impact of the pandemic in Member States and third countries is proposed under the EU budget. This includes funds redirected within programmes and additional budgetary support. An initial aid package of €232 million was followed by a proposal to mobilise a further €128.6 million for civil protection in the EU and abroad. The Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative has opened up €8 billion in liquidity for Member States, supplemented by €29 billion in EU structural funding, to be redirected to healthcare investments to fight the coronavirus, and to provide support for the labour market and business, particularly SMEs, in all affected sectors. The emergency support instrument and the Union's civil protection mechanism will provide further €3 billion in order to meet the needs of European health systems in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, making extensive use of the flexibilities embedded in the EU budget. A further contribution from the EU budget will be included in the EU's global response for partner countries, which will provide financial support of more than €15.6 billion to help them deal with the impact of the coronavirus. From the start of the crisis, the European Parliament has been calling for bold and ambitious financial aid and for an ambitious future budget to make the EU stronger. Now is the time to mobilise funds and think ahead how best to shape a strong long-term budget for the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-04-2020

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Keskkond | Koroonaviirus

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | epideemia | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | roheline majandus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | säästev areng | tervis

Kokkuvõte 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](#)

Multimeedia [European Green Deal Investment Plan: Main elements and possible impact of the coronavirus pandemic](#)

The White Paper on Artificial Intelligence

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-04-2020

Autor CIUCCI MATTEO | GOUARDERES Frederic

Poliitikavaldkond Kavandamine | Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna ELi investeering | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | innovatsioon | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | teave ja infotehnoloogia | tehisintellekt | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uurimis- ja arendustegevus

Kokkuvõte On 19 February 2020, the EU Commission's published the white paper 'Artificial Intelligence - A European approach to excellence and trust', together with the report 'The safety and liability aspects of AI' and the communication 'A European strategy for data', as part of a wide package on Artificial Intelligence. This briefing summarizes the main aspects of the white paper on Artificial Intelligence, which is currently undergoing a public consultation process open until 31 May 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 24-03-2020

Autor PARI MARIANNA

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Koroonaviirus

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi investeering | epideemia | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | koroonaviirushaigus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne mõju | sotsiaalne raamistik | tervis

Kokkuvõte On 13 March 2020, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal to amend the regulations on the European structural and investment funds, to enable Member States to promote investments in healthcare systems and other sectors of the economy. This proposal aims to help Member States to address the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. The proposal is due to be voted during the extraordinary plenary session being held on 26 March to enable the adoption of this and two other specific measures.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Trade and investment agreements with Vietnam

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-02-2020

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | inimõigused | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | majandusgeograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | Vietnam | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte In 2019, Vietnam became the second south-east Asian country after Singapore to sign trade and investment agreements with the EU. The agreements are expected to bring major economic benefits to both sides, but opinions are divided on whether the Parliament should consent to them, due to human rights issues in Vietnam.

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

Single market, innovation and digital: Heading 1 of the 2021-2027 MFF

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-01-2020

Autor PARI MARIANNA

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve

Märksõna eelarve | eelarvelised kulud | ELi investering | ELi kulud | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | innovatsioon | kosmosepoliitika | kulukohustuste võtmine | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The European Union's long-term budget, the multiannual financial framework (MFF), sets out the maximum annual amounts of spending for a seven-year period. It is structured around the EU's spending priorities, reflected in broad categories of expenditure or 'headings'. Heading 1 – Single market, innovation and digital – is one of the seven headings in the MFF proposed by the European Commission for the new 2021-2027 financial period. The heading covers spending in four policy areas: research and innovation, European strategic investments, single market, and space. The Commission, with a view to matching the budget to the EU's political ambitions, is proposing an overall amount of €166.3 billion (in 2018 prices) for this heading, representing 14.7 % of the MFF proposal. However, the new Commission's six priorities for 2019-2024 could have a budgetary impact on this heading, in particular the support for investment in green technologies and a cleaner private and public transport, which are among the actions included in the European Green Deal, and efforts to enable Europe to make the most of the potential of the digital age. This briefing presents the structure and budget allocation of Heading 1 and compares it with the current MFF. It describes each policy cluster and compares the Commission's budgetary proposal with the European Parliament's negotiating position and the negotiating box presented by the Finnish Presidency in December 2019. It then explores some considerations that could contribute to the forthcoming budgetary negotiations on the 2021-2027 MFF.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: EU-Vietnam trade and investment agreements

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-11-2019

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | lepingu läbivaatamine | lepingu ratifitseerimine | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | majandussuhted | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | vabakaubandusleping | Vietnam

Kokkuvõte The European Commission has described the free trade and investment protection agreements (FTA/IPA) signed with Vietnam as the most ambitious deals of their type ever concluded by the EU and a developing country. Not only will they eliminate over 99 % of customs duties on goods, they will also open up Vietnamese markets to European service providers and investors. According to European Commission figures, the agreements will boost trade in both directions, with EU exports set to rise by nearly 30 %. Vietnam is the second south-east Asian country after Singapore to sign trade and investment agreements with the EU, bringing the long-term goal of a region-to-region EU-ASEAN trade deal a step closer. In view of the human rights situation in Vietnam, opinions are divided on whether the agreements should be ratified. Critics argue that the EU should not approve the agreements until the situation improves. On the other hand, defenders point out that the FTA/IPA include commitments to stronger human rights (such as allowing independent trade unions); they also insist that the EU can best help to bring about improvements by engaging with Vietnam. Following the same approach as for Singapore, the single text originally agreed in 2015 with Vietnam has been split into two parts, an FTA covering exclusive EU competences and an IPA that includes competences that are shared with EU Member States. The European Parliament is set to vote in February 2020; if it gives its consent, the two agreements will then have to be ratified by Vietnam and (for the IPA) the EU Member States before entering into force.

Briefing [EN](#)

Mainstreaming of climate action in the EU budget: Impact of a political objective

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 11-10-2019

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Keskkond

Märksõna ELi eelarve | ELi investering | ELi kulud | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte Facilitating the transition to a climate-friendly and resilient economy requires huge investments. The EU has committed to spending 20 % of its 2014-2020 financial resources on climate-related measures. Against the backdrop of the Paris Agreement and of the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations, such a high-level political objective acquires new salience in the negotiations for the post-2020 EU budget. The European Commission has proposed to raise this objective to 25 % of the EU budget in the next programming period, while the European Parliament has called for an even more ambitious approach. Tracking and reporting climate-related expenditure pose several challenges. This analysis describes how climate action has been mainstreamed in the EU budget so far, as well as possible developments for the 2021-2027 period. The EU appears on track to almost reach its 20 % objective by 2020. Assessments of the tracking methodology and of its impact have identified both achievements and shortcomings. The creation of a broad political objective is deemed to act as a driver of increased focus on climate considerations across different policies. Recommendations for improvements include the development of a stronger performance framework.

Analüüs [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Paolo Gentiloni - Economy

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-09-2019

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Poliitikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamendi tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa Komisjoni liige | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa maksukoostöö | Euroopa Parlamendi komisjon | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kandidaat | kokkuvõtmine | liikmete ametissenimetamine | majandus- ja rahaliit | maksustamine | nõusolekumenetlus | parlamendi töö | parlamendimenetlus | POLIITIKA | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne kaitse | töötuskindlustus | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine

Kokkuvõte 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](#)

Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, April II 2019

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 18-04-2019

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Poliitikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamendi tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna digitaalne ühtne turg | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi viisapoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlament | investeerimisühing | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | parlamendi istungjärg | parlamendi töö | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | põllumajanduslikud toiduained | põllumajanduslikud toiduained | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline õigus | rikkumisest teatamine | sotsiaalkindlustuse ühtlustamine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne kaitse | teadus- ja arendustegevuse raamprogramm | TOIDUAINETOOSTUS | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | turujärelevalve | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | töökorraldus ja töötajad | töötajad | töötajad | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte Highlights of the April II plenary session (the last of the current legislature) included debates on the conclusions of the April 2019 European Council meeting on the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union, and the final debate in the series on the future of Europe with the Prime Minister of Latvia, Kirsis Karins. Important debates also took place on the rule of law in Romania; failure to adopt an EU digital services tax; protecting the European elections against international cybersecurity threats; and on the possible extradition of Julian Assange. Members debated a number of external relations situations: in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe after cyclone Idai; in Libya; in Sudan; and US recognition of the Golan Heights as Israeli territory. The legislative proposals adopted included those on collective investment funds, banking reform, prudential requirements, covered bonds, CO2 emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles, and promoting clean, energy-efficient vehicles. Members voted on a number of legislative proposals (see below), including a partial agreement on the Horizon Europe programme.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

How the EU budget is spent: European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 03-04-2019

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi eelarve | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi kulud | ELi strateegia | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Investeerimispank | Euroopa Liidu rahalisel vahendil | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kokkuvõtmine | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte Created after the start of the current multiannual financial framework (MFF), the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) aims to trigger additional investment worth €500 billion in crucial sectors of the EU's economy that suffer from market failures and sub-optimal investment situations. Another major objective is to improve access to finance for European companies, with a special focus on smaller businesses. The functioning of EFSI relies on a strategic partnership with the European Investment Bank Group, which can approve and finance investment operations with a higher-risk profile than its usual portfolio, thanks to the guarantee provided by the EU budget under EFSI. For the post-2020 period, the European Commission has proposed an InvestEU Fund that should build on EFSI's results.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-04-2019

