



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiripas 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

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Sortáil Sortáil de réir dáta Eochairfhocal "parlaimint náisiúnta"
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139 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 19-04-2024

Recovery and Resilience Plans: the involvement of stakeholders and their view

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 17-04-2024

Údar HANINA KATERYNA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal aistriú eacnamaíoch | An Lárionad Eorpach um Thaighde agus Doiciméadacht Pharlaiminteach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Coiste Eacnamaíoch agus Sóisialta na hEorpa | COSAC | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí Eorpacha | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | gnóthaí eachtracha | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | neamhspleáchas eacnamaíoch | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This paper presents findings from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) midterm evaluation, with a particular focus on assessments from various stakeholders regarding its setup and initial implementation. It also builds on the latest activities and assessments by previously published papers summarizing the stakeholders views at the EU, national, regional, and local levels in connection with the national Recovery and Resilience Plans. Additionally, it offers a collection of the most recent opinions and assessments from EU stakeholders, as well as other pertinent institutions and bodies, on the execution of these plans.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Priority dossiers under the Belgian EU Council Presidency

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-01-2024

Údar BALAZS Eszter | NADKARNI ISABEL

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Bheilg | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Comhairle na hEorpa | eagraíochtaí Eorpacha | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | oifig nó gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | uachtarán institiúide

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

Briefing [EN](#)

The Spanish Parliament and EU affairs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-12-2023

Údar RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Eoraip | An Spáinn | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | DLÍ | dlí bunreachtúil | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | struchtúir riaracháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[PETI Fact-finding visit to Donegal, Ireland - 30 October - 1 November 2023](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 30-10-2023

Údar SCHNEDL ALINA-THERESA

Réimse beartas Achainíocha ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | oifig thofa | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | smacht reachta | struchtúir riaracháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | Éire

Achoimre This Briefing, written by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Petitions (PETI), provides background information for the PETI Fact-finding visit to Donegal, Ireland, scheduled from 30 October to 1 November 2023. It investigates the issue of petitions 0789/2021, 0790/2021, 0799/2021, 0800/2021, 0801/2021, 0813/2021, 0814/2021 and 0837/2021 which raise concerns about the defective quality of certain building concrete blocks due to the presence of mica in breach of EU legislation in Ireland, affecting thousands of homeowners.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 20-09-2023

Údar KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | prionsabal na comhréireachta

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

Staidéar [EN](#)

[The outcome of a survey on review of EU economic governance and national parliaments](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-09-2023

Údar DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | dálaí eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | gnóthaí eachtracha | ionstraim airgeadais AE | maoiniú an AE | neamhspleáchas eacnamaíoch | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This document provides a snapshot of the state-of-play on EU national parliaments involvement at the early stage (spring 2023) of the current EU economic governance reform debate. The summary is based on replies from 20 parliament chambers from 16 EU member states

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 26-05-2023

Údar DIAZ CREGO Maria

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | caidreamh laistigh den Aontas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | ionstraim airgeadais AE | maoiniú an AE | oifig thofa | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | seomra parlaiminte | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

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

Staidéar [EN](#)

Iarscríbhinn 1 [EN](#)

Parliamentary oversight of governments' response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Literature review

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 25-01-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard | TENHUNEN Susanna

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

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Coróinvíreas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cultúr agus reiligiún | cárta sláinte | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | litríocht | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAÍTÍOCHT | sláinte | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | vacsaín | vacsaíniú

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

Staidéar [EN](#)

The Swedish Parliament and EU affairs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 02-12-2022

Údar RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSualainn | anailís ar fhaisnéis | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas rannpháirtíochta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | doiciméadacht | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAÍTÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | seomra parlaiminte | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[The 2022 US mid-term elections: Legislation meets politics](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-10-2022

Údar GRIEGER Gisela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal ceann stáit | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas toghcháin | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | modh vótála | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótál | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán parlaiminte | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre On 8 November 2022, the US will hold mid-term elections. All 435 seats of the House (of Representatives) and 35 of the 100 Senate seats are on the ballot. The mid-terms will not only shape the power distribution of the 118th US Congress (2023-2024) and the chances of legislation being passed in a highly polarised Congress but also provide insights into which direction the US may take in the 2024 presidential race. In mid-term elections, US voters typically set an end to a 'unified' government where the president's party is in control of both chambers, as was the situation during the 117th US Congress (2021-2022), by flipping the majority in at least one chamber. Historical precedent suggests a strong correlation between the incumbent president's approval rating and the loss of House seats faced by the president's party. Given President Biden's current low approval rating, this does not bode well for Democrats. Recent polls suggest that the Democrats are likely to lose their thin majority in the House, but may retain control of the Senate. Of late, a string of vital legislative wins and two Supreme Court rulings have created some new momentum for Democrats. The US primaries' results for Republican candidates endorsed by former President Donald Trump suggest that his influence on the Republican Party should not be underestimated. Trump's narrative about the 'stolen election of 2020' continues to resonate strongly with rank-and-file Republicans and the Republican voter base. Few Republican candidates have publicly distanced themselves from that narrative and many of those who have, as well as those who voted for Trump's impeachment, have lost in the primaries against a Trump-endorsed Republican challenger. A Republican-controlled House is likely to mean legislative gridlock in many policy areas, with President Biden resorting to more executive orders for regulatory action, to his power to veto legislation, and to an increased focus on foreign policy, in particular if Republicans also take control of the Senate. Indeed, the House Republican legislative platform for the 118th Congress is testimony to growing partisanship on a wide range of sensitive domestic issues and to comparatively more bipartisanship on foreign policy issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The political system of the Republic of Korea](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-07-2022

Údar JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chóiré Theas | An Áise agus an Aigéine | cearta agus saoirsí | comhionannas inscne | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cumhachtaí parlaiminte | córas dlí | córas polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | eagrú an chórais dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | inniúlacht feidhmiúcháin | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | scaradh cumhachtaí | tionscnamh reachtach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Following the division of the Korean peninsula into a southern and a northern part at the end of the Second World War, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) was established in its southern part in 1948. The 1950 attack by the communist regime established in the northern part provoked a three-year war, which completely devastated the peninsula. When an armistice was signed in 1953, the Republic of Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world. Its political system was marked by a very strong attitude of anti-communism, which manifested itself in the strict application of the 1948 National Security Law. Following the military coup of 1961, two successive presidents – Park and Chun – focused on the promotion of the country's economic development, while suppressing civil liberties and political freedoms. The end of authoritarianism in 1987 and the successful transition to a well-functioning democracy were marked by the rewriting of the Constitution and the democratic transfer of power to an opposition candidate in 1997-1998. The Constitution of the Sixth Republic gives a very strong role to the office of the president, who not only has the right to introduce bills but also has very extensive powers in cases of an emergency. The legislative branch of government is incarnated by the unicameral Parliament, the Korean National Assembly (NKA). Among its competences is the right to launch an impeachment motion against the president, a right the NKA successfully exercised in December 2016. The judicial power is held by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, both of which in March 2017 upheld the impeachment, leading to the removal of President Park and new presidential elections. The rising importance of women in the National Assembly and the peaceful character of the 2016-2017 events are a sign of the maturity of Korea's democracy, but the role of the chaebol (industrial conglomerates) in particular remains a challenge to the smooth functioning of Korea's democratic order.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outcome of a survey on the role of national parliaments in the implementation of the RRF](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 21-06-2022

Údar BINDER ECKHARD | DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | ZOPPÉ Alice | ZSITNAK ALEXANDRA

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal aistriú eacnamaíoch | anailís ar fhaisnéis | anailís eacnamaíoch | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | doiciméadacht | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | próiseáil faisnéise | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | suirbhé eacnamaíoch | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This paper summarises the findings and provides some further details of the replies received from a survey on the involvement of national parliaments in scrutinising the implementation of Recovery and Resilience Facility, notably the Recovery and Resilience Plans at the national level. This survey aimed to keep stock of whether and how EU national parliaments are involved in the implementation of the RRF. It was addressed directly to EU national parliament services and reflected developments in the first months of the RRF implementation timeline (e.g. information flow, adoption of RRFs, payment requests, stakeholder involvement, and parliamentary scrutiny procedures)

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

The Czech Parliament and EU affairs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-06-2022

Údar RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | gnóthaí idirnáisiúnta | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | tarmhígean cumhachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 20-04-2022

Údar seachtarach Diane FROMAGE

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhréachtú | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta reachtach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal na coimhdeachta

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

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Question time in the European Parliament and in selected national parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-04-2022

Údar DIAZ CREGO Maria

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh idirinstiúideach (AE) | cumhachtaí na n-institiúidí (AE) | EACNAMAÍOCHT | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidéar réamhbhreathnaitheach | suí parlaiminte

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

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

Canada's Parliament and other political institutions

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 24-02-2022

Údar PARRY Matthew

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Ceanada | creat polaitiúil | córas polaitiúil | DLÍ | dlí críche | dlí idirnáisiúnta | féinchinntiúchán | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | Meiriceá | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The contemporary federal state of Canada was formed in 1867, when the Province of Canada merged through confederation with two other British colonies in North America, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Canada's 1867 constitution sets out the rules by which the country is governed and divides government responsibilities into three separate branches: parliament, executive and judiciary. In addition to being a federation, Canada is also a representative democracy and a constitutional monarchy. Queen Elizabeth, who resides in the United Kingdom (UK), is Canada's head of state. Canada's system of government is modelled on the UK's Westminster system. Canada's federal parliament, made up of the Queen and the two houses of Parliament, is both the legislature and the source of executive power: in the tradition of 'responsible government', government ministers are responsible and accountable to parliament, and must answer to it for their actions. There are three levels of government within Canada: federal, provincial and territorial, and the local levels. Under Canada's federal system, the powers of government are divided between the federal level and the 10 provincial governments, with federal responsibility for the three territories de facto devolved to them. The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court in the judicial system. Canada's political system as a federal constitutional monarchy and its Westminster-style democracy resembles that of Australia. Accordingly, this briefing is similar in structure to the February 2020 EPRS briefing 'Australia's Parliament and other political institutions'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Parliaments in emergency mode: Lessons learnt after two years of pandemic

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-01-2022

Údar DIAZ CREGO Maria | MAŃKO Rafał

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cumarsáid | eipidéim | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLÁI OIBRE | galair a chosc | galar coróinvíris | imeachtaí parlaiminte | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha | rialú sláinte | seisiún parlaiminte | sláinte | teileaoibriú | teileachumarsáid | vótáil leictreonach

Achoimre The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in March 2020 presented parliamentary institutions around the world with a new and unprecedented scenario. Parliamentary rules of procedure in representative democracies are commonly built upon the principles of pluralism, deliberation and transparency, aiming to provide an arena in which representatives of the people have the opportunity to publicly confront each other's points of view in a free and fair setting. It is, therefore, safe to say that ordinary parliamentary practice and procedures are essentially incompatible with measures seeking to minimise social contacts and discourage – or directly forbid – mass gatherings. As a logical result of the adoption of the first restrictive measures aiming to limit the spread of the virus adopted in EU Member States in the first months of 2020, parliaments followed suit and implemented specific measures aiming to ensure the continuity of parliamentary business while limiting the spread of the virus and protecting the health of their members and staff. In the early days of the pandemic, the European Parliament, together with some other EU national parliaments rushed to digitalise parliamentary activities in an attempt to ensure that all members could take part in parliamentary proceedings despite the crisis situation. Some EU national parliaments opted to adopt decisions with a reduced number of members and others decided to adopt social distancing measures, while at the same time ensuring that all members could continue to take part in parliamentary activities. Nearly two years on from the beginning of the pandemic and with Covid-19 infection rates spiking all over Europe due to the Omicron variant, it is time to take stock of the lessons learnt from this health crisis from the point of view of parliamentary law. In this vein, this publication updates a previous briefing of April 2020 and analyses the modifications in the working methods of the European Parliament and selected EU national parliaments throughout the pandemic, aiming to show the advantages, but also the possible drawbacks of the new practices.

