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Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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

Critéir chuardaigh a úsáidtear chun an liosta a ghiniúint :

Sortáil Sortáil de réir dáta Eochairfhocal "measúnú"

13 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 19-04-2024

European territorial cooperation (Interreg) 2021-2027

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-09-2021

Údar VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | Beartas Comharsanachta na hEorpa | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Ciste Forbraíochta Réigiúnaí na hEorpa | cistí struchtúracha | Comhaontú Schengen | comhar críochach Eorpach | comhar Eorpach | comhar réigiúnach | comhar trasteorann | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú na múinteoireachta | forbairt réigiúnach | maoiniú an AE | measúnú | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | togra (AE) | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre On 29 May 2018, the European Commission adopted several proposals aimed at defining the EU cohesion policy for the post-2020 programming period. The package includes a proposal for the new generation of European territorial cooperation (ETC) programmes, commonly referred to as 'Interreg'. The proposed regulation would bring significant changes to the architecture of ETC, with the reshaping of the three traditional cooperation strands (i.e. cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation) and the creation of two new components, one dedicated to outermost regions, the other to interregional cooperation on innovation. Another major novelty is the incorporation of cooperation with countries other than EU Member States. The proposal was examined simultaneously by the Council and the European Parliament. In Parliament, the Committee on Regional Development (REGI) was responsible for the file. Parliament adopted its legislative resolution on the proposal at first reading on 26 March 2019, enabling trilogue negotiations to get under way with the Council. Agreement on the text was reached at the trilogue meeting of 2 December 2020, with Parliament adopting the draft regulation on 23 June 2021. Signed on 24 June 2021, the final act was published in the EU Official Journal on 30 June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

European territorial cooperation

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-03-2018

Údar VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | Beartas Comharsanachta na hEorpa | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Ciste Forbraíochta Réigiúnaí na hEorpa | cistí struchtúracha | Comhaontú Schengen | comhar críochach Eorpach | comhar Eorpach | comhar réigiúnach | comhar trasteorann | DLÍ | dlí idirnáisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú na múinteoireachta | forbairt réigiúnach | maoiniú an AE | measúnú | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Established in 1990, the first European territorial cooperation initiative, Interreg I, focused on cross-border cooperation. Action in this area has expanded over the years to cover broader initiatives such as trans-national cooperation, involving countries from wider geographical areas, and inter-regional cooperation, which brings together regions from across the whole EU. These three strands together make up European territorial cooperation, which is one of the two main goals of cohesion policy today. With the removal of Europe's frontier posts, travelling across borders has become second nature for millions of European citizens. European territorial cooperation has brought Europeans closer together, strengthened connectivity and improved the natural environment, supported by EU mechanisms such as the European groupings of territorial cooperation, and macro-regional strategies. Yet despite these achievements, numerous obstacles to closer cooperation still remain, such as divergent national rules in the areas of employment, healthcare and social security. Recent years have witnessed increased calls to address these hurdles, with the 2015 Luxembourg EU Presidency putting forward a proposal for a new instrument for cross-border projects, and the European Commission organising a cross-border review to identify remaining bottlenecks in the area, leading to a 2017 communication on boosting growth and cohesion in EU border regions. The European Parliament has also adopted a resolution on European territorial cooperation as part of this process. With discussions under way on the future of cohesion policy, there is general agreement on the importance of strengthening Interreg beyond 2020. Yet despite the many achievements of this policy over the years, continued EU support for European territorial cooperation is arguably critical, with the partial reintroduction of border controls in recent years revealing just how fragile territorial cooperation can be. This is an updated edition of a briefing from September 2016: PE 586.666.