Autor SVASEK Martin

Poliitikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi | Eelarve

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | arenguabi | dokumentatsioon | ELi eelarve | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi kulud | ELi programm | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalisel vahendil | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | fond (EL) | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kokkuvõtmine | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | säästev areng

Kokkuvõte The European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) is one of the EU financial instruments that promote a proactive 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](#)

EU investment protection after the ECJ Opinion on Singapore: Questions of competence and coherence

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 25-03-2019

Parlamendiväline autor Prof. Dr. Steffen HINDELANG, LL.M., Department of Law, University of Southern Denmark, and Dr. Jurgita BAUR, Germany; and Prof. Dr. Stephan SCHILL, LL.M., Amsterdam Center for International Law, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Poliitikavaldkond ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Rahvusvaheline eraõigus ja õigusala koostöö tsiviilajades | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi pädevus | ELi teabelevi | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Kohtu arvamus (EL) | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | investeerimine välismaale | investeeringute kaitse | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | kaubanduspoliitika | kaubandusvaidlus | Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | Rahvusvaheline Investeeringuvaidluste Lahendamise Keskus | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | Singapur | ühine kaubanduspoliitika | Ühinenud Rahvaste Organisatsioon

Kokkuvõte Investment protection continues to be a controversial issue, as shown in particular during the negotiations on the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). To address stakeholder concerns, the EU has moved from traditional investor-state dispute settlement arrangements towards introducing bilateral investment court systems in new agreements and pursuing the goal of establishing a permanent multilateral investment court. At the same time, the European Court of Justice defined the limits of the Union's exclusive competence in its opinion of 16 May 2017 with regard to the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (FTA), which has led to the splitting of new FTAs into two parts, treating investment protection separately. Adding to the complex picture, a plethora of EU Member States' bilateral investment treaties also remain in place. The workshop held by the Committee on International Trade took stock of existing EU investment protection provisions and analysed the options for a coherent and predictable dispute settlement system in line with the EU Treaties.

Uuring [EN](#)

Integrated Territorial Investments as an Effective Tool of the Cohesion Policy

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 15-03-2019

Parlamendiväline autor Martin Ferry

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll

Märksõna ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | piirkondlik investering | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte This paper assesses Integrated Territorial Investments as an effective tool of Cohesion policy (CP). Based on a review of the experience of designing ITI strategies and implementation experience thus far in 2014-2020, it highlights the key factors facilitating or impeding effectiveness and sets out recommendations for the future.

Analüüs [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee – Gender Dimension of the EU Cohesion Policy

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 19-02-2019

Parlamendiväline autor Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale: Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI (Project manager), Serena Marianna DRUFUCA, Elena FERRARI, Monica PATRIZIO, Flavia PESCE, Eleonora De SILVIS, Cristina MOJA.

CASE STUDIES:

France: Chiara Crepaldi (Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale)

Germany: Bernhard Boockmann (Institute for Applied Economic Research -IAW)

Italy: Flavia Pesce (Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale)

Ireland: Dorota Szelewa (University College Dublin)

Poland: Malgorzata Druciarek and Izabela Przybysz (Institute of Public Affairs, Warsaw)

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Spain: Ruben Carrandi Cortina (Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale)

Sweden: Malin Hellström Samuelson (Oxford Research, Stockholm)

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Sooküsimused, sooline võrdõiguslikkus ja mitmekesisus

Märksõna ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Regionaalarengu Fond | Euroopa Sotsiaalfond | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | sooline võrdsus | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte The study analyses how the gender dimension and the principle of gender equality are taken into account in the EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020. The aim is to provide inputs for the discussion on how to improve the promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination in the post-2020 programming period. In detail, the study considers how gender equality has been mainstreamed in ESF and ERDF in the programming, implementation, and monitoring phases with focus on eight selected country case studies. It also provides an assessment of the present and future challenges together with policy indications from relevant stakeholders at both European and national level.

Uuring [EN](#)

Lisa 1 [EN](#)

Lisa 2 [EN](#)

Research For REGI Committee - Territorial Needs and Ring-fencing Requirements: Experience with Implementation in ERDF and ESF

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 15-02-2019

Parlamendiväline autor TECHNOLIS GROUP BELGIUM: Jacek WALENDOWSKI, Laura ROMAN, and Sebastian OTTE ; CARDIFF UNIVERSITY: Reviewed by Dr. Adrian HEALY

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Teaduspoliitika

Märksõna aktsia | ELi investering | ELi programm | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Regionaalarengu Fond | Euroopa Sotsiaalfond | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | kapitali vaba liikumine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte The aim of this study is to assess the implementation of EU-level ring-fencing requirements during the period 2014 to 2020, including a minimum ESF as well the thematic concentration shares. Based on different information and data collection sources, the study finds that the requirements continue to be relevant. There is evidence that the ring-fencing played a key role in ensuring a higher concentration of funding on targeted social cohesion priorities. The study also highlights variations in implementation between programmes and thematic objectives, the need for more flexibility in the implementation of programmes, and the continuing need to foster synergies between ERDF and ESF.

Uuring [EN](#)

Establishing a European Investment Stabilisation Function

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-01-2019

Autor KRAMER Esther

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Piirkondlik areng | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna avalik investering | ELi abi | ELi investering | EMU poliitika kooskõlastamine | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Eurorühm (euroala) | finantsabi | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduse juhtimine (EL) | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik stabiliseerumine | majanduspoliitika | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigirahandus | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika

Kokkuvõte The European Commission has proposed to establish a European Investment Stabilisation Function. The accompanying IA focusses on the expected positive effects of the proposal, rather than providing a balanced assessment of different policy options and all their relevant impacts. The mostly qualitative analysis is complemented by some quantifications that are, to the Commission's own admission, based on uncertain assumptions. The caveats, methods and models of the IA could have been better explained to increase its transparency. The selection of the preferred option seems to be based on political considerations.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Investment Stabilisation Function (EISF)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-01-2019

Autor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna aruanne | avalik investering | dokumentatsioon | ELi abi | ELi investering | EMU poliitika kooskõlastamine | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | Eurorühm (euroala) | finantsabi | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | majanduslik olukord | majanduslik stabiliseerumine | majanduspoliitika | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigirahandus | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika

Kokkuvõte The idea behind the Commission's proposed European Investment Stabilisation Function is to use dedicated financial means from the EU budget to help Member States stabilise their economies in the event of a major asymmetric shock. The Commission would borrow on the financial markets and then lend to the country concerned, which would use the money to finance public investment. Once the crisis was over, the Member State would reimburse the debt. The Commission hopes the other Member States would agree to subsidise the interest payments incurred. The function would be limited to euro-area countries, but those that have entered the exchange rate mechanism II (ERM II) might also benefit. The lending would be quasi automatic once statistical data showed an exceptional and steep rise in unemployment. The dossier has met with considerable opposition at Council level.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ex Ante Conditionality in ESI Funds: State of Play and their potential impact on the Financial Implementation of the Funds

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 22-11-2018

Parlamendiväline autor Jorge Nuñez Ferrer, Cinzia Alcidi, Matthias Busse, Roberto Musmeci, Noriko Fujiwara

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Piirkondlik areng | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi riigid | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | GEOGRAAFIA | innovatsioon | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | tõukefond | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte This study is a detailed analysis of progress in the fulfilment of all Ex Ante Conditionalities in the Common Provision Regulation for ESI Funds. The process is almost complete (99%). A number of managing authorities have experienced delays during the process of compliance and in access to funds. This is manifested by a lower absorption rate, but that is believed to be temporary. Delays as a rule affected countries with lower administrative capacities; nevertheless, most authorities interviewed judged the framework beneficial (even if its costs were considered to be significant). Also the managing authorities in countries with better administrative capacities tended to see the process of proving compliance to be rather burdensome.

Uuring [EN](#)

European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI): Management appointments

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 17-10-2018

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | liikmete ametissenimetamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) is backed by a guarantee from the EU budget to stimulate investment across the Union. The regulation governing EFSI sets out that the European Parliament, which is one arm of the EU budgetary authority, has to approve the appointments of the managing director and deputy managing director of EFSI. Parliament's Committees on Budgets and on Economic and Monetary Affairs jointly recommend approving the re-appointment of the current managing director and deputy managing director. Parliament's consent will be subject to a vote planned for the October II plenary session.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT: THE POTENTIAL OF THE EUROPEAN FUND FOR STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 16-07-2018

Parlamendiväline autor Jan Franke et al.

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Sotsiaalpoliitika | Tööhõive | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | ELi riigid | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | GEOGRAAFIA | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte This study investigates the potential of using the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) to support skills development and Active Labour Market Policies (ALMP). It analyses the development of EFSI to date and explores projects in four EU Member States with funding models that could finance and scale up investments in skills development using EFSI financing in the future. The study concludes that whilst there is potential to intensify the use of EFSI and its successor InvestEU to support these areas, a number of challenges related to the typical nature of investments and the national/local capacity to develop and structure investment projects in human capital would have to be overcome.