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

The French Parliament and EU affairs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-01-2022

Údar RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Fhrainc | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas an Aontais Eorpaigh | Comhlachas Eorpach um Chomhar | creat polaitiúil | córas parlaiminteach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | teach uachtarach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The role of the French Parliament has varied under successive French Republics. The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, adopted in 1958, was amended by referendum in 1962 to establish the direct election of the President by universal suffrage. This created a hybrid political regime with some presidential and some parliamentary characteristics, sometimes described as a 'semi-presidential regime' or a 'hyper-presidential' regime. The government is responsible to Parliament, but contrary to classical parliamentary regimes, the President plays an important role. The President has the power to dissolve the National Assembly (Assemblée nationale). He or she appoints the Prime Minister, as well as – on the recommendation of the Prime Minister – the other members of the government. Traditionally, the Prime Minister makes the government's programme or a general policy statement an issue of a vote of confidence before the National Assembly. The latter can overthrow the government, but is largely subordinate to the executive – consisting of the President and the government placed under the authority of the Prime Minister. In periods of 'cohabitation', the National Assembly plays a greater role in supporting the Prime Minister, who in this specific configuration acts as leader of the majority. Legislative powers are exercised by the two houses, who vote on laws, monitor government action and assess public policy. The National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) is elected for five years by direct universal suffrage. The indirectly elected Senate (Sénat) represents the 'territorial communities of the Republic' (Article 24 of the Constitution) and shares legislative power with the National Assembly. It embodies continuity, as it cannot be dissolved and half of its Members are renewed every three years. However, in cases of disagreement, the National Assembly has the final say. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

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

Kyrgyz political landscape ahead of elections

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachtaint

Dáta 18-11-2021

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chirgeastáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | bunreacht | calaois toghcháin | cearta chun léirsíú | cearta agus saoirsí | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | foinsí agus brainís den dlí | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | smacht reachta | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Kyrgyzstan is the most democratic but also the least stable of the former Soviet Central Asian republics. The most recent upheaval resulted in the cancellation of the October 2020 parliamentary elections. New elections scheduled for November 2021 are likely to consolidate the position of Sadyr Japarov, the country's new president. A controversial new constitution raises concerns over the future of Kyrgyz democracy.

Srachfhéachtaint [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2021

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachtaint

Dáta 17-11-2021

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Coróinvíreas | Cánachas | Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Iascach | Rialú Buiséadach | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas fioscach | beartas trádála | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cánachas | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | iascach | infheistíocht choigríche | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | oifig nó gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | sláinte | soláthar poiblí | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | toradh iascaigh | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre 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.

Srachfhéachtaint [EN](#)

United States Congress: Facts and Figures

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-10-2021

Údar BENTZEN Naja | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal córas an dá sheomra | córas toghcháin | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | modh vótála | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Congress is the legislative branch of the US system of government. It is divided into two chambers: the House of Representatives (lower chamber) and the Senate (upper chamber). The formal powers of Congress are set out in Article 1 of the US Constitution, and include making laws, collecting revenue, borrowing and spending money, declaring war, making treaties with foreign nations, and overseeing the executive branch. Elections to the US Congress occur in November every second year, with the Congress convening the following January. The current, 117th, Congress was elected in November 2020 and was convened in January 2021. The US has a long-standing two-party system, which means that nearly all members of Congress belong to either the Republican or Democratic parties, while independent members (if any) generally align or sit with one of the two main parties. At the most recent, simultaneous US Presidential and Congressional elections, in November 2020, the Democratic party won the White House. The Democrats retained a reduced majority in the House of Representatives, whilst both parties got the same number of seats in the Senate (including two Independent Senators who sit with the Democrats), where the Democrats now enjoy a de facto majority because of the casting vote of the US Vice-President, Kamala Harris. This EPRS Briefing is designed to provide key facts and figures about the US Congress as an institution, including relevant comparisons with the European Parliament (EP). The back page contains a map showing the location of the various Congressional buildings on Capitol Hill, home to the Congress in Washington DC. This updates previous EPRS Briefings on the 115th Congress and 116th Congress, which are available online.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Parliaments of Europe: full part actors or powerless spectators? – A state of play 2010–2020

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 30-09-2021

Údar seachtarach BRACK Nathalie

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Díl AE: Córas Díl agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idir-institiúideach | caidreamh idirpharlaiminteach | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cumhacht reachtach | daonlathas | daonlathú | díl an Aontais Eorpaigh | inniúlacht na mBallstát | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí

Achoimre Since the Lisbon Treaty, EU national Parliaments have been recognized as relevant and legitimate players at the supranational level and given tools to be involved beyond the scrutiny of their national government. However, the last decade brought new challenges to the Europeanisation of national Parliaments, with several crises boosting intergovernmentalism. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, examines how EU national Parliaments have adapted to all these challenges and assesses their involvement in EU affairs over the past decade.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Argentina's Parliament and other political institutions

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-09-2021

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Airgintín | comhlacht feidhmiúcháin | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht bhreithiúnach | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cumhacht reachtach | córas polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | grúpa polaitiúil | Meiriceá | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Argentina is Latin America's second-largest country in terms of size, fourth-largest in terms of population, and third most important in economic terms. It is a federal republic, composed of 23 autonomous provinces plus the autonomous (capital) City of Buenos Aires. It is an electoral democracy with universal adult suffrage, a presidential system of government and separation of powers. Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, legislative power in the bicameral National Congress, and judicial power in the Nation's Judiciary, headed by the Supreme Court of Justice. Provinces are headed by a governor and have their own legislatures and provincial courts. Argentina has always had a multilateral vocation, maintaining a wide presence in global and regional organisations. It has close historical and cultural ties with the EU, with which it shares fundamental values. Relations between the European Parliament and the Argentinian National Congress are mainly maintained through the Delegation for Relations with Mercosur and the Euro Latin America Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat). In its resolution of 13 September 2017 on EU political relations with Latin America, the Parliament called for 'Argentina to be granted EU strategic partner status as an outstanding player in the (Latin American) region, and a member of Mercosur and the G20'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Parliamentary Democracy in Action: Comparing the EP and five national parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 24-09-2021

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Fhrainc | An Ghearmáin | An Iodáil | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | creat polaitiúil | córas parlaiminteach | daonlathas ionadaíoch | doiciméadacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidéar comparáideach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This EPRS study compares and contrasts features of the work of the European Parliament with those of five national parliaments. It concentrates on some of the aspects discussed in the EP President's Focus Group exercise, which has, throughout 2021, considered ways to modernise and improve the Parliament's way of working on several fronts: notably the organisation of plenary sessions; the exercise and protection of parliaments' prerogatives; parliamentary diplomacy; and the communication capacity of parliaments. The present study seeks to address these areas, with the aim of identifying where best practice exists and where there might still be room for improvement.

Staidéar [EN](#)

The financial management of visitor groups to the national parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-07-2021

Údar POUWELS Alexandra Cynthia Jana

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ghearmáin | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Ungáir | bainistíocht | bainistíocht airgeadais | bainistíocht pearsanra agus lócaíocht foirne | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | doiciméadacht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí sóisialta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | liúntais agus speansais | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | taisteal | tuarascáil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In most Member States, visitor groups are not sponsored to visit the national parliament. A visit to the national parliament is free of charge, and all the costs related to the visit, for example travel costs, accommodation and local minor expenses, need to be paid by the visitors themselves. Germany is the only country which has various kinds of programmes where visitors can be reimbursed. Members of Parliament can invite up to 200 people a year of which the travel costs are partially covered by the German Bundestag. There is also a programme which consists of more days for which all the costs related to travel and accommodation are covered by the German government. The German Bundesrat has a programme in which the 16 federal states can invite people for a visit of multiple days to Berlin. In this case the travel costs and accommodation are paid for by the Bundesrat. For all reimbursements, the rules apply that the receipts and underlying documents need to be provided to the Bundestag and Bundesrat after the visit. All documents and receipts are checked through an ex-post control. The United Kingdom has a programme in which costs are reimbursed, and this programme is funded by the commercial tours of the parliament. In this case, it can be MPs, Peers or the House of Commons or Lords who can invite visitors who are eligible for reimbursement. In Hungary, only schools can get reimbursement for their travel costs and the entry fee for the national parliament. All the receipts need to be provided to the visitor service of the parliament. Some countries do have other schemes in which they provide coverage for schools or costs are covered by the MPs' own funds. The Council of the EU does not sponsor visitor groups. All visits are requested by visitors themselves and they need to cover all the costs related to the visit themselves. The questions were also sent to the European Commission but no answer was received.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Slovenian Parliament and EU affairs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-07-2021

Údar RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven | ZUMER KLEMEN

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSlóivéin | beart náisiúnta cur chun feidhme | beartas an Aontais Eorpaigh - beartas náisiúnta | bunreacht | coiste parlaiminteach | creat polaitiúil | córas parlaiminteach | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | doiciméadacht | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tuarascáil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Since 1991 the Republic of Slovenia has had a parliamentary system composed of the Državni zbor (National Assembly) and the Državni svet (National Council). The Slovenian Parliament has the features of an 'incomplete bicameral system', based on 'asymmetric duality' – the National Council has less authority and fewer competences than the National Assembly, in accordance with Chapter IV of the Constitution. The National Assembly is described as the 'supreme representative and legislative institution, exercising legislative and electoral powers as well as control over the Executive'. Its members are elected every four years from nine constituencies by a universal, equal, direct, and secret vote. Different, specific, rules apply to the election of one member each of the Italian and Hungarian national communities. The Government of Slovenia is accountable to the National Assembly, and the Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly by a majority vote of all of its members. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

Briefing [EN](#)

MEPs' Pension Rights before and after the Members' Statute in 2009

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-02-2021

Údar FRANKE Michaela

Údar seachtarach Karen ANDERSON, University College Dublin
Roland BLOMEYER, Blomeyer & Sanz
Małgorzata KOZIAREK, Institute of Public Affairs

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coinníollacha scoir | comhchuibhiú slándála sóisialta | cosaint shóisialta | doiciméadacht | duine, scothaosta | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | Reacht Fheisirí na Parlaiminte | scéim pinsin | staidéar comparáideach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This study presents detail on pension rights of Members of the European Parliament, looking at arrangements in the Member States prior to the entry into force of the Members' Statute in 2009; and EU-level pension arrangements, i.e. the Provisional Pension Schemes, the Voluntary Pension Scheme, and pension rights under the Members' Statute. Moreover, a comparative analysis of the different arrangements is provided.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [FR](#)