Briefing [EN](#)

Documentation from the workshop on the financing of the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) and the link between these and other investment funds

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 09-11-2017

Údar seachtarach Prof. Carlo SECCHI, Commission TEN-T coordinator

Mr José Fernando FIGUEIREDO, Executive President of the Instituição Financeira de Desenvolvimento

Mr Bernhard SAGMEISTER, Chairman of the European Association of Guarantee Institutions (AECM)

Ms Katarzyna DZIAMARA-RZUCIDŁO, Managing Director, Regional Development Financing Institute, Poland

Ms Zsuzsanna HARGITAI, Director, EU Funds Co-Financing & Financial Instruments at the EBRD

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Buiséad | Rialú Buiséadach | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ciste (AE) | Ciste Eorpach le haghaidh Infheistíochtaí Straitéiseacha | comhairliúchán poiblí | cumarsáid | dálaí eacnamaíochta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú na múinteoireachta | fás eacnamaíoch | infheistíocht | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | measúnú | oibriú na n-institiúidí | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | straitéis fais AE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In July 2015, The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) entered into force after intensive negotiations between European Commission, Council and Parliament. In September 2016, the European Commission presented an amending Regulation to the original EFSI Regulation of 2015 (EFSI 1.0), prolonging the instrument, as well as proposing changes on the content with an aim to augment its capacity and to address certain insufficiencies. The speakers agreed that in one and a half years since its inception EFSI has demonstrated a clear quantitative success. Nevertheless, there are certain deficiencies with regard to the way how the specific provisions of the Regulation have been interpreted and implemented on the ground. Particular attention was given to the questions of additionally, roles of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and National Promotional Banks, as well as transparency and visibility.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Revision of the 'Eurovignette' directive

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-09-2017

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Iompar

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iompair | COMHSHAOL | cáin ar fheithiclí | cánachas | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú gnó | eagrú iompair | eagrú na múinteoireachta | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíochas | IOMPAR | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | measúnú | muirir as úsáid bhonneagair | mórfheithicil | nós imeachta comhairliúcháin | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | prionsabal na comhréireachta | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | togra (AE) | Treoir CE | trochlú an chomhshaoil | truailliú de dheasca torainn

Achoimre The IA contains a wealth of information, data and research, both internal and external, but some parts of the complex analysis lack clarity and coherence. The extensive quantitative estimations are not always comparable in structure and thus difficult to relate to each other. The potential contribution of the options to the reduction of CO2 emissions and to the REFIT exercise remains vague, as well as their impact on SMEs. The IA concludes that higher revenues, better road quality and considerable environmental and social benefits would compensate for the regulatory and compliance costs of the initiatives. At the same time, it acknowledges that under all options the impacts of the proposals are uncertain because the introduction of tolls remains voluntary and subject to national policy orientations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Forward-looking policy-making at the European Parliament through scientific foresight

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 31-08-2017

Údar VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | cibirnic | doiciméadacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú na múinteoireachta | eitic | EOLAÍOCHT | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | measúnú | na daonnachtaí | na heolaíochtaí nádúrtha agus feidhmeacha | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | Parlaimint na hEorpa | staidéar tionchair | tuarascáil eolaíochta

Achoimre The European Parliament's Science and Technology Options Assessment (STOA) Panel, supported by the Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA), decided two years ago to experiment with a process involving scenario development and assessment to explore possible future techno-scientific developments and their potential impacts, while backcasting possible future opportunities and concerns to options available to policy-makers today. This was achieved with the involvement of experts from a variety of backgrounds, together with stakeholders, using a multi-perspective approach. In this setting, various types of possible impacts are explored, which provide the foundations for imagined exploratory scenarios. From these scenarios we can learn about the possible challenges and opportunities arising from them. By communicating these challenges and opportunities to the Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), together with related legal and ethical reflections, the MEPs are provided with potential insights into how to anticipate future policy issues. The MEPs might thus be able to identify options for working towards the most desirable futures and avoiding undesirable futures, and even for anticipating undesirable scenarios. Therefore, foresight-based policy preparation can help the European Parliament stay well prepared for what might lie ahead, allowing informed, anticipatory action.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Evaluation in the European Commission \(2nd edition\)](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-12-2016