Uuring [EN](#)

Defence: What has the EU done?

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 29-06-2018

Autor MATHIS Alexandre

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna avalik turvalisus | ELi asutus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi riigid | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Investeeringuspank | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | GEOGRAAFIA | institutsioonide tegevus | kaitse | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | liidu välisasjade ja julgeolekupoliitika kõrge esindaja | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahu kehtestamine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaline koostöö | varustuskindlus | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte Attempts to move towards a common defence have been part of the European Project since its inception. However, more has been achieved in the past two years than in the last 60 years.

Briefing [EN](#)

Financial Implementation of European Structural and Investment Funds

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 15-06-2018

Parlamendiväline autor European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde Glasgow: John Bachtler, Martin Ferry and Fabian Gal

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Piirkondlik areng | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna ELi investering | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | innovatsioon | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | tõukefond | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | Ühtekuuluvusfond

Kokkuvõte This research paper provides an informative overview of the state of play of the financial implementation of European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), with an assessment of the reasons for the state of implementation and the implications. The report is based on desk-review research. It considers financial implementation in the 2007-2013 funding period, before focusing on implementation thus far in the 2014-2020 period. It identifies and analyses factors that influence the pace of ESIF financial implementation. The final section draws together conclusions and recommendations.

Uuring [EN](#)

[FTA negotiations to start with Australia and New Zealand](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 11-06-2018

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Austraalia | avalik hange | ELi investeering | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | investeerimine välismaale | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduse liberaliseerimine | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | kaubanduspoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | mõju uuring | poliitiline geograafia | päritolunimetused | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | turulepääs | turundus | Uus-Meremaa

Kokkuvõte On 22 May 2018, the Council authorised the Commission to negotiate free trade agreements (FTAs) with Australia and New Zealand, and adopted the related negotiating directives. The FTAs will mainly focus on further reducing existing trade obstacles, eliminating custom duties on goods, and improving access for services and public procurement in Australia and New Zealand. The first negotiation rounds are expected to take place in July 2018, and the Commission aims to conclude negotiations before the end of its term in late 2019.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

[Defence: Member States' Spending](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 31-05-2018

Autor MATHIS Alexandre

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Julgeolek ja kaitse

Märksõna avalik turvalisus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | ELi riigid | ELi statistika | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa kaitsepoliitika | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | GEOGRAAFIA | kaitse | koostööpoliitika | liidu välisasjade ja julgeolekupoliitika kõrge esindaja | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigieelarve | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | sõjaline koostöö | ühine julgeoleku- ja kaitsepoliitika

Kokkuvõte In 2016, the amount of expenditure dedicated to defence represented 1.3% of GDP for the EU-28 and 1.2% of GDP for the Euro area. This is much less than the amount spent on social protection (which is equivalent to 19.1% of GDP), Health (7.1%) or Education (4.7%) but not quite as much as the amount spent on Public Safety and Order (1.7% of GDP) and significantly higher than the amount spent on environmental protection (0.7% of GDP). In 2016, the highest levels of expenditure in defence in the EU were observed in Estonia (2.4% of GDP), followed by Greece (2.1% of GDP), the United-Kingdom (2.0% of GDP) and France (1.8% of GDP). As a share of total government expenditure, defence expenditure amounted to 2.9% in the EU and to 2.6% in the Euro area.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - May 2018](#)

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 28-05-2018

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Energeetika | Kultuur | Piirkondlik areng | Põllumajandus ja maaelu areng | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Transport | Turism | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ELi energiapoliitika | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | ELi väljaastumine | ENERGEETIKA | energiapoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlament | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infosüsteem | KESKKOND | keskkonnepoliitika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | majandusgeograafia | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | mõttekoda | poliitiline geograafia | puudega inimene | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teave ja infotöötlus | tegevusaruanne | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uurimisaruanne | Ühendkuningriik | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte 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.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

European app economy: State of play, challenges and EU policy

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 24-05-2018

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Teaduspoliitika | Tööstus

Märksõna andmetöötlus | elektronseadis | elektroonika ja elektrotehnika | ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia ja andmetöötlus | infotehnoloogiatoetus | innovatsioon | Internet | kommunikatsioon | liidu poliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | mobiilside | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | tarkvara | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖSTUS | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte Ten years have passed since the app economy was launched. Since then apps have evolved to play an increasingly important role in the life of citizens and became crucial to the success of many industries. Growing connectivity and availability of portable devices ensure that this trend will continue. The European app economy is rather successful and accounts for just under a third of revenues in the global market. Clusters of app developers exist in a few western European and Nordic Member States creating well-paid jobs, value and innovation in the digital economy. However, some bottlenecks still exist and hamper the growth of the sector. These include limited availability of finance, shortage of digital skills, the need to constantly upgrade infrastructure, and improving access to data. The EU strives to address these issues by creating an environment conducive to growth of the app economy. The main policy actions include strengthening the digital single market, funding research and innovation, creating fair taxation rules, developing standards and interoperability, fostering consumer protection and confidence, reforming training and education systems and supporting the development of a data economy and the internet of things.

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

Multimeedia [European app economy, State of play, challenges and EU policy](#)

European Fund for Strategic Investments – EFSI 2.0

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-02-2018

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos | PARRY Matthew

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | ettepanek (EL) | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Investeerimispank | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | finantseerimine | fond (EL) | innovatsioon | institutsioonide tegevus | investeerimisprojekt | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | transpordi infrastruktuur | transpordipoliitika | TRANSPORT | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted

Kokkuvõte On 14 September 2016, the Commission proposed an extension of the duration of the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) until end-2020, and the introduction of technical enhancements for that fund and the European Investment Advisory Hub. Under the new regulation, (EFSI 2.0), steps are taken to increase support for small-scale projects; Parliament can send a (non-voting) expert to EFSI's steering board, and EFSI's scoreboard will be publicly available after a project is signed. The increase in the financial allocation needed to deliver the higher investment targeted will come from an increase in the EU budget guarantee from €16 billion to €26 billion, and an increase in the EIB contribution from €5 billion to €7.5 billion. However, the provisioning rate for the guarantee is reduced to 35 %, giving a total contribution from the EU budget of €9.1 billion, compared to an initial contribution of €8 billion. Parliament managed to reduce the share of this increased contribution financed via redeployments from the Connecting Europe Facility programme, by instead drawing more heavily on EFSI-assigned revenues and investment reflows. The agreed text was adopted on 12 December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

EFSI – Extension of duration ('EFSI 2.0')

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-12-2017

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos | PARRY Matthew

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi eelarve | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi rahastamiskord | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtte rahastamine | Euroopa Investeerimisfond | Euroopa Investeerimispank | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | investeerimisprojekt | investeeringute kaitse | juhtimine | otsuste tegemise läbipaistvus | projekti hindamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted

Kokkuvõte On 14 September 2016, the Commission proposed to extend the duration of the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) until 31 December 2020, entailing changes in its governance and financial capacity. The agreement achieved in trilogue is due to be voted during the December plenary.

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

Feasibility Check: Transition to a New Regime for Bank Sovereign Exposure?

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 20-11-2017

Parlamendiväliline autor Yannik M. Schneider, Sascha Steffen

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | euroala | Euroopa Keskpang | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Pangandusjärelevalve | finantseerimisasutus | finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | investeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | pank | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | riigivõla ümberkorraldamine | võlakiri | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte Excessive sovereign debt exposures of banks contributed to the gravity of the financial and sovereign debt crisis in 2011 and 2012, as well as to the slow and asymmetric recovery of European countries. Various policies that improve banks' resilience were introduced in recent years, however the regulatory regime for the sovereign debt exposure of banks has not changed. We identify four criteria that a new regime for bank sovereign exposures should fulfil: (1) attenuate the home bias to the domestic sovereign, (2) break the doom loop, (3) avoid a flight-to-quality of assets, and (4) mitigate risk spillovers. We assess the implications for banks' balance sheets for five policy proposals, based on simulations on a sample of European banks. We show that none of the proposals would fulfil all four criteria in the absence of a safe asset. We conclude that a new regime for bank sovereign exposure should be conditional on restoring the value of sovereign bonds as a safe asset.