Brazil's Parliament and other political institutions

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-01-2021

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Daonlathas

Eochairfhocal An Bhrasail | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caidreamh iltaobhach | comhlacht feidhmiúcháin | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | córas dlí | DLI | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | eagrú an chórais dlí | feidearálacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | Meiriceá | Mercosur | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | staid pholaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre With an area of nearly 8.5 million km² and a population of around 212 million (approximately twice the size of the EU with half the population), Brazil is Latin America's largest and most populated country, the biggest democracy (and, despite many observers' concerns over the current state of democracy) one of the freest countries in the region. It is politically organised as a Federative Republic, formed by the Union, 26 states, 5 570 municipalities and the Federal District (Brasília). The Brazilian Constitution establishes the principle of the separation of powers of the Union into legislative, executive and judiciary. The executive power is vested in the president of the Republic, who is both head of state and head of the government. The president is elected by universal suffrage, together with the vice-president, for a four-year mandate, and can be re-elected only once. The judicial power is exerted by different organs and courts at national and state level. Finally, the legislative power is vested in the National Congress, a bicameral Parliament with a chamber of deputies and a federal senate. Following the 2018 legislative elections, there are 30 different parties represented in the Chamber of Deputies and 21 in the Senate. Currently, the proportion of women deputies is 14.6 %, and senators is 13.6 %, one of the lowest in the region. Due to its history and its continental dimensions, Brazil is a very diverse country in terms of culture, population and religion. It has assumed a leadership role in the region, and has been firm in its commitment in multilateral world fora and South-South cooperation. Brazil is a strategic partner of the EU. The European Parliament maintains a regular bilateral dialogue with the Brazilian National Congress through its Delegation for Relations with Brazil, as well at a multilateral level through its Delegation for the Relations with Mercosur and the EuroLat Parliamentary Assembly.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Portuguese Parliament and EU affairs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-01-2021

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Phortaingéil | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhar idir-rialtasach (AE) | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht reachtach | córas parlaiminteach | daonlathas ionadaíoch | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | inniúlacht na hinstiúide | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre According to the Portuguese Constitution adopted in 1976, Portugal is a semi-presidential Republic and a parliamentary democracy. It is a unitary state which also includes two autonomous regions (the Azores and Madeira archipelagos) with their own political and administrative statutes and self-governing institutions (Article 6 of the Constitution). The Constitution of the Third Republic created a single representative body: the Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da República). The Assembly exercises national sovereign power alongside the President of the Republic, the Government and the courts. Its primary function is to represent all Portuguese citizens, and as such it acts as the main legislator and is the body to which the executive is accountable. The Assembly and the Government share legislative competence, but the Assembly also has exclusive responsibility to legislate on certain specific matters such as on elections and referendums, the working of the Constitutional Court, political associations and parties, and national symbols (see Article 164 of the Constitution for the full list). This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

Briefing [EN](#)

[States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Normative response and parliamentary oversight in EU Member States during the first wave of the pandemic](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 04-12-2020

Údar DIAZ CREGO Maria | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Coróinvíreas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | bunreacht | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cumhacht reachtúil | Dlí | eipidéim | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | galar coróinvíris | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sláinte | staid éigeandála | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This study examines the normative response of the 27 EU Member States during the first phase of the Covid 19 pandemic (March to mid June 2020) and parliamentary oversight over the measures adopted. The study reveals that Member States' normative responses to the pandemic were generally efficient, as very few of them were not preventively equipped with a set of rules enabling the national authorities to adopt the containment measures needed to address the first peak of the health crisis, and because the Member States lacking those normative tools were able to adopt the necessary empowering legislative acts quickly. The study also reveals that all EU national parliaments played some role in the management of the pandemic, either through the supervision of the measures adopted by the executive to contain the spread of the virus or through the exercise of their ordinary legislative and budgetary powers to provide the government with the normative tools needed to address the pandemic.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Background Reader On The European Semester Autumn 2020 Edition](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 08-10-2020

Údar HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Seimeastar Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | comhar idirpharlaiminteach | cóineasú eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAIÓCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT

Achoimre This fourth edition of the background reader on the European Semester, prepared by the Economic Governance Support Unit (EGOV) in the Directorate for Economic and Scientific Policies of the European Parliament, provides an overview of publications related to the European Semester from a parliamentary perspective. It aims at further increasing the links between Members of the European Parliament and national Parliaments, notably during inter-parliamentary meetings.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Road transport: Enforcement and special provisions for posted workers](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 07-07-2020

Údar SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Réimse beartas Fostaíocht | Iompar | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas iompair | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dálaí oibre | eagrú iompair | eagrú oibre agus dálaí oibre | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | IOMPÁR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | iompar earraí | iompar paisinéirí | iompróir | leasú dlí | margadh an tsaothair | oibrí ar phostú | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tiománaithe | togra (AE) | tréimhse sosa | tréimhse tiomána

Achoimre The EU has established a range of social measures applicable to the road transport sector, which aim at improving drivers' working conditions, road safety and competition. To give real substance to these measures, compliance is key. The 2006 Enforcement Directive was therefore adopted to effectively implement the social provisions of the Driving Time Regulation. The present proposal, published in the context of the European Commission's 2017 'Europe on the move' initiative, seeks to remedy some shortcomings of the Enforcement Directive, such as non-uniform implementation. Additionally, it puts forward specific rules on the posting of workers in the road sector, to respond to concerns raised regarding the inadequacy of the Posting of Workers Directive, when applied to the road transport sector. The European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) adopted its report in June 2018. After further debates and procedural developments, the Parliament adopted its first-reading position on 4 April 2019. The Council agreed a general approach in December 2018, under the Austrian Presidency. After four rounds of negotiations, Parliament and Council reached provisional agreement on the proposal on 12 December 2019, subsequently approved by Coreper on 20 December. The Council formally adopted its first-reading position on 7 April 2020, and on 8 June the TRAN committee recommended Parliament approve it at second reading. The agreed text thus returns to plenary in July for a final vote at second reading. Its adoption would put an end to three years of debate on a complex and controversial proposal. Sixth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Road transport: Enforcement and special provisions for posted workers](#)

Road transport: Driving, breaks, rest times and tachographs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 07-07-2020

Údar SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Iompar | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal am oibre | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas iompair | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dálaí oibre | eagrú iompair | eagrú oibre agus dálaí oibre | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | iompar earraí | iompar paisinéirí | iompróir | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | tiománaithe | togra (AE) | tréimhse sosa | tréimhse tiomána | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The Driving Time and Tachograph Regulations were adopted to improve drivers' working conditions and road safety, as well as to enhance compliance with the rules, and competition between road operators. In the context of the European Commission's 2017 'Europe on the move' package, the present proposal aims to remedy the shortcomings of these regulations, on which a broad consensus has emerged: lack of clarity, non-uniform implementation, insufficient enforcement and a need for strengthened cooperation between Member States and authorities. In June 2018, Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) adopted its report. After further debate and procedural developments, Parliament adopted its first-reading position on 4 April 2019. The Council, on its side, reached a general approach on the proposal in December 2018, under the Austrian Presidency. After four negotiating rounds, the Council and Parliament reached a provisional agreement on the proposal on 12 December 2019, which was approved by Coreper on 20 December. The Council formally adopted its first-reading position on 7 April 2020, and on 8 June the TRAN committee recommended approving it at second reading. The agreed text thus now returns to plenary for a vote at second reading in July. If adopted, this would put an end to three years of debate on a complex and controversial proposal. Sixth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

The German Parliament and EU affairs

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-07-2020

Údar EISELE Katharina | RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven | ZUMER KLEMEN

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ghearmáin | creat polaitiúil | córas parlaiminteach | feidearálacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Federal Republic of Germany has a parliamentary system consisting of the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, established in 1949. The Bundestag is the main legislative body, which determines all laws at federal level. It does so with the participation of a 'second chamber', the Bundesrat, which represents the 16 constituent states (Bundesländer). Competencies are shared between the Federation and the Länder, with the Länder having the right to legislate insofar as the Grundgesetz (Basic Law) does not confer legislative power on the Federation. Federal law takes precedence over Länder law. Areas of exclusive federal legislation, such as foreign policy, defence and trade, are governed at federal level. In areas of concurrent legislation, the Länder can adopt legislation as long as there is no existing federal legislation. Over time, federal legislation has been expanding. Only in some areas, for example in education, culture, police and administrative law, have the Länder retained their exclusive legislative powers. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the national parliaments of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant publications of the national parliaments.

Briefing [EN](#)

Europeanising European Public Spheres

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-06-2020

Údar seachtarach Katrin AUER, Guido TIEMANN

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Coiste Parlaimint na hEorpa | comhairliúchán poiblí | cumarsáid | doiciméadacht | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | mórmheáin | múinteoireacht | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | ollscoil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | scaipeadh fhaisnéis an Aontais Eorpaigh | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | taighde ollscoile | toghchán Eorpach | tuarascáil taighde | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee, provides a brief overview of the academic debates on Europeanisation as well as contestation and politicisation of the EU and European integration. Against this background, it focuses on the European public sphere(s), in particular those based on the media and parliaments. The study further discusses current reform proposals aiming to Europeanise the European elections and concludes with recommendations on increasing the legitimacy of the European Union.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Better Regulation practices in national parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 03-06-2020

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas rialála | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | doiciméadacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta reachtach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidéar comparáideach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation are regulatory policy tools that help inform the policy-making process with evidence-based analysis. Both tools are geared towards raising the quality of policies and legislation. While Better Regulation is widely deemed a prerogative of the executive branch, increasingly, parliaments are also emerging as actors. This study sheds light on the parliamentary dimension of Better Regulation. Based on a survey, it maps the capacities and experiences of the national parliaments of all 27 European Union (EU) Member States and of 11 further Council of Europe countries in the field of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation. The study reveals that roughly half of the surveyed parliaments engage in regulatory policy beyond classical parliamentary scrutiny mechanisms. Overall, these parliaments show a very diverse pattern in terms of drivers, types and depth of engagement. There is no 'one size fits all' approach.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Parliaments in emergency mode: How Member States' parliaments are continuing with business during the pandemic

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 24-04-2020

Údar DIAZ CREGO Maria | MAŃKO Rafał

Réimse beartas Coróinvíreas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | sláinte | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | vótáil leictreonach

Achoimre The coronavirus pandemic has been accompanied by a huge array of public measures aiming to protect against and mitigate the consequences of the virus. While citizens have had to adjust to weeks of lockdown in their homes as a consequence of the emergency measures adopted by Member States, public institutions have been forced to move quickly to adapt their ways of working to a new and unprecedented scenario. These changes are particularly challenging for parliamentary institutions, as their functioning is based on the principles of pluralism, deliberation and transparency. How can decisions be adopted on the basis of those principles if many members cannot attend parliamentary sessions owing either to the restrictions on freedom of movement and bans on public gatherings in virtually all Member States, or to personal health concerns? National parliaments in the EU have adopted a variety of approaches to address this challenge. Some have gone entirely digital, using remote technology to ensure all members can take part in parliamentary work, including voting. Others have opted to adopt parliamentary decisions with a reduced number of members while ensuring the balance of power between their different political groups. Some others, finally, have decided to adopt social distancing measures, allowing members to continue with their parliamentary activities from different rooms of the parliament premises or from another location entirely. Given the particular difficulties in travelling between Member States, the European Parliament opted for the first solution, holding its first ever digital plenary session, in which Members voted remotely using a new electronic voting procedure, on 26 March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Remote voting in the European Parliament and national parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 25-03-2020

Údar DEL MONTE Micaela

Réimse beartas Coróinvíreas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal aerfort | aeriompar agus spásiompar | an tAONTAS EORPACH | an tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas iompair | Biúró Pharlaimint na hEorpa | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | Ciste Dlúthpháirtíochta an Aontais Eorpaigh | Cistí Struchtúrtha agus Infheistíochta na hEorpa | eipidéim | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAÍ OIBRE | galar coróinvíris | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | IOMPAR | maoiniú an AE | modh vótála | muirir as úsáid bhonneagair | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | sláinte | teileaoibriú | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | vóta parlaiminteach

Achoimre In the words of Parliament's President, David Sassoli, the 'European Parliament must remain open, because a virus cannot bring down democracy'. Ways have therefore had to be found to enable Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to exercise their public duties should it become impossible for them to attend committees or plenary sessions in person. The need to keep parliaments functioning in emergency situations has been on Member States' agendas too. The European Parliament's Bureau has taken the unprecedented decision to provide for remote voting during the extraordinary plenary session on 26 March so as to allow for the rapid adoption of EU legislation to tackle the socio-economic consequences of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

The European Parliament's Right of inquiry in context - A comparison of the national and the European legal frameworks

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-03-2020

Údar seachtarach Diane FROMAGE

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | coiste fiosrúcháin | Conradh ar Fheidhmiú an Aontais Eorpaigh | Conradh Liospóin | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | doiciméadacht | fiosrúchán parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tuarascáil taighde

Achoimre One of Parliament's main tools of political control vis-à-vis the EU executive is its capacity to establish Committees of inquiry. This possibility, now formally recognised in Article 226 TFEU, has existed since 1981 but it has been scarcely used by Parliament.