Údar SCHREFLER Lorna

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Forbairt Réigiúnach | Fostaíocht | Fuinneamh | Iascach | Iompar | Oideachas | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Sláinte Phoiblí | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe | Tionscal | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú na múinteoireachta | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | measúnú | oibriú na n-institiúidí | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | trédhearcacht riaracháin

Achoimre This research paper aims to provide an overview of planned and ongoing evaluations of EU legislation and spending programmes carried out by each European Commission directorate-general (DG). The general overview and state of play on the public availability of evaluations is completed by a rolling check-list comprising on-going and planned evaluations on the basis of information disclosed by the Commission in various sources (DGs' management plans and annual activity reports, the Single Evaluation Plans for 2015 and 2016, roadmaps published since July 2015) and the information available in individual DGs. The annexes to this research paper contain an overview of and links to the DGs' management plans for 2016 (Annex I) and the contact details for the evaluation function in each DG (Annex II). Annexes III to V provide a list of and direct links to the evaluations published in 2015 and until 20 October 2016 in various sources. Finally, Annex VI covers the Commission evaluation staff working documents published on EUR-Lex and in the Register of Commission Documents.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Application of the European Order for Payment](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 25-11-2016

Údar MAŇKO Rafał

Réimse beartas Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Dlí na gConarthaí, Dlí Tráchtála agus Dlí na gCuideachtaí

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ceartas | comhar breithiúnach in ábhair shibhialta san AE | DLI | dlí sibhialta | doiciméadacht | eagrú na múinteoireachta | GNO AGUS IOMAIOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmheáide | imeachtaí sibhialta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | measúnú | nós imeachta sibhialta | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | tuarascáil | tógáil Eorpach | urghaire | éileamh

Achoimre On 17 October 2016, Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee adopted a report on the application of the European Order for Payment procedure. The report is very critical of the Commission's belated implementation report and looks for the plenary to call upon the Commission to submit a fresh one.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Food contact materials](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 27-09-2016

Údar LAANINEN Tarja

Réimse beartas Sábháilteacht Bia

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | ceimic | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coiste parlaiminteach | COMHSHAOL | cosaint tomhaltóirí | cosc ar riosca comhshaoil | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht cur chun feidhme | doiciméadacht | eagrú na múinteoireachta | galar inchríneach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | margaíocht | measúnú | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | plaistigh | POLAITÍOCHT | reachtaíocht cheimiceán | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | sábháilteacht bia | TIONSCAL | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | tuarascáil | táirge pacáistíochta

Achoimre Food is considered to be one of the most important sources of human exposure to chemicals. The safety of materials coming into contact with food should therefore be carefully evaluated, as chemicals from these can migrate into food. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) has drafted an own-initiative report highlighting the problems related to the implementation of the Food Contact Materials Regulation, and this is due to be debated during the October I plenary session.

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

European Territorial Cooperation

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-09-2016

Údar VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | Beartas Comharsanachta na hEorpa | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Ciste Forbraíochta Réigiúnaí na hEorpa | cistí struchtúracha | Comhaontú Schengen | comhar críochach Eorpach | comhar Eorpach | comhar réigiúnach | comhar trasteorann | DLÍ | dlí idirnáisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú na múinteoireachta | forbairt réigiúnach | maoiniú an AE | measúnú | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Established in 1990, the first European territorial cooperation initiative, Interreg I, focused on cross-border cooperation. Action in this area has expanded over the years to cover broader initiatives such as trans-national cooperation, involving countries from wider geographical areas, and inter-regional cooperation, which brings together regions from across the whole EU. These three strands together make up European territorial cooperation, which is one of the two main goals of cohesion policy today. With the removal of Europe's frontier posts, travelling across the border to work, visit the doctor, or simply to go out for the day, has become second nature for millions of European citizens. European territorial cooperation has brought Europeans closer together, strengthened connectivity and improved the environment, supported by EU mechanisms such as the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation and macro-regional strategies. Yet despite these achievements, numerous obstacles to closer cooperation still remain, such as divergent national rules in the areas of employment, healthcare or social security. Recent years have witnessed increased calls to address these hurdles, with the 2015 Luxembourg EU presidency putting forward a proposal for a new instrument for cross-border projects and the European Commission organising a consultation to identify remaining bottlenecks in this area as part of a wider cross-border review. The European Parliament has also prepared a report on European Territorial Cooperation as part of this process, which will be debated at the September 2016 plenary session. While discussions are due to begin on the future shape of cohesion policy post-2020 and on the role of Interreg, the temporary reintroduction of border controls by several countries within the Schengen zone is already having a negative impact on cross-border cooperation, a clear sign that territorial cooperation may not be taken for granted.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Evaluation of Education at the European Level