Uuring [EN](#)

Empowering Africa's youth: The new focus of EU-Africa cooperation

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-11-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | arengupoliitika | demograafia | demograafia ja rahvastik | ELi investering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | ELi strateegia | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | haridus | haridus | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kahepoolsed suhted | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | noorsoopoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline koostöö | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | Unicef | Ühinenud Rahvaste Organisatsioon | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte Africa is the world's youngest continent. With a rapidly growing population, Africa is forecast to make up for much of the population decline in other parts of the world in the coming decades. As a result, by 2050, one in four working-age persons in the world could be African. Today, over 60 % of Africans are under the age of 25. This demographic dynamism brings enormous challenges and opportunities. If well managed, it could drive an African economic miracle, which will shape the history of the 21st century. On the other hand, such unprecedented demographic growth does not come without specific challenges: the numerous children and young people must have their educational and health needs met, and enough jobs have to be created for the large cohorts entering the labour market every year. Large generations of young people who are politically excluded and deprived of economic opportunities can be an aggravating factor in conflicts, and can be prone to political and religious radicalisation. Instability and increasing poverty would also lead to mass migration to Europe and elsewhere. Europe cannot ignore the rising challenges and opportunities at its southern borders. Positive or negative spill-overs to Europe will be inevitable. It is therefore in the EU's own interest to help the continent steer the demographic boom towards an economic boom, providing young people with opportunities, alleviating poverty and bringing lasting peace and stability. As the EU prepares to redefine its cooperation with Africa, the issue of youth is thus inescapable. The most urgent challenge for the EU is to channel foreign investment and development efforts towards Africa's youngest populations, which are more than ever located in its most fragile states.

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

Financing the transition to clean energy in Europe

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-10-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskkond

Märksõna ELi heitkogustega kauplemise süsteem | ELi investering | ELi keskkonnepoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | kasvuhoonegaas | KAUBANDUS | KESKKOND | keskkonnepoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | kliimamuutus | pehme energia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | taastuv energia | tarbija | tarbimine | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuse moderniseerimine | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid

Kokkuvõte Clean energy is energy produced and consumed generating a minimum of greenhouse gas emissions or other pollution. The level of emissions associated with energy use can meanwhile also be lowered by means of energy efficiency measures reducing demand for energy. To meet the targets of the Paris Agreement (to keep the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, aiming at 1.5°C), greenhouse gas emissions must be near zero in the second half of this century. For the energy sector, this means that fossil fuels must be phased out and replaced by low-carbon energy sources. This calls for an unprecedented transition in energy production and consumption, requiring trillions of euros in investment. Financing such a large-scale transition is primarily a task for the private sector, but governments and the EU also have a critical role to play in creating a supportive policy framework. This includes markets for energy and carbon, taxation, regulation, incentives, finance for key infrastructure, and innovation, coordination and information. In the framework of the energy union, the European Commission has proposed a package of legislation and policies to support the transition towards clean energy. The EU has also dedicated 20 % of its budget to climate action, including clean energy. The European Parliament is championing an ambitious climate and energy policy; it regards the carbon and electricity markets as key drivers and favours strong targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

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

The corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP): Effectiveness and challenges ahead

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 15-09-2017

Parlamendiväline autor Corrado MACCHIARELLI, Mara MONTI, Andrea VEDOLIN

Poliitikavaldkond ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Kavandamine | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | euroala | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | investeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | krediidiasutus | laen | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | pank | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted | võlakiri | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte In March 2016 the ECB announced the launching of the Corporate Sector Purchase Programme (CSPP), enabling the direct purchase by the ECB of investment grade euro-denominated bonds issued by non-bank corporations based in the Euro area in the primary and secondary markets. Although a new monetary policy instrument in the Eurosystem, the CSPP is not a global innovation, since other central banks have resorted to similar initiatives since the onset of the Great Recession in 2008. While undoubtedly contributing to the smooth functioning of the transmission mechanism for monetary policy, CSPP also present challenges, like other aspects of the ECB's Asset Purchase Programme. This note discusses the effectiveness of the programme and some options available to the ECB.

Analüüs [EN](#)

Resources for the funding of the research fund for coal and steel

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-09-2017

Autor MATHIS Alexandre

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Teaduspoliitika

Märksõna ELi investering | ESTÜ | ESTÜ asutamisleping | ESTÜ laen | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsjuhtimine | juhtimine | kapitali vaba liikumine | likvideerimine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | riigilaen | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | väärtpaberid | võlakiri

Kokkuvõte The ECSC Treaty, which was concluded for a period of 50 years from its entry into force, expired on 23 July 2002. Accordingly, in the run-up to its expiry, and in view of the benefits which the coal and steel sectors derived from the ECSC research and technological development programmes, the European Council, in the resolution on growth and employment which it adopted in Amsterdam on 16 and 17 June 1997, determined that revenues from reserves outstanding at the expiry of the Treaty should be used for a research fund for sectors related to the coal and steel industry.

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

The Corporate Sector Purchase Programme (CSPP): Challenges and future prospects

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 15-09-2017

Parlamendiväline autor Andrew HUGHES HALLETT

Poliitikavaldkond ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | euroala | Euroopa | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | GEOGRAAFIA | investeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | pank | poliitiline geograafia | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | võlakiri | Ühendkuningriik | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte Large-scale asset purchase programmes are a form of monetary policy in which market interest rates are reduced by different amounts at different maturities – and lower them at the long rates that affect investment and consumption decisions. They are designed to stimulate spending by increasing liquidity, raising asset prices, creating wealth effects, lowering borrowing costs and increasing investment. Corporate bond purchases (CSPP) are complementary to, not an alternative to standard QE policies. They increase the impact of QE policies; widen the pool of (potentially) high quality assets that can be used (itself a risk reducing measure that reduces the pressure on reserves); and make it easier to steer economic performance by reducing risk premia, that is sectoral or regional interest spreads. That not only reduces average borrowing costs; it delivers better economic performance where it matters most. More important perhaps, this technique allows us to bypass the risk aversion and regulatory constraints in the banking system that have limited the transmission of greater liquidity into loans and new investment spending despite lower borrowing costs. The risks to the ECB's balance sheet appear to be small, and likely to be less than using bonds from highly indebted governments.

Analüüs [EN](#)

The corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP): Challenges and future prospects

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 15-09-2017

Parlamendiväliline autor Salomon FIEDLER, Nils JANNSEN, Matthias RADDANT (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

Poliitikavaldkond ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Kavandamine | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | euroala | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | investeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | pank | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | võlakiri | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte The ECB has adopted a variety of different unconventional monetary policy measures since the Global Financial Crisis. In 2016, the ECB additionally adopted the corporate sector purchase programme (CSPP), during which the ECB buys bonds of the private non-financial sector for the first time. One important reason for the adoption of the CSPP possibly was that business investment has been persistently weak in the euro area after the Global Financial Crisis. In this briefing paper, we provide a first assessment of the CSPP, including a discussion of challenges for and future prospects of the programme.

Analüüs [EN](#)

India and prospects for closer EU ties

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-09-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi investering | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | ilmalik riik | India | inimõigused | kahepoolsed suhted | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | mitmepoolsed suhted | Pakistan | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tippkohtumine | vähemuste kaitsmine | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte The EU and India – two multicultural democracies with a constitutional structure containing elements of federalism – potentially have much in common. However, they face different geopolitical concerns; the fact that each party's attention is focused on its own neighbours (in the case of New Delhi, this translates into a 'Chinese obsession'), has prevented them from developing the strategic partnership they had agreed upon in 2004. The stalemate in negotiations for a free trade agreement, which started in 2007 and reached deadlock in 2013, has also hindered progress towards closer relations. In India, although the EU does not get much media coverage, it is generally viewed positively. Both the Indian leadership and the general public have a stronger perception of individual Member States than of the EU as an entity, whereas the Indian elite is more aware of the European Union. Several Indian observers regret the EU's attitude of 'preaching and finger pointing'. Even though the latest EU-India Summit held in 2016 did not succeed in making a breakthrough in the negotiations for a free trade agreement, it endorsed the EU-India Agenda for Action 2020 as a common roadmap aimed at reviving the strategic partnership between the two parties. While waiting for economic relations to develop further, the two could focus on other possible areas of cooperation such as maritime security and coordination of activities in the Middle East and Afghanistan.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee - Financial instruments for energy efficiency and renewable energy

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 01-09-2017

Parlamendiväliline autor Fiona Wishlade, Rona Michie, Phil Vernon

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi programm | ELi rahastamisvahend | ENERGEETIKA | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | KESKKOND | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | koostööpoliitika | looduskeskkond | pehme energia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | regionaalkoostöö | taastuv energia | taastuvad loodusvarad

Kokkuvõte This study analyses ESIF financial instruments for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources and their implementation. The results suggest that, because implementation is highly context-dependent, transferability of lessons and good practice is limited. EE and RES FIs require specialist support and are constrained by operational programme lifecycles. More could be done to measure the impact of EE and RES FIs, though assessing the performance of both low carbon policies and financial instruments is highly challenging.

Uuring [EN](#)

The European Commission at mid-term: State of play of President Juncker's ten priorities

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 11-07-2017

Autor BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Poliitikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamendi tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | digitaalne ühtne turg | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | ELi õigus | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Komisjon | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | KAUBANDUS | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | majandus- ja rahaliit | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvademokraatia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala | vabakaubandusleping | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte This publication provides an overview of the work carried out by the European Commission at the mid-term of its mandate under Jean-Claude Juncker's presidency, and more specifically an update of the initiatives taken in the framework of the ten priority areas for action. The in-depth analysis draws on a wide range of EPRS publications, and updates a previous edition The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: state of play at the start of 2017, published in January 2017. It has been compiled and edited by Isabelle Gaudeul-Ehrhart, with contributions and support from across the Members' Research Service and the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value of EPRS, in particular from the following policy analysts: Piotr Bakowski, Angelos Delivorias, Gregor Erbach, Elena Lazarou, Tambiana Madiega, Shara Monteleone, Anita Orav, Laura Puccio, Christian Scheinert, Andrej Stuchlik, Marcin Szczepanski, Laura Tilindyte and Sofija Voronova. The graphics are by Giulio Sabbati, and are derived from the 'Legislative Train Schedule' application, recently launched by Parliament to track progress on the Commission's legislative proposals.