This study provides an analysis of Parliament's right of inquiry as it stands after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, and examines how it has evolved since it was first introduced. It also compares Parliament's right of inquiry with the investigatory powers of other European Union institutions and bodies, and with the rules governing the right of inquiry of Member State parliaments. The study concludes with some proposals for reform.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Committees of Inquiry in National Parliaments - Comparative Survey

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-03-2020

Údar PAVY Eeva

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís chomparáideach | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | coiste fiosrúcháin | Coiste Parlaimint na hEorpa | doiciméadacht | fiosrúchán parlaiminteach | geografalocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidéar comparáideach | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | tuarascáil taighde | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This survey, provided by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, looks into the legal and administrative framework in which parliamentary committees of inquiry operate in the EU Member States. It focuses, in particular, in the investigative powers these committees have at hand to assist national parliaments in exercising parliamentary control. It also examines the role of Member States' parliamentary committees of inquiry in guiding the action of the government, enhancing transparency and eradicating contraventions and maladministration.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Inquiries by Parliaments - The political use of a democratic right

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-03-2020

Údar seachtarach Olivier ROZENBERG

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís chomparáideach | coiste fiosrúcháin | Conradh Liospóin | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | doiciméadacht | fiosrúchán parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | tuarascáil taighde | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre Conducting in-depth investigations is an ancient and essential right of parliaments in Europe. Yet, despite a provision of the Lisbon treaty, the European Parliament still has a limited institutional capacity to conduct inquiries. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, discusses the theoretical basis of parliamentary investigation, compares recent committees of inquiries and develops recommendations for up-grading the European Parliament's capacity.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Achoimre fheidhmeach [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[India's Parliament and other political institutions](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-03-2020

Údar D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An India | An Áise agus an Aigéine | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | poblacht | POLAITÍOCHT | rialtas | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre India is the biggest democracy in the world. With a population of 1.35 billion in 2018, India was also the world's second most populous country, and is projected to overtake China by 2027. Like the European Union (EU), it is a pluralistic, multi-faith, multilingual (with 22 recognised languages), and multi-ethnic country. Secularism has been enshrined in the Constitution. India's 1950 Constitution provides for a quasi-federal setup: powers are separated between the central union and the 28 state governments. Competences are allocated according to administrative level, between the Union, states or 'concurrently'. The prime minister possesses the country's effective executive power. As 'Leader of the House' in the lower chamber, the prime minister also holds decisive power in deciding the House's agenda. However, the real power of initiating legislation belongs to the government, and the Parliament has no say on foreign affairs. India's Parliament is bicameral: it includes the Lok Sabha – the lower house – and the Rajya Sabha – the upper house. The two houses are equal, but the Lok Sabha dominates in deciding certain financial matters and on the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers. General elections take place for Lok Sabha members every five years. The last elections took place in May 2019, when Narendra Modi was re-elected as Prime Minister. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body consisting of members indirectly elected by the states, and it is not subject to dissolution. India has a common law legal system. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal, headed by the Chief Justice of India. It arbitrates on any dispute between the Union and the states, as well as between states, and on the enforcement of fundamental rights. It has powers of judicial review over legislation adopted by both the Union and the states.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Women in parliaments](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 25-02-2020

Údar PRPIC Martina | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | cearta agus saoirs | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhionannas inscne | DLÍ | EACNAMAIÓCHT | gnóthaí sóisialta | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | áit na mban

Achoimre This 'Women in parliaments' infographic provides information on the proportion of women in national parliaments, compares representation of women in national parliaments with their numbers in the European Parliament and shows the number of women in the EP by political group. It also gives an overview of female representatives in the EP by Member State and outlines the gender quotas applicable to the 2019 EP elections. This is a further updated version of an infographic of which the previous edition was published in December 2019, PE 646.110.

[Sracfhéachaint EN](#)

[Women in parliaments](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 18-12-2019

Údar PRPIC Martina | SABBATI Giulio

Údar seachtarach CHAHRI, Samy

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bean | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EACNAMAIÓCHT | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Feisire Parlaiminte | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | margadh an tsaothair | oibrí mná | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidreamh

Achoimre This 'Women in parliaments' infographic provides information on the proportion of women in national parliaments, compares representation of women in national parliaments with their numbers in the European Parliament and shows the number of women in the EP by political group. It also gives an overview of female representatives in the EP by Member State and outlines the gender quotas applicable to the EP elections in May 2019. This is a further updated version of an infographic of which the previous edition was published in February 2019.

[Sracfhéachaint EN](#)

Connecting parliamentary and executive diplomacy at EU and Member State level

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-09-2019

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | gnóthaí eachtracha | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | taidhleoireacht pharlaiminteach | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Parliaments are increasingly active in external policy, engaging in various ways with counterparts from third countries and other stakeholders. The European Parliament is very active in the field, having established complex networks of contacts and relations with other parliaments and international parliamentary assemblies. These are fostered through exchanges of views organised in committee and inter-parliamentary meetings with external partners, and through regular visits to third countries. Other areas of external activity range from electoral observation to conflict mediation in third countries. In order to organise such activities, parliaments rely to a high degree on the support of the executive branch, particularly of the diplomatic service. This support usually covers organisational and logistic matters, and includes regular exchanges of information between the representatives of the two branches of power. This raises interesting questions about the added value of parliamentary diplomacy in relation to traditional state diplomacy, about governments' awareness and recognition of this added value, and about the scope for autonomous parliamentary action. A comparison between the EU level and selected Member States with regard to the executive's support for parliamentary diplomacy reveals that the executive, and particularly diplomatic services, provide a high degree of support. More unequal across countries on the other hand are efforts to coordinate their actions in pursuit of common policy objectives, while preserving their autonomy and distinct roles. Recognition of the added value of parliamentary diplomacy remains crucial in this respect. Parliamentary diplomacy has specific advantages in comparison with executive diplomacy, such as an increased flexibility in establishing contacts with various local stakeholders, as well as communicating with fewer constraints and on more sensitive issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Review of the Clean Vehicles Directive

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 30-08-2019

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Iompar | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaol | beartas fuinnimh | COMHSHAOL | cosaint an chomhshaol | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú iompair | FUINNEAMH | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | gás ceaptha teasa | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | mótarfeithicil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht ghlan | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaol | truailliú an atmaisféir | truailliú mótarfeithicil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre In November 2017, the European Commission proposed a revision of Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles (the Clean Vehicles Directive), after an evaluation showed that the directive had yielded limited results. The proposed directive aims to promote clean mobility solutions in public procurement tenders and thereby raise the demand for, and the further deployment of, clean vehicles. The proposal provides a definition for clean light-duty vehicles based on a combined CO₂ and air-pollutant emissions threshold; for heavy-duty vehicles, it gives a definition based on alternative fuels. The proposal is in line with the European Commission's energy union package, which plans action on the further decarbonisation of road transport in line with the 2030 climate and energy targets. The proposal was referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). A trilogue agreement was reached on 11 February 2019. The Parliament adopted the text in the April II 2019 plenary session and the Council on 13 June. The Directive was published in the Official Journal on 12 July 2019. Member States must transpose it into national law by 2 August 2021. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

ENISA and a new cybersecurity act

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 05-07-2019

Údar NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Réimse beartas An Margadh Imheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | coireacht ríomhaire | cosaint sonraí | cumarsáid | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | Gníomhaireacht an Aontais Eorpaigh um Chibearshlándáil | gréasán tarchurtha | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | líonra faisnéise | oibriú na n-institiúidí | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | togra (AE)

Achoimre In September 2017, the Commission adopted a cybersecurity package with new initiatives to further improve EU cyber-resilience, deterrence and defence. As part of these, the Commission tabled a legislative proposal to strengthen the EU Agency for Network Information Security (ENISA). Following the adoption of the Network Information Security Directive in 2016, ENISA is expected to play a broader role in the EU's cybersecurity landscape but is constrained by its current mandate and resources. The Commission presented an ambitious reform proposal, including a permanent mandate for the agency, to ensure that ENISA can not only provide expert advice, as has been the case until now, but can also perform operational tasks. The proposal also envisaged the creation of the first voluntary EU cybersecurity certification framework for ICT products, where ENISA will also play an important role. Within the European Parliament, the Industry, Research and Energy Committee adopted its report on 10 July 2018. An agreement was reached with the Council during the fifth trilogue meeting, on 10 December 2018. The text was adopted by the European Parliament on 12 March and by the Council on 9 April 2019. The new regulation came into force on 27 June 2019. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revising the European Citizens' Initiative

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-06-2019

Údar ATANASSOV Nikolai

Réimse beartas Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | conarthaí Eorpacha | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht tionscnaíochta | daonlathas rannpháirtíochta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | saoránacht Eorpach | tionscnamh AE | tionscnamh Eorpach ó na saoránaigh | tógáil Eorpach | éisteacht phoiblí

Achoimre The ECI enables European citizens to invite the Commission to table a proposal for a legal act. The detailed rules for such initiatives are laid down in a 2011 regulation, whose main stated aim is encouraging citizens' participation in the political life of the European Union (EU). However, since the regulation became applicable in April 2012, numerous actors have raised concerns regarding the instrument's functioning and have called for reform, aiming to simplify the existing procedures and increasing the tool's usability. On 13 September 2017, the Commission presented a legislative proposal which would update the tool and replace the existing regulation on the European Citizens' Initiative. Following interinstitutional negotiations between September and December 2018, the co-legislators reached provisional agreement on the proposal for revision of the ECI. The agreed text was approved by the Parliament and Council in March 2019 and published in the OJ in May 2019. The new provisions apply in full from 1 January 2020. Fourth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Laura Tilindyte. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Revising the European Citizens' Initiative](#)

Safeguarding competition in air transport

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-05-2019

Údar DEBYSER Ariane

Réimse beartas Iompar | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal aeriompar | aeriompar agus spásiompar | aerlíne | An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Trádála | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beart frithdhuipála | beartas iompair | cumhachtaí parlaiminte | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíocht | iomaíocht | IOMPAR | nós imeachta frith-fhóirdheontais | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | ráta aerlasta | togra (AE)

Achoimre The issue of fair competition between EU and third-country airlines and the importance of guaranteeing a level playing field has been recognised for some years by the various EU institutions as key for the future of European aviation. The 2015 Commission communication on the aviation strategy underlined the importance and legitimacy of EU action to deal with possible unfair commercial practices in international aviation, and announced the revision of existing rules in this field. On 8 June 2017, the Commission adopted a legislative proposal for a regulation on safeguarding competition in air transport. The objective of the proposal is to provide effective legislation in order 'to maintain conditions conducive to a high level of Union connectivity and to ensure fair competition with third countries' air carriers'. Parliament and Council reached agreement on the text in November 2018. The text was formally adopted by Parliament on 14 March 2019 and by Council on 9 April. Signed on 17 April, the new regulation comes into force on 30 May 2019. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the Community Code on Visas