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-02-2016

Údar seachtarach Gábor Halász (ELTE University, Budapest, Hungary)

Réimse beartas Cultúr | Oideachas | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal anailís chomparáideach | bailiú sonraí | beartas comhair | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caighdeán an teagaisc | comhar san oideachas | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagrú na múinteoireachta | foghlaim | measúnú | OECD | oideachas | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | oideachas comparáideach | staidreamh oideachais | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre This study addresses the question of similarities and differences of the education evaluation approaches of the EU and the OECD with the aim of exploring the possibilities of further developing the education evaluation system and the related policies of the EU. The study analyses the existing EU level educational evaluation practices and policies with a special focus on the use of educational indicators and the assessment of pupil competences. On the basis of the analysis a number of recommendations have been formulated for possible future EU level policies and actions.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Focus on: The Implementation of the Common European Framework for Languages

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-11-2013

Údar GYORFFI Miklos Laszlo

Réimse beartas Oideachas

Eochairfhocal beartas oideachais | eagrú na múinteoireachta | EOLAÍOCHT | ilteangachas | measúnú | modh meastóireachta | múineadh teangacha | múinteoireacht | na daonnachtaí | oideachas | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Multilingualism and language learning is an important policy area fostered by the European Union. One tool used in order to assess learners' performance in language learning is the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The CEFR was developed by the Council of Europe to provide unity in educational and cultural matters among its member states with regard to foreign language learning. After a pilot scheme involving extensive field consultation, the framework was officially published in 2001. The CEFR marked a major turning point in describing specifications of language learning targets, which are divided into six levels. It has now become a common reference instrument for organising language teaching and certification in many European Union Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Implementation of the Common European Framework for Languages in European Education

Systems

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 14-06-2013

Údar seachtarach Simon Broek, Inge van den Ende (Panteia)

Réimse beartas Oideachas

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas oideachais | beartas teanga | caighdeán Eorpach | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | comhchuíbhiú caighdeán | curaclam teagaisc | eagrú na múinteoireachta | EOLAÍOCHT | ilteangachas | measúnú | múinteoireacht | na daonnachtaí | oideachas | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | oideachas leantach | teanga iasachta | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study aims at analysing way the compulsory school system approaches foreign language learning. It analyses the use of the CEFR in examination, curriculum development, schoolbooks and teacher training. The study concludes that although links between exams and CEFR are often not supported, the general approach to language learning of the CEFR is implemented; curricula and schoolbooks take notice of contextual language use and the related 'can-do' statements; and teacher training includes referenced to the CEFR. However, the CEFR could use a renewed impetus to increase its effect.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

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

Iarscríbhinn 1 [EN](#)

Policy and legislative evaluation in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-04-2013

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Díl AE: Córas Díl agus Ionstraimí | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh idir-institiúideach (AE) | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cumhachtaí Parlaimint na hEorpa | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú na múinteoireachta | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | measúnú | modh meastóireachta | nós imeachta reachtach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAÍTÍOCHT | rialachas | staidéar tionchair | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | trédhearcacht i gcinnteoireacht | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Evaluating policy and legislative measures helps to improve the accountability and efficiency of the public sector. At European Union level evaluations are located largely in the European Commission. Despite their increasing number and improved quality, evaluations are said to be scarcely used by MEPs, stakeholders and citizens due to lack of trust in their objectivity as well as their technical presentation.

Briefing [EN](#)