Analüüs [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Implementation of EFSI 1.0

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 07-06-2017

Autor GIMDAL Gustaf

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi rahastamiskord | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | investeerimisprojekt | investeerimise soodustamine | juhtimine | MAJANDUS | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapoliitika | projekti hindamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahastamise koostööstamine | vähemsoodne piirkond

Kokkuvõte The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) Regulation entered into force on 4 July 2015, aimed at providing the legal framework and budgetary allocations for the first two of the three strands of the Investment Plan for Europe. These are: (1) the mobilisation of at least €315 billion in additional investment over the coming three years (2015-2018); and (2) targeted initiatives to ensure that this extra investment meets the needs of the real economy. The Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) have jointly drafted a report on the implementation of EFSI, with a vote scheduled in plenary in June 2017.

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

RESEARCH FOR REGI COMMITTEE - The economic, social and territorial situation of the Azores (Portugal)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-04-2017

Autor AZEVEDO Filipa

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna Assoorid | demograafia | demograafia ja rahvastik | EAGF | ELi investeering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikide regioonid | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Regionaalarengu Fond | GEOGRAAFIA | KESKKOND | looduskeskkond | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | majandusvõõnd | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapoliitika | poliitiline geograafia | Portugal | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline õigus | saar | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | statistika | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööhõivestatistika | tööturg | ääremaa | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte This briefing was prepared to provide information for the visit to the Azores (Portugal) of 22 to 26 May 2017 of a delegation of the European Parliament's Committee on Regional Development, the islands visited being São Miguel and Terceira.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [PL](#)

Financial technology (FinTech): Prospects and challenges for the EU

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-03-2017

Autor KARAKAS Cemal | STAMEGNA CARLA

Poliitikavaldkond Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi rahastamisvahend | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtlustoetus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | infotehnoloogia | investeringutoetus | juhtimine | kapitali vaba liikumine | kapitalikaubad | kapitaliturg | KAUBANDUS | kommunikatsioon | MAJANDUS | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | tarbimine | teabevahetus | teave ja infotöötlus | tegevusprogramm | ühtne turg | ülekandevõrk

Kokkuvõte FinTech, the abbreviation for financial technology, is a broad term. It is mainly used to refer to firms that use technology-based systems either to provide financial services and products directly, or to try to make the financial system more efficient. Examples include robotic trading, cashless payments, crowdfunding platforms, robo-advice, and virtual currencies. The value of global FinTech investment in 2015 grew by 75 % to US\$22.3 billion. Corporates, venture capital and private equity firms have invested more than US\$50 billion in almost 2 500 global FinTech start-ups since 2010. The rapidly growing FinTech sector has its rewards and challenges (e.g. data and consumer protection issues, risk of exacerbating financial volatility and cybercrime) and is increasingly attracting political attention. The European Commission set up a Financial Technology Task Force (FTTF), and the European Parliament's Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee (ECON) presented its draft report on FinTech in January 2017. At G20 level, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) will present its study scrutinising FinTech in July 2017. Due to the broad scope of FinTech, regulators can face a dilemma: rule-based regulatory frameworks set out compliance obligations clearly, but these are often expensive from a start-up perspective and could be an obstacle to innovation and job creation; principle-based regulation is more flexible, but could create some uncertainty as to what exactly is expected in terms of compliance.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimeedia [Financial technology \(FinTech\): Prospects and challenges for the EU](#)

ENERGY POLICY

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-03-2017

Autor GOUARDERES Frederic | STOERRING Dagmara

Poliitikavaldkond Energieetika | Intellektuaalomandiõigus | Kavandamine | Tööstus | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | ehitamine ja riiklikud ehitustööd | ehitise isolatsioon | ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energia salvestamine | energiaga varustamine | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamendi komisjon | gaasivarustus | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | juhtumiuuring | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | kildagaas | leibkonna sissetulek | MAJANDUS | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvamajanduse arvepidamine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TÖÖSTUS | vabakaubandusleping | varustuskindlus | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte This leaflet provides abstracts of selection of latest publications prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department on Economic and Scientific Policy at the request of the ITRE Committee in relation to the Energy policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Extending Quantitative Easing: Are there Additional Risks for Financial Stability?

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-02-2017

Autor DESSIMIROVA Denitza | PATERNOSTER Dario

Poliitikavaldkond ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | euroala | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | investeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | MAJANDUS | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | raha käibeleelaskmine | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte Since March 2015, the ECB is engaged in an expanded asset purchase programme of private sector assets and sovereign bonds (so called quantitative easing or QE), which has been recently extended until December 2017, although at a slower pace. The aim of the programme is to ease monetary and financial conditions, making access to finance cheaper for firms and households. This tends to support investment and consumption and, ultimately, contributes to a return of inflation rates towards the ECB target.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic and budgetary outlook for the European Union 2017

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 27-01-2017

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | SAPALA Magdalena | STUCHLIK Andrej

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi eelarve | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi statistika | Euroopa Investeeringuspank | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | kapitali vaba liikumine | kapitaliturg | lühiajaline prognoos | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduspoliitika | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte This study presents the economic and budgetary outlook for the European Union (EU) in 2017 and beyond. Economic estimates point to moderate growth and creation of new employment against a backdrop of persistent external and internal challenges that may hinder recovery. An investment gap persist in almost all EU Member States and a number of EU measures contribute to addressing it. While fiscal policies remain mainly within EU Member States' remit, they are increasingly coordinated at EU level through rules and processes such as the European Semester. However, a central tool of fiscal stabilisation is missing, as the EU budget was not designed to play this role. This is due to the size of the EU budget (only some 1 % of the area's gross national income) and its limited flexibility in the context of multiannual financial planning. While the structure of the 2017 EU budget is largely determined by the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), EU institutions have used the flexibility provisions of the MFF to strengthen resources in areas considered of key concern – the economic and migration crises, and emerging security issues. The need to resort to such provisions appears to be a constant feature of the current MFF. The debate on the future of the EU budget is expected to gain momentum in 2017 in the run-up to the European Commission proposal for a post-2020 MFF. In a rapidly evolving world, the design of the EU budget has to ensure the right balance between predictability of investments and capacity to respond to new challenges and priorities.

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

The European Fund for Strategic Investments as a New Type of Budgetary Instrument

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 18-01-2017

Parlamendiväline autor Dr David Rinaldi, Dr Jorge Núñez Ferrer, Mr Arndt Hassel, Ms Eleanor Drabik, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine | Õigusaktide ülevõtmine ja rakendamine

Märksõna eelarvepoliitika | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | investeeringute kaitse | investeeringute soodustamine | juhtimine | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | otsuste tegemise läbipaistvus | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahastamise kooskõlastamine | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | riskijuhtimine | stabiilsuspakt | struktuurline kohandus | täiendavuspõhimõte | üldelarve (EL)

Kokkuvõte This paper provides an overview of the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) as a budgetary instrument. A preliminary analysis of the quantitative impact of the first year and a half of activity is complemented by an outline of the corollary policies that can determine the success of EFSI.

Analüüs [EN](#)

EFSI and ESI Funds: Complementarity or contradiction?

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 11-01-2017

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | ELi regionaalpoliitika | ettepanek (EL) | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Investeeringuspank | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | finantseerimine | fond (EL) | innovatsioon | institutsioonide tegevus | investeerimisprojekt | MAJANDUS | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapiolitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | transpordi infrastruktuur | transpordipoliitika | TRANSPORT | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted

Kokkuvõte Shortly after beginning its 2014-2019 mandate, the European Commission proposed a new investment Plan for Europe, often referred to as the 'Juncker Plan'. The Investment Plan was seen as a top priority for the European Commission, aimed at strengthening Europe's competitiveness and stimulating investment in order to create more jobs. It is based on three mutually reinforcing strands: firstly, the mobilisation of at least €315 billion in additional investment over the next three years, maximising the impact of public resources and unlocking private investment through the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI); secondly, targeted initiatives to ensure that this extra investment meets the needs of the real economy through strengthened transparency measures and advisory services; and thirdly, measures to provide greater regulatory predictability and to remove barriers to investment, making Europe more attractive and thereby multiplying the plan's impact. The European Parliament was generally positive regarding EFSI, however, there were criticisms regarding its scope, remit and overall output in the European economy. One of the issues raised in policy fora is the complex relationship between EFSI and the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI Funds) as well as EFSI's overall impact on the territorial cohesion objective of European Union regional policy. Various stakeholders have also mentioned that EFSI may run contrary to the aims of the ESI Funds, thus creating a competitive relationship with EU regional policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the 15 December 2016 European Council

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-12-2016

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Poliitikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamendi tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused | Sotsiaalpoliitika | Tööhõive | Vabadusel, turvalisusel ja õigusel rajanev ala