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-04-2019

Údar ATANASSOV Nikolai

Réimse beartas Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas imirce an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas víosaí AE | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | Comhaontú Schengen | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | imirce | náisiúnach coigríche | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | teorainn sheachtrach an Aontais Eorpaigh | togra (AE) | tríú tír

Achoimre The European Union Code on Visas is one of the core elements of the EU's visa policy. It lays down the procedures and conditions for issuing short-stay visas for third-country nationals. On 14 March 2018, the Commission adopted a proposal to revise the Community Code on Visas (the visa code). The main objective of the proposal is to strengthen the common visa policy while addressing migration and security concerns. This will involve increasing the role of visa policy in the EU's cooperation with third-countries, also taking economic considerations into account by facilitating the processing of visas for legitimate travellers who contribute to the EU's economy and its cultural and social development. After Parliament voted its position on the proposal in December 2018, trilogue negotiations brought an agreement on a compromise text in February. The plenary is due to vote on confirming this text during the April II plenary session. Second edition of a briefing originally drafted by Maria Margarita Mentzelopoulou and Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fairness and transparency for business users of online services

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-04-2019

Údar MADIEGA Tambiama André

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas trádála | conradh tráchtála | cosaint tomhaltóirí | cumarsáid | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí sibhialta | earraí agus seirbhísí | idirghabhálaí trádála | Idiríon | margadh aonair digiteach | margalocht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | ríomhthráchtáil | seirbhísí a sholáthar | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil dáileacháin | tógáil Eorpach | éarmaí éagóracha conartha

Achoimre The European Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the proposed regulation on promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services in February 2019. Providers of online intermediation services (e.g. Amazon and eBay) and online search engines (e.g. Google search) will be required to implement a set of measures to ensure transparency and fairness in the contractual relations they have with online businesses (e.g. online retailers, hotels and restaurants businesses, app stores), which use such online platforms to sell and provide their services to customers in the EU. The regulation, which, inter alia, harmonises transparency rules applicable to contractual terms and conditions, ranking of goods and services and access to data, is considered to be the first regulatory attempt in the world to establish a fair, trusted and innovation-driven ecosystem in the online platform economy. Now that Member States' and Parliament's negotiators have endorsed the compromise text, the political agreement must be voted in plenary by the European Parliament and formally adopted by the Council to complete the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ratifying the EU-UK withdrawal deal: State of play and possible scenarios

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-04-2019

Údar CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Conradh ar an Aontas Eorpach | An Eoraip | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas rialtais | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú a dhaingniú | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | idirthréimhse (AE) | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | reifreann | réigiúin de bhallstáit an AE | tarraingt siar ón AE | Tuaisceart Éireann | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre On 14 November 2018, the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) negotiators announced their approval of the legal agreement on the UK's withdrawal from the EU. At a special European Council meeting on 25 November 2018, EU leaders endorsed the draft withdrawal agreement, as well as the text of a non-binding political declaration setting out the framework for the future EU-UK relationship. While the process of approving the withdrawal deal (the agreement and the political declaration) began rapidly in both the UK and the EU, it immediately met with significant difficulties in the UK. In particular, the House of Commons' rejection of the withdrawal deal in the 'meaningful vote' of 15 January 2019, led to renewed UK attempts at renegotiation. Although the EU and the UK eventually agreed additional guarantees with respect to the Ireland/Northern Ireland backstop, the withdrawal deal was again voted down on 12 March 2019. Faced with the prospect of a 'no deal exit' on 29 March 2019, the initial Brexit date, the UK government, as instructed by the House of Commons, eventually requested an extension to the Article 50 negotiating period. On 22 March, the European Council extended the UK's EU Membership until 22 May 2019, on the condition that the UK parliament approved the withdrawal agreement by 29 March. As the House of Commons rejected the withdrawal agreement for a third time, the new Brexit date was instead set, under that European Council decision, at 12 April 2019. With a 'no deal' Brexit becoming a highly likely scenario, both sides stepped up their contingency planning. However, other outcomes remain possible, in particular a further Article 50 extension, given the UK Prime Minister's request of 5 April. The EU-27 are set to decide on this within the European Council on 10 April 2019, most likely on the basis of conditions set for the UK. While a parallel process for establishing a majority for an alternative solution to the negotiated deal is under way in Westminster, its outcome remains uncertain. Finally, although rejected by the government, the UK still has the option to unilaterally revoke its notification to withdraw from the EU, or to organise another referendum on the issue (the latter dependent on an extension). Please see also the parallel Briefing, Brexit: Understanding the withdrawal agreement and political declaration, of March 2019 (PE 635.595). And visit the European Parliament homepage on Brexit negotiations.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Scrutiny of the European Defence Fund by the European Parliament and national parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-04-2019

Údar seachtarach Daniel FIOTT, Security and Defence Editor, EU Institute for Security Studies

Réimse beartas Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ciste (AE) | comhbheartas slándála agus cosanta | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú an AE | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Since 2016, the European Union has developed a number of new initiatives on security and defence. In particular, the introduction of Permanent Structured Cooperation and the European Defence Fund have been designed to allow the EU to become a more autonomous actor with regard to crisis management, capacity building and protecting Europe and its citizens. Yet the development of these new initiatives raises questions about their overall coherence and the role of parliamentary scrutiny. It is necessary to analyse the role of the European Parliament and national parliaments in relation to the scrutiny of the European Defence Fund. There is a need for recommendations on how parliamentary scrutiny can be enhanced at the EU level in the area of security and defence.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Single digital gateway

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-12-2018

Údar SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhar riaracháin | cumarsáid | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | córas faisnéise | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | foirmiúlachtaí riaracháin | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | malartú faisnéise | margadh aonair | margadh aonair digiteach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rochtain ar fhaisnéis | seirbhís | sreabhadh trasteorann sonraí | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre As part of the 'compliance package', the Commission intends to provide a single digital entry point to offer easy and efficient online access for businesses and citizens, comprising: (1) information about Union and national law and administrative requirements, (2) procedures, such as company registration, and (3) services providing assistance upon request. The portal would serve start-ups and growing companies, as well as helping companies conducting business in another country. Access to these services would be non-discriminatory, i.e. citizens and businesses from other Member States would have full access to the information and services, and this not only in the language used in the country in which they want to do business. The proposal builds on several existing schemes, such as single points of entry at national level; these cover only a few fields, are not always interconnected, suffer from being little known and are therefore underutilised. In May 2018, trilogues concluded with a provisional agreement, which was then confirmed by both Parliament and Council. The final act was signed on 2 October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Transposition of EU legislation into domestic law: Challenges faced by National Parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-11-2018

Údar seachtarach Wim Voermans, Professor of Constitutional and Administrative Law, Leiden University

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idir-institiúideach | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh - dlí náisiúnta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí

Achoimre National Parliaments have emancipated themselves into the EU legislative process and have become more actively involved at the European level. This briefing provides an analysis of the role of National Parliaments in the process of transposition of EU legislation – a mere segment of the overall implementation process.

Briefing [EN](#)

Challenges in the implementation of EU Law at national level

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-11-2018

Údar seachtarach Melanie Smith

Réimse beartas Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | Cúirt Bhreithiúnais an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh - dlí náisiúnta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This briefing analyses specific implications of the better regulation package for the European Commission's enforcement policy. It also assesses the current state of play of implementation of EU law using the latest available data. Additionally, it analyses the main barriers to effective implementation and how the EU institutions can assist national parliaments with these problems. Finally, it makes some key policy recommendations for further empowering national and EU institutions in ensuring timely and correct application of EU law.

Briefing [EN](#)

Promoting fairness and transparency in the online platform environment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-09-2018

Údar EISELE Katharina

Réimse beartas Cosaint Tomhaltóirí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas trádála | conradh tráchtála | cosaint tomhaltóirí | cumarsáid | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí sibhialta | earraí agus seirbhísí | idirghabhálaí trádála | Idirlíon | margadh aonair digiteach | margaidh | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | ríomhthráchtáil | seirbhísí a sholáthar | togra (AE) | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil dáileacháin | tógáil Eorpach | éarmaí éagóracha conartha

Achoimre How to promote fairness and transparency in the online platform environment? The Commission's answer to this question can be found in its recent legislative proposal. It stipulates that providers of online intermediation services (e.g. Amazon) and online search engines (e.g. Google search) have to implement certain measures to ensure transparency and fairness in the contractual relations they have with online businesses which use such platforms to provide their services to customers in the EU. This briefing provides you with an appraisal of the quality of the impact assessment, which accompanies the Commission's proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Development of an Institutional Framework for the Implementation of the Association Agreements in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine: a comparative perspective

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 19-09-2018

Údar seachtarach Kataryna WOLCZUK, Professor of East European Politics, University of Birmingham and Associate Fellow, Russia and Eurasia Programme, Chatham House, United Kingdom

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal *acquis* an Chomhphobail | An Eoraip | An Mholdóiv | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSeoirsia | An Úcráin | athchóiriú breithiúnach | athchóiriú institiúideach | athchóiriú polaitíochta | beartas comhair | beartas eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | coigeartú struchtúrach | comhaontú comhlachais (AE) | comhar teicniúil | cumhachtaí parlaiminteach | Dlí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí coiriúil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú an chórais dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | neamhspleáchas na mbreithiúna | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid pholaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliú

Achoimre In recent years the EU concluded Association Agreements, including the creation of a Comprehensive Free Trade Areas with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. These are amongst the most complex and comprehensive legal treaties concluded by the EU with third countries. The treaties place a profound obligation on the partner countries of legal approximation, that is, to undertake extensive, binding commitments to adopt vast swathes of the *acquis* in order to stimulate political and economic development and institutional modernisation. This study shows that creating the institutional framework for implementation is a challenging and drawn-out process. While all countries have made some progress with devising these mechanisms, they are short of the necessary political leadership, policy planning, administrative capacity and there is a dearth of budgetary planning to enable effective implementation. There is also a notable need to embed implementation into wider reform strategies. While these issues are being addressed on the part of the countries, the EU can assist them by providing the necessary systemic support in an integrated, sequenced and long-term way.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Subsidiarity: Mechanisms for monitoring compliance

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 12-07-2018

Údar TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cásdlí (AE) | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | inniúlacht na hinstitiúide | institiúid den Aontas Eorpach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | oibriú na n-institiúidí | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | parlaimint réigiúnach | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | prionsabal na comhréireachta

Achoimre The principle of subsidiarity requires decisions to be taken at the lowest practical level of government without, however, jeopardising mutually beneficial cooperation at the supranational level. Recent decades have seen efforts to strengthen the subsidiarity principle in EU law, including the introduction of the well-known early warning mechanism (EWM) for national parliaments. At the same time, the principle of subsidiarity remains a contested notion. This has important implications for the regulatory, political and judicial bodies monitoring compliance with the principle. In this context, commentators have called for a better (and shared) understanding of the principle and have formulated a number of suggestions as to how to monitor compliance with the principle more effectively.