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | ELi migratsioonipoliitika | ELi väljaastumine | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Investeeringuspank | Euroopa julgeolek | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | Euroopa Ülemkogu | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolne leping | kriminaalõigus | majandusgeograafia | migrant | migratsioon | pagulane | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline varjupaik | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riigi julgeoleku ohustamine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tippkohtumine | Türgi | ÕIGUS | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte At their 15 December 2016 European Council meeting, EU Leaders will mainly discuss migration, and internal and external security, as well as economic and social development. Particular attention will be paid to assessing the implementation of previous European Council conclusions. For the first time, the European Council will apply recently-agreed new working methods, including a change in the order of proceedings: The meeting will begin at 12:30 and finish by 18:00, with the European Parliament President speaking to the Heads of State or Government before lunch. Unusually, this European Council will consist only of a one-day meeting, followed, however, by an informal dinner of 27 Heads of State or Government, without the presence of the British Prime Minister, Theresa May. The objective is to discuss among the EU-27 the structure and the process of the negotiations to be held once the United Kingdom formally notifies its intention to withdraw from the European Union under Article 50 TEU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with the Commission on the Launch of the 2017 European Semester Cycle

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 08-12-2016

Autor ANGERER Jost | CIUCCI MATTEO | HAGELSTAM Kajus | HRADISKY Martin | ZOPPÉ Alice

Poliitikavaldkond Euroopa poolaasta | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna digitaalne ühtne turg | ELi investeering | ELi riigid | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa poolaasta | GEOGRAAFIA | institutsionaalne reform | lühiajaline prognoos | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majanduse juhtimine (EL) | majandusgeograafia | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | töökohtade loomine | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte Vice-President Dombrovskis, Commissioner Moscovici and Commissioner Thyssen are participating in an Economic Dialogue on the "2017 European Semester Autumn Package", based on the provisions of the economic governance framework. This document gives an overview of the elements of the package and presents the next steps.

Analüüs [EN](#)

Smart specialisation: The concept and its application to EU cohesion policy

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-10-2016

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Teaduspoliitika

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | ELi riigid | ELi statistika | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | GEOGRAAFIA | juhtimine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik lähenemine | majanduspoliitika | projekti hindamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvamajanduse arvepidamine | sisemajanduse kogutoodang | säästev areng | transpordipoliitika | transpordipoliitika | TRANSPORT | Ühtekuuluvusfond | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte 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](#)

Evaluating cohesion policy for better efficiency

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 30-09-2016

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna eelarve | ELi investeering | ELi rahaliste vahendite jaotus | ELi riigid | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa struktuuri- ja investeerimisfondid | finantskontroll | GEOGRAAFIA | haldusformaalsused | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | majanduslik lähenemine | majanduspoliitika | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapolitiitika | POLIITIKA | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rakenduskava | tegevuskulud (EL) | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | õiguspoliitika

Kokkuvõte The principles guiding cohesion policy for the 2014-2020 period include efficiency and a results-oriented approach. Evaluation is an important tool for assessing the impact of cohesion policy programmes and the contribution of funding to EU objectives, evidencing the performance of policies with concrete data. It can also translate into better efficiency, improved implementation and more effective policy design. However, evaluation also encounters challenges related to resources and administrative capacities, political pressures, the availability of data and the limitations of evaluation methods. The regulations on the European Structural and Investment Funds lay down a variety of reporting requirements, evaluation procedures and indicators to be monitored. Evaluations are carried out at the ex-ante, interim and ex-post stages, applying various quantitative and qualitative methods. Member States and the European Commission prepare reports at various points in the programming period using the findings obtained in the process of evaluating themes, programmes and projects. Ex-post evaluations for the 2007-2013 programming period are still under way, with a number of preliminary findings already available. The first implementation reports for the current 2014-2020 period were released in May this year, while a summary report from the European Commission is expected by the end of 2016.

Briefing EN

Ultra-low/Negative yields on euro-area long-term bonds: reasons and implications for monetary policy

Väliaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 15-09-2016

Parlamendiväline autor Daniel GROS (CEPS, Centre for European Policy Studies), Jacob Funk KIRKEGAARD (PIIE, Peterson Institute for International Economics), Andrew HUGHES HALLETT (University of St Andrews), Grégory CLAEYS (Bruegel)

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused | Teaduspoliitika | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukoos

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid | ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | euroala | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | kapitali vaba liikumine | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | pank | pikaajaline rahastamine | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | võlakiri | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõtte The notes in this compilation discuss the main factors underlying the extraordinary low levels of long-term rates across the euro area, assess the risks for financial stability and the implications for ECB monetary policy. The notes have been requested by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs as an input for the September 2016 session of the Monetary Dialogue.

Analüüs EN

[Outcome of the European Council of 28 June 2016 and the informal meeting of 27 Heads of State or Government on 29 June 2016](#)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 01-07-2016

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Poliitikavaldkond ELi demokraatia, institutsiooniline õigus ning parlamendi tööd käsitlevad eeskirjad | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukoos

Märksõna [Aafrika](#) | [ELi institutsioonid](#) | [Euroopa avalik teenistus](#) | [ELi investeering](#) | [ELi ja NATO koostöö](#) | [ELi migratsioonipoliitika](#) | [EMU poliitika](#) | [kooskõlastamine](#) | [Euroopa](#) | [Euroopa ehitamine](#) | [Euroopa Liidu liikmelisus](#) | [Euroopa Liidu olukord](#) | [Euroopa Liidu suhted](#) | [EUROOPA LIIT](#) | [Euroopa Ülemkogu](#) | [GEOGRAAFIA](#) | [Liibüa](#) | [majandusgeograafia](#) | [migratsioon](#) | [poliitiline geograafia](#) | [RAHANDUS](#) | [rahapoliitika](#) | [rahastamine](#) | [ja investeerimine](#) | [SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED](#) | [Ukraina](#) | [Ühendkuningriik](#) | [ühne turg](#)

Kokkuvõtte The 28 June 2016 European Council was described by its President, Donald Tusk, as ‘very much a British European Council’. The result of the UK referendum held on 23 June 2016 – in which 51.9% of the 71.8% of the electorate who voted opted for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union – dominated the agenda. The meeting was thus split into two sessions. On 28 June, EU leaders from all 28 Member States discussed migration, jobs, growth and competitiveness and external relations, before hearing an account from the UK Prime Minister, David Cameron, on the situation in the United Kingdom after the outcome of the referendum, followed by a first exchange of views. The next day, on 29 June, the Heads of State or Government of 27 Member States, meeting without Mr Cameron, discussed the political and practical implications of the UK vote, as well as the future of the European Union with 27 Member States. [Please click here for the full publication in PDF format](#)

Briefing EN

Research for REGI Committee - Maximisation of Synergies between European Structural and Investment Funds and Other EU Instruments to Attain Europe 2020 Goals

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 15-06-2016

Parlamendiväliline autor Martin Ferry, Stefan Kah and John Bachtler

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | ELi programm | ELi rahastamiskord | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsjuhtimine | finantsmäärus | fond (EL) | juhtimine | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahastamise kooskõlastamine | riigiabi | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika

Kokkuvõte This study provides a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the existing scope for synergies between ESIF and other EU instruments contributing to Europe 2020 goals. It identifies different arenas for the pursuit of synergies (regulatory settings, governance arrangements, strategic frameworks and implementation approaches), noting achievement thus far, and, looking towards 2020, assessing the potential for maximising synergies.

Uuring [EN](#)

Mid-term review of the EU investment plan

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 02-06-2016

Autor GIMDAL Gustaf

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi meetmed | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | investeringute soodustamine | kommunikatsioon | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | veebileht

Kokkuvõte Since 2015, the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) has triggered investments of €100 billion for close to 250 infrastructure and business projects, in 24 Member States. In the June plenary, the European Commission is to make a statement on its mid-term review of the Investment Plan to the European Parliament and may give consideration to further options.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Harnessing cohesion policy to tackle social exclusion: Opportunities and limitations

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 26-05-2016

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Sotsiaalpoliitika

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | ELi regionaalpoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Komisjon | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa sotsiaalpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduskasv | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | majanduslik olukord | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvamajanduse arvepidamine | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sotsiaalne integratsioon | tõukefond | vaesus | ühiskondlik elu

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

Analüüs [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

EYE 2016 – Fresh money: What would you do with €300 billion?

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 28-04-2016

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi rahastamiskord | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | investeringute soodustamine | investeringutoetus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | reflatsioon

Kokkuvõte Investment in the EU has dropped by 15% compared to its 2007 pre-crisis peak, and has yet to recover. Less investment slows the pace of recovery and can potentially hurt growth and competitiveness. The Investment Plan for Europe, launched 18 months ago, aims to reverse this trend and put Europe back on track, mobilising €300 billion and creating around a million jobs. XXXXXXXX Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

The European Investment Bank: Annual Report 2014 and outlook

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-04-2016

Autor STUHLIK Andrej

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarvekontroll | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna dokumentatsioon | EIP laen | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtte rahastamine | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Investeeringufond | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | institutsioonide pädevus (EL) | institutsioonidevahelised suhted (EL) | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | tegevusaruanne | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted

Kokkuvõte The European Union has not yet fully recovered from the global financial and economic crisis. GDP growth rates have begun to increase only slowly, and in most EU Member States investment activity lags behind pre-crisis levels – indicating sizable investment gaps. In fact, gross fixed capital formation in the euro area has declined by 15% since 2007. In 2014, the European Investment Bank (EIB), the EU's public bank and largest multilateral lending institution, contributed financing of €80.3 billion (including the EIF – the European Investment Fund). This was in the form of loans granted to projects in four strategic areas: Innovation and skills, smaller enterprises, strategic infrastructure, climate action, as well as to projects outside the EU. In mid-2015, the European Commission introduced the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI). As a coordinated effort by the European Commission and the EIB, its goal is to provide additional risk-sharing through public funds. By mid-March 2016, €10.6 billion of public money had been allocated, with the expectation that this would generate a total investment effect of €76.1 billion. The European Parliament's Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) reports on the work of the EIB on an annual basis. It 'welcomes' overall financing activity in 2014, but urges enhanced ex-post assessment. It regrets the lack of information on the number of projects/financial instruments related to operations supporting cohesion. While the EIB usually focuses on small numbers of large, low-risk projects, the introduction of EFSI might eventually lead to assuming more and riskier projects in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee - Review of the Role of the EIB Group in European Cohesion Policy

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 15-03-2016

Parlamendiväliline autor Arno van der Zwet, John Bachtler, Stephen Miller, Phillip Vernon and Viktoriya Dozhdeva

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna EIP laen | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi regionaalpoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Investeeringufond | Euroopa Investeeringuspank | Euroopa Komisjon | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlament | institutsioonidevahelised suhted (EL) | investeerimispoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | otsuste tegemise läbipaistvus | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapolitiika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | regionaalareng | tõukefond

Kokkuvõte The aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis and assessment of how the European Investment Bank contributes to the achievement of Cohesion Policy objectives. The study finds that the role of the European Investment Bank in Cohesion Policy increased significantly in the 2007-13 programme period and continues to increase in 2014-20. Research results show that there is limited understanding of the effectiveness of European Investment Bank contributions to Cohesion Policy. In order to increase accountability, the inter-institutional relationship between the European Parliament's Committee on Regional Development and the European Investment Bank should be strengthened.

Uuring [EN](#)

Assessment of Horizon 2020 Programme

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 18-01-2016

Parlamendiväliline autor CSES

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Teaduspoliitika | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna eelarve | eelarve täitmine | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Innovatsiooni- ja Tehnoloogiainstituut | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | juhtimine | projekti hindamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | teadus- ja arendustegevuse raamprogramm | teaduskulud (EL) | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand

Kokkuvõte The paper assesses the first two years of Horizon 2020 programme, taking into account the initial frontloading for this programme, the evolution and the new priorities after the 2013 agreement on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014-2020. It includes a short description of the Horizon 2020 programme and its progress, discusses its budgetary implementation and performance to date and implications of EFSI-related cuts, as well as provides conclusions through an overall appraisal of the programme.

Uuring [EN](#)

Vastuvõetud partnerluslepingute läbivaatamine

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 16-11-2015

Parlamendiväliline autor Jürgen Pucher, Isabel Naylon and Herta Tödtling-Schönhofer

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna EAFRD | ELi investeering | ELi majanduskasvu strateegia | ELi rahastamiskord | ELi riigid | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Merendus- ja Kalandusfond | GEOGRAAFIA | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapiolitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahastamise kooskõlastamine | rakenduskava | regionaalareng | struktuurikulud | tõukefond | Ühtekuuluvusfond

Kokkuvõte Käesolevas uuringus analüüsitakse põhjalikult ELi 28 liikmesriigis vastu võetud partnerluslepinguid ning antakse ülevaade õigusraamistiku üle peetud läbirääkimistel Euroopa Parlamendi heaks kiidetud aspektide rakendamisest. Uuringus tuuakse eelkõige välja partnerluslepingute vastavus õigusaktidele, eeltingimuste täitmise olukord ning kooskõla strateegiaga „Euroopa 2020”. Liikmesriikide strateegilisi valikuid ning nende programmi ülesehitust ja kooskõlastusvahendeid kirjeldatakse uuringule lisatud 28 kokkuvõttes. Uuringu tulemused on koondatud 28 partnerluslepingu valdkondadevahelisse analüüsi, milles tuuakse välja liikmesriikide valitud lähenemisviiside erinevused ja sarnasused.

Uuring [EN](#)

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

EU-China Summit – building new connections

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 23-06-2015

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi investeering | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | investeerimine välismaale | investeeringute soodustamine | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | KESKKOND | keskkonnapiolitika | Kyoto protokoll | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline koostumine | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | transpordikorraldus | transpordivõrk | TRANSPORT | turulepääs | välisinvesteering

Kokkuvõte The EU-China Summit on 29 June 2015 marks the 40th anniversary of EU-China diplomatic relations. It provides an opportunity not only to take stock of progress achieved on the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation, such as in the ongoing negotiations of a bilateral investment agreement, but also to identify new fields of cooperation. New dialogue mechanisms could be launched in areas such as 'legal affairs', including the rule of law, an area in which some Member States have already engaged in bilateral dialogue with China. Of late, China's 'rule by law' concept has been high on the political agenda of the Chinese leadership. In the field of connectivity, potential synergies could be explored between China's pan-continental 'One Belt, One Road' initiative and the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI), also known as the 'Juncker plan'.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Cornerstone of the Commission's Investment Plan – European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-06-2015

Autor GIMDAL Gustaf

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | ELi rahastamiskord | EMSK arvamus | ettepanek (EL) | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa Investeerimispank | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | fond (EL) | institutsioonide tegevus | investeerimisprojekt | investeeringute kaitse | investeeringute soodustamine | juhtimine | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | projekti hindamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | regioonide komitee arvamus | riigiabi | tagatis | tsiviilõigus | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte In its November 2014 Investment Plan for Europe, the Commission announced the establishment of a new European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), to bridge the EU investment gap.

EFSI would be financed by an initial €21 billion: €16 billion from the EU budget in the form of a guarantee to the European Investment Bank (EIB), and €5 billion from the EIB's own resources. Through a multiplier effect estimated at 15:1, a total of at least €315 billion would be mobilised in additional investment over the next three years. The EU guarantee for EFSI will, in part, be financed through cuts in the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and the Horizon 2020 programme, as well as from the unused margins in the EU's annual budget.

In their joint report, the European Parliament's Economic and Monetary Affairs and Budgets Committees backed the plan, but opposed the planned cuts in CEF and Horizon 2020, and called for extended parliamentary control over EFSI's governance as well as over the project selection criteria.

In a trilogue meeting on 28 May 2015, the Parliament and Council reached a compromise agreement on the proposed EFSI regulation. Under this agreement, the cuts in the budgets of CEF and the Horizon 2020 programme would be reduced.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sovereign Bond Purchases and Risk Sharing Arrangements: Implications for Euro-Area Monetary Policy

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 15-06-2015

Parlamendiväline autor Daniel GROS (CEPS, Centre for European Policy Studies) ;
Monika BLASZKIEWICZ-SCHWARTZMAN (CASE, Centre for Social and Economic Research) ;
Jens BOYSEN-HOGREFE, Salomon FIEDLER, Nils JANNSEN, Stefan KOOTH, Claire REICHER and Stefan REITZ
(Kiel Institute for the World Economy) ;
Eddie GERBA and Corrado MACCHIARELLI (LSE, London School of Economics) ;
Angel UBIDE (PIIE, Peterson Institute of International Economics)

Poliitikavaldkond Euroopa poolaasta | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | euroala | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT |
finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | investeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | krediidi- ja
finantseerimisasutused | pank | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | võlakiri |
ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte The notes in this compilation review the main features (size, structure, etc.) of sovereign bond markets in euro area
Member States and discuss, in the relation to the ECB expanded asset purchase programme (EAPP), the financial
risks the Eurosystem is potentially taking on its balance sheet in view of currently extremely low (negative) yields and
possible shortage of government bonds.
The notes by key monetary experts have been requested by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
(ECON) of the European Parliament as an input for the June 2015 session of the Monetary Dialogue between
Members of ECON and the President of the ECB.

Analüüs [EN](#)

ECB Quantitative Easing: What Are the Side Effects?