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

Mexico 2018: Elections that will make history

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-06-2018

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú déthaobhach | eagrú toghchán | foréigean polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | Meicsiceo | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán náisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Mexico's 1 July 2018 elections will be the biggest in its history, as people go to the polls to vote for the country's president and legislature, but also for most of its governors and local councillors. There is a record number of registered voters (89 million), 45 % of whom are below the age of 35 and 12 million are newly entitled to vote. For the first time in decades, a candidate of the left has real chances of becoming president. For the first time in the country's political history, some candidates are able to stand for consecutive re-election, and independent candidates are running for president or member of the Senate. On a more negative note, the 2018 Mexican election process has been one of the most violent so far, with over a hundred politicians and candidates murdered since it started in September 2017, and hundreds others exposed to aggression. Nine political parties grouped in three different coalitions, as well as some independent candidates, will participate in the elections. There are four presidential candidates. Of these, left-wing candidate Andrés Manuel López Obrador leads the polls with nearly 50 % of the voting intention, followed by right-wing candidate Roberto Anaya with over 25 %, centre candidate Juan Antonio Meade with just around 20 %, and independent candidate Jaime Rodríguez with slightly over 2 %. The high number of young and new voters, the climate of political violence and US President Donald Trump's Mexican policy – or the 'Trump effect' – are among the main factors likely to influence the results. Mexico is a strategic partner of the EU and the parties hold high-level dialogues with each other. The Global Agreement between the two parties is being modernised, with a new trade agreement in principle having been reached in April 2018. This process has been supported by the European Parliament, which has also shown concern for the violence affecting the country.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The role of national parliaments in the European Semester for economic policy coordination](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 05-04-2018

Údar CIUCCI MATTEO | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Conradh ar an Aontas Eorpach | An Seimeastar Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idirinstiúideach | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta reachtach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialachas

Achoimre This briefing summarises the findings of a survey on the role of national parliaments in the European Semester for economic policy coordination. The survey was conducted by the Economic Governance Support Unit of the European Parliament between 30 January and 8 February 2018.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Kremlin trolls in the US presidential election](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 12-02-2018

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | An Eoraip | An Rúis | bolscaireacht pholaitíochta | bréagaisnéis | cumarsáid | fiontar ilnáisiúnta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | Idirlíon | Meiriceá | na meáin shóisialta | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Discussions about Kremlin interference in the 2016 US presidential election initially focused on Russian hackers and leaked e-mails. However, US Congress enquiries have highlighted the important role played by Russian social media activity in influencing public opinion.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Jurisdiction upon and after the UK's withdrawal: The perspective from the UK Constitutional Order](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-01-2018

Údar seachtarach Steve PEERS

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cásdlí | cásdlí (AE) | Cúirt Bhreithiúnais an Aontais Eorpaigh | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh - dlí náisiúnta | dlí idirnáisiúnta | dlí idirnáisiúnta - dlí náisiúnta | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tarraingt siar ón AE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This briefing, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee, looks into the issue of the governance of the UK Withdrawal Agreement from the perspective of the UK legal and constitutional order. It examines, in particular, how the UK, as a dualist state, where international agreements have domestic legal effect only to the extent provided for in domestic legislation, will and can ensure respect of this agreement. It also looks on the role of domestic courts as well as the continued impact of CJEU -UK courts' rulings. It finally looks into the relevant provisions on jurisdiction in the draft EU Withdrawal Bill currently debated in the UK Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

United States Congress: Facts and Figures

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-12-2017

Údar DEL MONTE Micaela | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | anailís eacnamaíoch | buiséad | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht reachtach | córas vótála trí thromlach | EACNAMAIÓCHT | Feisire Parlaiminte | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | maoiniú buiséid | Meiriceá | modh vótála | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidreamh | toghchán parlaiminte | TÍREOLAIÓCHT | áit na mban

Achoimre Congress is the legislative branch of the US system of government and is divided into two chambers: the House of Representatives (lower chamber) and the Senate (upper chamber). The formal powers of Congress are set out in Article 1 of the US Constitution, and include making laws, collecting revenue, borrowing and spending money, declaring war, making treaties with foreign nations, and overseeing the executive branch. Elections to the US Congress occur in November every second year, with the Congress convening the following January. The current, 115th, Congress was elected in November 2016 and was convened in January 2017. The US has a long-standing two-party system, which means that nearly all members of Congress belong to either the Republican or Democratic Parties, while independent members (if any) generally align or sit with one of the two main parties. At the most recent US Congressional and Presidential elections, in November 2016, the Republican Party retained its majority in both houses of Congress, as well as winning the White House. This EPRS Briefing is designed to provide key facts and figures about the US Congress as an institution, including relevant comparisons with the European Parliament (EP). The back page contains a map showing the location of the various Congressional buildings on Capitol Hill, home to the Congress in Washington DC.

Briefing [EN](#)

The political crisis in Venezuela

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 07-12-2017

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat sóisialta | DLÍ | dlí idirnáisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAIÓCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | freasúra polaitiúil | ganntanas bia | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | náisiúnach AE | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | ráta malairte | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | saoirse tuairimíochta | seasamh sóisialta | sláinte | sochaí shibhialta | staid eacnamaíoch | staid pholaitiúil | TÍREOLAIÓCHT | tógáil Eorpach | Veiniséala

Achoimre In December 2015, the results of elections to the Venezuelan National Assembly saw the Democratic Unity Roundtable coalition (MUD) prevail by a wide majority over the ruling Socialist Unified Party of Venezuela (PSUV) of President Nicolás Maduro. Since then, Venezuela has faced increasing political crisis. Initiatives by the duly elected Parliament have been systematically blocked, first by the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ) and the National Electoral Council, and since August 2017 by the new National Constituent Assembly, which has taken over most of the Parliament's legislative powers. Two attempts at dialogue between the Venezuelan government and the opposition, promoted by international mediators, have so far failed to break the deadlock. The economic and social situation in the country is far from improving, and the number of Venezuelan asylum-seekers abroad has risen exponentially. Nevertheless, regional elections were finally held on 15 October 2017 – with a PSUV victory in 17 of the 23 Venezuelan states, amid accusations of fraud from the opposition – and the government has promised to go ahead with the presidential elections due in 2018. This is an update of a briefing published in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

The 2017 Sakharov Prize

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 05-12-2017

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Cearta an Duine

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ardchúirt | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | DLÍ | dlí sibhialta | eagrú an chórais dlí | foréigean rialtais | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gluaiseacht um chearta an duine | gnóthaí sóisialta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | Meiriceá | mí-úsáid cumhachta | onóir | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | príosúnach polaitíochta | scaradh cumhachtaí | staid pholaitiúil | TÍREOLAIÓCHT | Veiniséala

Achoimre Established in 1988 by the European Parliament, the Sakharov Prize for freedom of thought is awarded each year in December to individuals or organisations for their outstanding achievements in upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms. By awarding the 2017 Prize to the Venezuelan Opposition, the Parliament denounces the situation in Venezuela, re-affirms its support to the democratically elected National Assembly, calls for a peaceful transition to democracy, and pays tribute to the Venezuelan people, in particular to those who have been unjustly jailed for expressing their opinions.

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

Ilmheáin [The 2017 Sakharov Prize](#)

[Working with national parliaments on EU affairs](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-10-2017

Údar REMAC Milan

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idirpharlaiminteach | Coiste Pharlaimint na hEorpa | grúpa polaitiúil (Parlaimint na hEorpa) | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT

Achoimre To complement the European Implementation Assessment, Working with national parliaments on EU affairs, prepared for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs' implementation report on implementation of the Treaty provisions on national parliaments, an anonymous survey was made of the permanent representatives of Member States' national parliaments in the European Parliament. The survey was carried out between 23 August and 30 September 2017 by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services. It focused on the practical and administrative aspects of the permanent representatives' work. The replies received also included views on various possibilities for the European Parliament to move forward based on its institutional prerogatives. This briefing presents and summarises the responses to the survey, and should be considered in conjunction with the above-mentioned European Implementation Assessment.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Working with national parliaments on EU affairs](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 03-10-2017

Údar REMAC Milan

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | comhar idirpharlaiminteach | Conradh Liospóin | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | doiciméadacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúid den Aontas Eorpach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | scaipeadh faisnéise | trédhearcacht i gcinnteoireacht | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre National parliaments possess certain democratic qualities and responsibilities, such as popular legitimacy or scrutiny of the executive power. However, for decades the European Treaties have neither regulated nor envisaged any substantive relations between national parliaments and the European institutions – the role of national parliaments was marginal or overlooked. The situation began to change slowly with the adoption of the Treaty of Maastricht (1992). However, the real change in national parliaments' status in the EU is connected with the adoption of the Treaty of Lisbon (2007), which has enabled national parliaments' active involvement in EU affairs and enhanced the dialogue between national parliaments and the EU institutions. Today, national parliaments actively participate in the scrutiny of subsidiarity principles in draft EU legislative acts; they are engaged in a political dialogue with the European Commission; and they are involved in interparliamentary cooperation with the European Parliament. National parliaments strive to become an active and appreciated player at EU level. Against this background, this European Implementation Assessment seeks to provide an overview and analysis of the body of research carried out with regard to the position of national parliaments in the EU.

[Staidéar EN](#)

[European Parliament: relations with the national parliaments](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Bileoga Eolais AE

Dáta 01-10-2017

Údar RAFFAELLI Rosa

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idirpharlaiminteach | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | easnamh daonlathach | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | grinnschrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | prionsabal na comhréireachta

Achoimre Moves towards closer European integration have altered the role of the national parliaments. A number of instruments for cooperation between the European Parliament and the national parliaments have been introduced with a view to guaranteeing effective democratic scrutiny of European legislation at all levels. This trend has been reinforced by provisions introduced by the Lisbon Treaty.

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

The principle of subsidiarity

Saghas foilseacháin Bileoga Eolais AE

Dáta 01-10-2017

Údar RAFFAELLI Rosa

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal aistriú inniúlachta | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | conarthaí Eorpacha | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | rialachas

Achoimre In areas in which the European Union does not have exclusive competence, the principle of subsidiarity, laid down in the Treaty on European Union, defines the circumstances in which it is preferable for action to be taken by the Union, rather than the Member States.

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

An Evolutionary Approach to a Genuine Economic and Monetary Union

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-09-2017

Údar DUVILLET-MARGERIT ALIENOR ANNE CLAIRE | HAGELSTAM Kajus

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | An Grúpa Euro (an limistéar euro) | An Seimeastar Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aontas baincéireachta an Aontas Eorpaigh | aontas eacnamaíoch agus airgeadaíochta | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | comhaontú cobhsaíochta | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This document provides a short overview of the on-going debate aimed at enhancing resilience and improving the governance in the euro area. It proposes a simple reading grid for analysing the various proposals/options to enhance the economic governance in EMU. The annexes include an overview of Eurozone scrutiny activities of the European Parliament, as well as of state-of-play of the short-term measures included in the Five Presidents' report. This document is an update of a previous version published on 25 January 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Western Balkans: Parliamentary oversight of the security sector

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 02-05-2017

Údar LILYANOVA Velina

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aontachas le comhaontú | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cosaint | cosc coinbhleachtaí | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathú | DLÍ | dí-armáil | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagrú an chórais dlí | ECAT | fórsaí armtha | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | misean míleata an Aontais Eorpaigh | Na Balcáin Thiar | neamhspleáchas na mbreithiúna | OECD | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | smacht reachta | sochaí shibhialta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Both the European Union and NATO have sought to promote democratic security sector governance as one of the criteria for their respective accession candidates. Consequently, the Western Balkan countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Montenegro and Serbia – have begun security sector reforms as part of their Euro-Atlantic integration. The overall objective of these reforms is to support the transformation of the security sector in accordance with democratic norms and the principles of good governance, rule of law, protection of human rights and efficient use of public resources. In this context, a special focus is placed on improving governance through greater civilian and parliamentary oversight of security processes. Since the 1990s, Western Balkan countries have all, in the push to reform their security sectors, made significant progress in terms of setting up the necessary legal framework and oversight mechanisms, including parliamentary committees. However, when it comes to aligning their security sectors with the principles of democratic governance, they have had varying success.