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 15-06-2015

Parlamendiväline autor Grégory CLAEYS, Zsolt DARVAS, Álvaro LEANDRO and Thomas WALSH (Bruegel) ;
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School of Governance) ;
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Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Paul HUBERT, Fabien LABONDANCE and Xavier RAGOT (OFCE, Observatoire
Français des Conjonctures Économiques) ;
Karl WHELAN (University College Dublin)

Poliitikavaldkond Euroopa poolaasta | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investering | euroala | Euroopa Keskpank | EUROOPA LIIT |
finantsstabiilsus | finantsturg | investeringute soodustamine | kapitali vaba liikumine | raha käibeleaskmine | rahalised
suhted | RAHANDUS | rahapoliitika | rahastamine ja investeerimine | ühtne rahapoliitika

Kokkuvõte The notes in this compilation analyse the potential side effects of the ECB expanded asset purchase programme
(Quantitative Easing or QE) by focusing on the channels through which monetary policy may affect the distribution of
income and wealth, e.g. by favouring financial rather than labour income. The notes also discuss the potential
financial/fiscal risks related to QE through its effects on the allocation of consumption and savings, in the context of an
aging population.
The notes prepared by key monetary experts have been requested by the Committee on Economic and Monetary
Affairs (ECON) of the European Parliament as an input for the June 2015 session of the Monetary Dialogue between
the members of the ECON Committee and the President of the ECB.

Analüüs [EN](#)

The second EU–CELAC Summit

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 10-06-2015

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna abi finantseerimine | Ameerika | arengumaad | assotsiatsioonileping | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus |
ELi investering | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA |
institutsioonidevaheline koostöö (EL) | kaubanduskoostöö | koostööpoliitika | Ladina-Ameerika | MAJANDUS |
majandusleping | majanduslik olukord | majanduspoliitika | majandussuhted | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja
investeerimine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvitustamine |
säästev areng | tippkohtumine

Kokkuvõte 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.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

The €315 billion Investment Plan for Europe

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 10-12-2014

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Poliitikavaldkond Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused

Märksõna ELi investeering | ELi meetmed | ELi rahastamine | erainvesteering | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | investeerimisprojekt | investeeringute kaitse | investeeringute soodustamine | investeeringutoetus | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahastamise meetod | reflatsioon

Kokkuvõte The economic and financial crisis led to a 14% reduction in investment in the EU from the pre-crisis peak of 2007 (€2 606 billion in 2013, compared to €3 039 billion in 2007, in 2013 prices), despite a pressing need for more investment. The European Commission believes that this is due to uncertainty regarding potential growth leading to excessive risk aversion among many investors. It sees the solution in using public funds to encourage the private sector to invest more.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

A snapshot of industry in Europe

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-11-2014

Autor CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia

Poliitikavaldkond Tööstus

Märksõna eksport (EL) | ELi investeering | ELi statistika | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa tööstuspiirkond | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | käive | lisandväärtus | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusstruktuur | raamatupidamine | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | sekundaarsektor | tarbekaup | tarbimine | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | toodang | tootlus | tootmine | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | töajad | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuslik tootmine | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid | tööstustootmine | tööturg | tööturg

Kokkuvõte This document draws on the recently published study. How can European Industry contribute to growth and foster European competitiveness, aiming to complement it by presenting an overview of specific indicators that further illustrate the current situation of Europe's industry.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commitments Made at the Hearing of Jyrki Katainen - Commissioner-Designate

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 04-11-2014

Autor VERBEKEN Dirk

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Euroopa poolaasta | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Piirkondlik areng | Transport | Tööhõive | Tööstus

Märksõna avalik ärakuulamine | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | Euroopa | Euroopa Komisjoni liige | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | institutsiooni asepresident | institutsioonidevaheline koostöö (EL) | investeerimispoliitika | konkurentsivõime | liikmete ametissenimetamine | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduskasv | majanduslik olukord | majandusstruktuur | parlamendi töö | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | Soome | turumajandus | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | töökohtade loomine | valitsemistava | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted

Kokkuvõte This Briefing summarises the commitments made at the hearing of JYRKI KATAINEN Vice-President of the Commission, Commissioner designate for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commitments Made at the Hearing of Kristalina Georgieva - Commissioner-Designate

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-10-2014

Autor MATHIS Alexandre

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Eelarvekontroll | Kavandamine

Märksõna avalik ärakuulamine | Bulgaaria | eelarve | eelarve heakskiitmine | ELi eelarve | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi investeering | Euroopa | Euroopa avalik teenistus | Euroopa Komisjoni liige | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu vastu suunatud pettus | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | institutsiooni asepresident | liikmete ametissenimetamine | majandusgeograafia | mitmeaastane finantsraamistik | omavahendid | otsuste tegemise läbipaistvus | parlamendi töö | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine

Kokkuvõte In her answers to the questionnaire and during the hearing on 2 October 2014 before the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Budgetary Control and the Committee on Legal Affairs, the commissioner-designate Kristalina Georgieva made a number of commitments. They are highlighted in this document.

Briefing [EN](#)

Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) Provisions in the EU's International Investment Agreements (Volume 1: Workshop ; Volume 2: Studies - in the Annex)

Väljaande liik [Uuring](#)

Kuupäev 04-09-2014

Parlamendiväliline autor Pieter Jan Kuijper, Ingolf Pernice and Steffen Hindelang

Poliitikavaldkond Lepinguõigus, äriõigus ja äriühinguõigus | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine | Õigusaktide ülevõtmine ja rakendamine

Märksõna ELi investering | ELi õigus - rahvusvaheline õigus | ELi õigussüsteem | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | investeerimispoliitika | leping (EL) | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | Rahvusvaheline Investeringuvaidluste Lahendamise Keskus | rahvusvaheline majandusõigus | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | vahekohtumenetlus | vahekohus | ÕIGUS | õigus | õiguskorraldus | Ühinenud Rahvaste Organisatsioon

Kokkuvõte The European Parliament organised a workshop on 1 April 2014 on Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provisions in the EU's international investment agreements. Volume 1 of this publication describes the proceedings of this workshop, while Volume 2 contains three studies: one on Investment protection agreements as instruments of international economic law, one on ISDS and alternatives of dispute resolution in international investment law, and another on International investment protection agreements and EU law.

[Uuring](#) [EN](#)

[Lisa 1](#) [EN](#)

EU Budget and National Budgets: Facts, Figures and Impact

Väljaande liik [Uuring](#)

Kuupäev 14-03-2014

Parlamendiväliline autor Amélie BARBIER-GAUCHARD (Bureau for Economic Theory and Applications - BETA, Strasbourg University, France), Jorge NÚÑEZ FERRER (CEPS), Moni KATARIVAS (independent consultant)

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | avaliku sektori kulud | eelarve | ELi eelarve | ELi investering | ELi kulud | ELi meetmed | ELi rahastamine | ELi riigid | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Kanada | majandusgeograafia | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | riigieelarve | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | valitsemistava

Kokkuvõte This note presents investigations on the relations between national budgets and the European budget. How are the EU level and the national levels interlinked? What is the current situation of public expenditure in the EU? How are other forms of multi-level governance of public expenditure, such as the US or Canada, organised and can they be compared to the EU? What are the added values of the EU budget? In particular, what are the impacts of the main investment tools of the EU budget? These are some of the crucial questions which are dealt with in this document.

[Uuring](#) [EN](#)

Amending Directive 97/9/EC on Investor Compensation Schemes (ICS): Safeguarding Investors' Interests by Ensuring Sound Financing of ICS

Väljaande liik [Uuring](#)

Kuupäev 15-12-2010

Parlamendiväliline autor Marco LAMANDINI (University of Bologna) ; Kern ALEXANDER (University of Zurich and Centre for Financial Analysis and Policy University of Cambridge) ; Achim KASSOW (Member of the Board of Managing Directors, Commerzbank AG) and István FARKAS (economist, independent advisor, Budapest, Hungary)

Poliitikavaldkond Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused

Märksõna ELi investering | eraisiku pankrot | finantseerimisasutus | investeerimiseeskirjad | investeerimislaen | investeringute kaitse | krediidi- ja finantseerimisasutused | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | ÕIGUS | õigusallikad ja õigusharud | ühtlustamisseadus

Kokkuvõte This compilation of briefing papers deals with two specific issues in relation to the Commission Proposal to amend Directive 97/9/EC on Investor Compensation Schemes (ICS), more specifically on how to safeguard investors' interests by ensuring sound financing of ICS. The first two notes discuss the proposed borrowing mechanism (namely questions such as: Is the proposed compulsory borrowing mechanism an adequate solution which does not lead to moral hazard? Which alternatives to the mutual borrowing mechanism could be taken into account? Are there other sources for funding than the proposed borrowing mechanism with a view to avoid moral hazard?) and explore interim solutions in view of the proposed 10-year transition period to build up the final level of ex-ante funding. In this regard, the notes cover approaches to protect investors within this 10-year period and possible alternatives, e.g. in terms of building up the target level and in terms of timing. The third and fourth note relate to funding principles and mechanisms. They evaluate in particular whether the proposed (ex-ante) target fund level of 0.5% is adequate in view of the products covered, the coverage level, and in view to the risk covered occurring in investment firms and UCITS. Furthermore, it is examined if the ex-ante funding as such is an adequate solution to finance the schemes.

[Uuring](#) [EN](#)

Investment and the Regions

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 01-05-1992

Autor COMFORT Anthony

Poliitikavaldkond Eelarve | Piirkondlik areng | Tööstus

Märksõna ELi abi | ELi investeering | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsplaneerimine | MAJANDUS | majanduslik ja sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus | majanduspoliitika | piirkondlik integratsioon | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | riigirahandus ja eelarvepoliitika | tõukefond

Analüüs [EN](#)