Briefing [EN](#)

Contribution of the European Parliament to multilevel governance: Building on a potential for a fuller right of legislative initiative for the European Parliament

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 30-03-2017

Údar VAVRIK Peter

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

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas trádála | caibidlíocht idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú trádála | comhbheartas tráchtála | conarthaí Eorpacha | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | Eoraip na saoránach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachas | tionscnamh reachtach | TRADÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trédhearcacht i gcinnteoireacht | trédhearcacht riaracháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This analysis was prepared in the framework of the EU Fellowship Programme and presents the results of research reflecting on the full right of legislative initiative of the European Parliament in the light of the experience of the US Congress. It is based on data gathered for the purposes of the research from national parliaments of 26 EU Member States, analysis of 59 replies by the European Commission to the European Parliament's legislative initiative reports and a case study on 3 complex US laws, carried out on the basis of 15 interviews with Congressional staff.

Staidéar [EN](#)

The Brexit Negotiations: An Assessment of the Legal, Political and Institutional Situation in the UK

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 16-03-2017

Údar seachtarach Charles GRANT

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | Albain | An Eoraip | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | ballraíocht san Aontas Eorpach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú saorthrádála | Conradh Liospóin | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | Cúirt Bhreithiúnais an Aontais Eorpaigh | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | doimhniú an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAIÓCHT | geilleagar náisiúnta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | idirthréimhse (AE) | imirce | imirce Chomhphobail | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | margadh airgeadais | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | náisiúnach AE | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialtas | réigiún de bhallstáit an AE | saorghluaiseacht chaipitil | slándáil Eorpach | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | tarraingt siar ón AE | TRADÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Upon request by the AFCCO Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned an in-depth analysis on the political and institutional situation in the United Kingdom following the referendum on the UK's withdrawal from the EU. The research analyses the post-Brexit political developments in the UK, the various parameters that should be taken into account, by both the UK government and the 27, in view of the Article 50 negotiations and the possible shape of the final deal and the future economic relationship, taking into account the EU obligations and the constraints of Theresa May's government.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

The Legisprudential Role of National Parliaments in the European Union

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-03-2017

Údar seachtarach Luís Heleno TERRINHA

Réimse beartas An Díl agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Díl AE: Córas Díl agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Díl

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhar institiúideach | conarthaí Eorpacha | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | imeachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta reachtach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí

Achoimre National parliaments' contribution to the law-making process at European level should focus on the overall rationality of the draft legislative proposals. The Early Warning Mechanism must not be limited to considerations regarding the breach of the principle of subsidiarity, but also encompass the principle of conferral and the principle of proportionality. The Political Dialogue could be enhanced to acknowledge the legisprudential role assigned to national parliaments, encompassing configurations akin to the green or red card without the need to amend the Treaties.

Briefing [EN](#)

Subsidiarity as a Means to Enhance Cooperation between EU Institutions and National Parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-03-2017

Údar seachtarach Diane Fromage

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ballraíocht san Aontas Eorpach | comhar idirpharlaiminteach | comhar institiúideach | conarthaí Eorpacha | cumhachtaí na n-institiúidí (AE) | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | doimhniú an Aontais Eorpaigh | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúid den Aontas Eorpach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The Treaty of Lisbon has entrusted national parliaments with the responsibility to monitor the respect of the principle of subsidiarity in new EU legislative proposals adopted in areas of non-exclusive EU competence (so-called Early Warning System). The Commission has been the primary interlocutor of parliaments in this framework, although Parliament also receives and follows-up on national parliaments' reasoned opinions. Despite positive developments visible both at EU and national level, important challenges remain, in particular in relation to the limited scope offered by the Early Warning System for more political engagement.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Role of National Parliaments in the EU after Lisbon: Potentialities and Challenges

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 06-03-2017

Údar seachtarach Olivier Rozenberg

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Conradh ar an Aontas Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idir-institiúideach | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta reachtach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | trédhearcacht riaracháin

Achoimre This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament. It assesses the implementation of the Treaty of Lisbon provisions on national parliaments as well as other related developments since 2009. The issues that are specifically investigated include the treaty provisions regarding national parliaments, Early Warning Mechanism, dialogue between national parliaments and the European Commission, the extending networks of inter-parliamentary cooperation, the parliamentary dimension of the budgetary and economic coordination and finally, the challenges raised by the on-going developments of the European legislative procedure.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Women in parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-03-2017

Údar PRPIC Martina

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bean | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhionannas inscne | DLÍ | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | ionadaíocht pholaitiúil | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí

Achoimre The Infographic "Women in parliaments" provides information on the proportion of women in national parliaments, compares representation of women in national parliaments with their numbers in the European Parliament and shows the number of women in the EP by political group. It also gives an overview of female representatives in the EP by Member State and outlines the gender quotas applicable to the EP elections in the current legislature. This is an updated version of an infographic by Evarts Anosovs, Eva-Maria Poptcheva, Giulio Sabbati published in January 2015.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Provisions governing the activity of high political office-holders in election or selection processes: A comparative analysis of the provisions and practices in the EU, its Member States and selected international organisations

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-02-2017

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | eagraíocht idirnáisiúnta | Eagraíocht na Náisiún Aontaithe | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagrú oibre agus dálaí oibre | eitic | EOLAÍOCHT | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Feisire Parlaiminte | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | na daonnachtaí | Na Náisiún Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | oifig phoiblí | oifig thofa | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | saoire gan phá | saoire le haghaidh gníomhaíochtaí polaitiúla | stádas an duine a thoghtar | trédhearcacht riaracháin | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In its resolution of 28 April 2016 on the discharge procedure for the year 2014, the European Parliament instructed the European Parliamentary Research Service to undertake a study including 'a comparative analysis of the legal framework governing the compatibilities of candidates who run for election campaigns in other international organisations and in the Member States (election of prime minister, secretary general, chancellor, etc.)'. This study therefore examines relevant rules on the use of public resources by high political office-holders in electoral/selection processes at EU, international and EU Member State level. An initial version of this study was delivered to the Members of the Committee on Budgetary Control in October 2016. This revised version incorporates some minor changes following final verifications. Nonetheless, the information in this study does not reflect any further possible recent changes in any individual Member State.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Improving the functioning of the EU: Making fuller use of the Lisbon Treaty's provisions

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 10-02-2017

Údar TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an ceart chun tearmáin | An Conradh ar an Aontas Eorpach | an tAontas Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aontas eacnamaíoch agus airgeadaíochta | beartas Eorpach cosanta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhbheartas slándála agus cosanta | cosaint | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tromlach cáilithe | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The EU Treaties were last time amended by the Treaty of Lisbon, which entered into force on 1 December 2009. However, some of its provisions are not (yet) being exploited to the fullest. The own-initiative report on improving the functioning of the EU building on the potential of the Lisbon Treaty aims to identify this potential and ways to better exploit it. The plenary is due to discuss the report, jointly with two related reports, during the February II part-session.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Possible adjustments to the EU institutional set-up

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 10-02-2017

Údar TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchóiriú institiúideach | beartas eachtrach | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh | beartas imirce an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | conarthaí Eorpacha | cumhachtaí na n-institiúidí (AE) | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | FUINNEAMH | imirce | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | reifreann | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The last comprehensive EU treaty reform ended with the 2007 Lisbon Treaty. With the EU facing multiple challenges since then, the European Parliament's own-initiative report, due to be discussed in February, on possible evolutions of and adjustments to the EU institutional set-up invites a broad reflection on the future of the Union. It suggests a range of reforms, including in the areas of economic governance, foreign policy, fundamental rights, transparency, accountability and others.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Brexit and the European Union: General Institutional and Legal Considerations

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 25-01-2017

Údar NOVAK Petr | TELL CREMADES MIGUEL

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | An dlí idirnáisiúnta poiblí | An dlí idirnáisiúnta príobháideach agus comhar breithiúnach in ábhair shibhialta | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú (AE) a chaibidlíú | comhaontú trádála | Conradh ar Fheidhmiú an Aontais Eorpaigh | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | maoiniú an AE | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | ranníocaíocht ó na Ballstáit | rialtas | slándáil Eorpach | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | tarraingt siar ón AE | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study was requested by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament. It examines the political and institutional steps taken, or to be taken, both by the UK and by the EU in the context of the Brexit referendum vote, and into how matters may evolve in the coming months and years from a legal and institutional perspective. It will analyses, in broad terms, the possibilities for a future relationship between the Union and its departing member and the consequences that the departure of a large Member State may entail for the rest of the policies of the Union and for the Union itself. The study also briefly examines the potential for institutional progress that opens with the departure of the United Kingdom.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Involvement of the National Parliaments in SCPs and NRPs – 2014, 2015 and 2016

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 10-01-2017

Údar RAIMLA Elio

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | clár cobhsaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This paper, updated on an ad hoc basis by the Economic Governance Support Unit, provides an overview of the involvement of national parliaments in the preparations of the National Reform Programmes and Stability or Convergence Programmes based on information provided by the Member States in the respective programmes and supplementing information received from the representatives of national parliaments.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Structural reform support programme 2017-2020

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-10-2016

Údar WIDUTO Agnieszka

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Seimeastar Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas eacnamaíoch | ciste (AE) | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | coigeartú struchtúrach | cóineasú eacnamaíoch | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dréachtú reachtaíochta | dáileadh mhaoiniú an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | maoiniú an AE | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Structural reforms have been identified as crucial to accelerating economic recovery, boosting growth and reducing unemployment. In November 2015, the European Commission proposed to establish the Structural Reform Support Programme 2017-2020, to provide Member States with technical assistance in designing and implementing structural reforms. The proposed budget is €142.8 million, to be taken from existing technical assistance resources under the structural and investment funds. Building on experience relating to reforms in Greece and Cyprus, the programme aims to improve administrative and institutional capacity, to facilitate better implementation of EU law, in particular the country-specific recommendations issued under the European Semester, more efficient use of EU funds and the introduction of growth-enhancing structural reforms. The Council prepared its negotiating stance in April 2016, while the EP's Committee on Regional Development is to vote on its rapporteurs' draft report in November 2016. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Structural Policies for Growth and Jobs: Best Practices, Benchmarking and the Role of the Eurogroup

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 09-09-2016

Údar seachtarach Henrik Enderlein and Jörg Haas

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Grúpa Euro (an limistéar euro) | an limistéar euro | An Seimeastar Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | aontas eacnamaíoch agus airgeadaíochta | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | creat polaitiúil | cumhachtaí na n-institiúidí (AE) | dlisteanacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | easnamh daonlathach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maicreacnamaíocht | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This briefing paper analyses the role of the Eurogroup in European economic governance. It assesses the effectiveness of thematic discussions, proposes improvements to the process, and suggests how the legitimacy of Eurogroup actions and decisions could be strengthened.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Parliament's committees of inquiry and special committees

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 02-06-2016

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | coiste fiosrúcháin | Coiste Pharlamint na hEorpa | coiste speisialaithe | Conradh ar Fheidhmiú an Aontais Eorpaigh | cumhachtaí Pharlamint na hEorpa | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | fiosrúchán parlaiminteach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacha nós imeachta | sárú ar dhlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The European Parliament has recently been making increasing use of its investigative instruments – special and inquiry committees. The TAXE Committee, established in the aftermath of the 'LuxLeaks' scandal to look into unfair tax practices in the EU, was followed by the TAXE 2 special committee on tax rulings. The EMIS committee of inquiry is looking into emission measurements in the automotive sector. The recently revealed 'Panama papers' prompted a new committee of inquiry on tax havens. Parliament's right of inquiry is an important instrument for the exercise of its control functions. Its investigative powers, however, fall short of the powers of committees of inquiry in national parliaments, which have quasi-judicial investigative tools at their disposal. Committees of inquiry are limited to examinations of alleged contraventions and maladministration in the implementation of EU law, thus excluding evidence-gathering about general subjects and inquiries into actions by third-country authorities. 'Special committees', on the other hand, can be set up for any parliamentary inquiry and have thus been used more often by Parliament. Although they are not equipped with formal powers, special committees conduct their work using the same investigative mechanisms as committees of inquiry. The Lisbon Treaty conferred on Parliament the power to propose and adopt a binding regulation on the inquiry rules.

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

Preparing a Harmonized Maternity Leave for Members of the European Parliament - Legal Analysis

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 20-04-2016

Údar BONEWIT ANNE

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cosaint shóisialta | Feisire de Pharlamint na hEorpa | Feisire Parlaiminte | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacha nós imeachta | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha | saoire mháithreachais | saoire thuismitheoireachta | stádas an duine a thoghtar | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Upon request by the FEMM Committee, the Policy Department has examined the Member States' different national legislations for maternity or parental leave for national members of Parliament. Furthermore, the rules concerning absence and leave for Members of the European Parliament have also been explored. The overview of the European and national rules provide insights in the different ways how maternity or parental leave is regulated for members of parliament at both levels. It concludes that the provisions of the European Electoral Act prohibit presently the introduction of rules for maternity or parental leave with a possibility of temporary replacement for MEPs.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Renegotiation by the United Kingdom of its Constitutional Relationship with the European Union: Issues Related to Sovereignty](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-04-2016

Údar seachtarach Francisco ALDECOA LUZÁRRAGA and Mercedes GUINEA LLORENTE (FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS)

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ceannasacht náisiúnta | Comhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh | conarthaí Eorpacha | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | limistéar saoirse, slándála agus ceartais | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre A key point of the United Kingdom's renegotiation agreement with the European Union is sovereignty. Historically, the British have been particularly sensitive about this issue. Following the demands of Prime Minister Cameron, five different issues have been tackled: "ever closer union", subsidiarity, the role of the national parliaments, the British opt-out on matters relating to the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice and the issue of national security. They all have different scope and consequences that are analysed in detail.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Understanding the d'Hondt method: Allocation of parliamentary seats and leadership positions](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-04-2016

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | ionadaíocht chionmhar | leithdháileadh suíochán | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacha nós imeachta | toghchán Eorpach

Achoimre The allocation of seats in collegiate organs such as parliaments requires a method to translate votes proportionally into whole seats. The 'd'Hondt method' is a mathematical formula used widely in proportional representation systems, although it leads to less proportional results than other systems for seat allocation such as the Hare-Niemeyer and Sainte-Laguë/Schepers methods. Moreover, it tends to increase the advantage for the electoral lists gaining most votes to the detriment of those with fewer votes. It is, however, effective in facilitating majority formation and thus in securing parliamentary operability. The d'Hondt method is used by 17 EU Member States for the elections to the European Parliament. Furthermore, it is also used within the Parliament as a formula for distributing the chairs of the parliamentary committees and delegations, as well as to distribute those posts among the national delegations within the political groups. Such proportional distribution of leadership positions within Parliament prevents domination of parliamentary political life by only one or two large political groups, ensuring smaller political groups also have a say on the political agenda. Some argue however that this limits the impact of the election results on the political direction of decision-making within Parliament and call for a 'winner-takes-all' approach instead. Many national parliaments in the EU also distribute committee chairs and other posts proportionally among political groups (either using the d'Hondt method or more informally). Other Member States, however, apply a 'winner-takes-more' approach with only some committee chairs with particular relevance to government scrutiny being reserved for opposition groups, while in the US House of Representatives committee chairs have to come from the majority party. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format xxxx

Briefing [EN](#)

[Role of the US Congress in trade agreements: The 'Fast-Track' procedure](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-03-2016

Údar DEL MONTE Micaela | PUCCIO Laura

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal caidreamh idir an reachtas agus an feidhmeannas | comhaontú trádála | cumhachtaí parlaiminte | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí parlaiminte | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta parlaiminteach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Since 1974 the United States Congress has enacted several Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) acts to ensure speedy ratification of trade agreements in the United States, while maintaining a congressional hold on the objectives to be pursued by US negotiators. TPA defines the conditions and procedures for using a streamlined or expedited procedure, also known as the fast-track procedure, to vote in Congress on international trade agreements negotiated during a specific defined period of time. The current (2015) Trade Promotion Authority Act, which was finally passed in June 2015, sets out the rules for the expedited procedures applicable to any international agreement entered into by the US before 1 July 2018 (with possible extension up to 1 July 2021), covering inter alia the recently concluded Trans-Pacific Partnership and any agreement stemming from the ongoing Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations. The TPA requirements in terms of negotiating objectives and consultation have constantly evolved to match the rising political need of Congress to exert greater control over the outcomes of US trade negotiations.

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

[The Balance of Competences Review in the United Kingdom, 2012-2014](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-01-2016

Údar EATOCK David

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal aistriú inniúlachta | Albain | An Eoraip | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí parlaiminte | margadh aonair | nós imeachta parlaiminteach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | prionsabal an chomhphobalaithe | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | prionsabal na comhréireachta | prionsabal na deimhneachta dlíthiúla | réigiúin de bhallstáit an AE | sochaí shibhialta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Against a backdrop of continuing and often intense political debate in the United Kingdom about its relationship with the rest of the European Union (EU), the Coalition Agreement of May 2010, underpinning the 2010-2015 Conservative–Liberal Democrat government, stated that the new administration would ‘examine the balance of the EU’s existing competences’, in the context of an overall government commitment to ‘ensure that there is no further transfer of sovereignty or powers’ to the EU during that five-year parliamentary term. This process was taken forward in a formal ‘Review of the Balance of Competences between the UK and the EU’, which was launched in July 2012 and concluded in December 2014.

The UK government’s official communication to the House of Commons and House of Lords to launch the Balance of Competences Review (Command Paper 8415) used a broad definition of EU competence, covering ‘everything deriving from EU law that affects what happens in the UK’. The review was to seek to examine all the areas where the Treaties gave the EU competence to act (see box below), and to audit what the EU did and how this affected the UK. The whole process would be ‘comprehensive, well-informed and analytical’, gathering evidence to help inform public debate. Whilst the review would be government-led, it would also involve outside experts, organisations and individuals who wished to feed in their views on the issues covered.

Briefing [EN](#)

[South Africa: Political parties](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 19-11-2015

Údar LATEK Marta

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Afraic Theas | caidreamh idirpharlaiminteach | córas an dá sheomra | córas toghcháin | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | leithdháileadh suíochán | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | staid pholaitiúil | tromlach polaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Though weakened by allegations of corruption and inefficiency in service delivery after its two decades in power, the ruling African National Congress (ANC) continues to dominate the political scene, despite winning fewer votes in the most recent elections (2014). The highly fragmented opposition now faces an uphill struggle in challenging the ANC and offering a political alternative for the country, which is affected by deep socioeconomic divisions, 25% unemployment, a high crime rate and prevalent corruption.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[A History of Budgetary Powers and Politics in the EU: The Role of the European Parliament - Part II: The non-elected Parliament 1957-1978](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 09-11-2015

Údar DE FEO Alfredo

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | buiséad | caidreamh idirinstiúideach | caidreamh idirinstiúideach (AE) | conarthaí Eorpacha | cumhacht bhuiséadach | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | toghchán indíreach | tógáil Eorpach | urscaoileadh buiséadach

Achoimre This study provides a history of budgetary powers and politics in the EU during the period 1957-1978, focusing on the role of what was then still a non-(or indirectly) elected European Parliament. It follows a timeline divided into three periods: (i) beginnings (1957-1964), (ii) preparations for modification of the Treaty (1965-1969), and (iii) the first phase of democratic control (1970-1978). The modifications to the Treaty of Rome, with the two budgetary treaties of 1970 and 1975, were the results of conflicts, diplomacy and compromises. After more than 20 years the balance of power between the institutions had changed; full democratic control had not been achieved, but important progress had been made, and Parliament, though still not directly elected, had gained in influence and respect. This study gives a detailed description of various elements of the budgetary powers shaped by the two treaties, in particular those which would enable the elected Parliament to continue its fight for more influence and greater powers, not only in the budgetary domain but also in legislative and institutional matters too. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Staidéar [EN](#)

US Congress: Speaker of the House

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-10-2015

Údar DEL MONTE Micaela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal clár oibre | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | Feisire Parlaiminte | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí parlaiminte | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtí poblachtach | Spéicéir na Parlaiminte | suí parlaiminte | tionscnamh reachtach | tromlach polaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In the wake of the first visit of Pope Francis to the United States in September 2015, John Boehner announced that he would resign one of the most powerful positions in government, the House Speaker, at the end of October. The vote in the House of Representatives for a new Speaker is likely to take place on 29 October and elections for other Republican leadership posts will be held thereafter. John Boehner was first elected to serve as Speaker in November 2010 for the 112th Congress. He was re-elected by the House in January 2013 for the 113th Congress, and again in January 2015 for the 114th Congress. The House Speaker is the political and parliamentary leader of the House of Representatives. He or she is elected by the House of Representatives and the role is the only House leadership position mentioned in Article 1 of the US Constitution (on the legislature). He or she is possibly the most prominent figure on Capitol Hill. Amongst many roles, the Speaker controls the legislative agenda through the House Rules Committee; appoints members of the majority party to committees; defines the priorities of the majority, raises money for the party and negotiates the terms of legislation with Senate leaders and the US President. This multiplicity of roles is argued to be a permanent source of struggle for the Speaker who has to promote the collective interest of the Chamber while simultaneously serving the interests of the House majority party. Looking back, academics argue that the Speakership has largely changed over time not only due to the institutional changes introduced but also because of the different personalities who have held the position.

Briefing [EN](#)

Vietnam: Despite Human Rights Concerns, a Promising Partner for the EU in Asia

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 14-10-2015

Údar MENDONCA Susana | VANDEWALLE Laurence

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhair | beartas eachtrach | beartas trádála | beartas trádála | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | comhaontú comhair (AE) | comhaontú trádála (AE) | creat polaitiúil | córas aonpháirtí | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid eacnamaíoch | staid pholaitiúil | struchtúr institiúideach | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | Vítneam | éiliú

Achoimre The year 2015 – the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the EU and Vietnam – is likely to be a landmark one. Three years after the EU and Vietnam signed a framework agreement for a Comprehensive Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), the European Parliament has been requested to decide whether to give its consent to the agreement. Separately, the European Commission announced on 4 August 2015 that an agreement had been reached on a bilateral free trade agreement (FTA), three years after negotiations were launched. For the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, deepening relations with the EU is a priority, a way of offsetting China's strong influence while maintaining independence from the United States. Within the country, the Communist Party maintains a firm grip on the state apparatus. Media and civil society are severely restricted, and the human rights record remains poor.

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

Parliamentary Immunity in Italy

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-10-2015

Údar seachtarach Marco Cerase

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Chúirt Eorpach um Chearta an Duine | An Eoraip | An Iodáil | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bunreacht | cearta agus saoirsí | ceartas | cosaint cumarsáide | córas an dá sheomra | cúirt bhunreachtúil | DLÍ | díolúine pharlaiminteach | eagraíochtaí Eorpacha | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagrú an chórais dlí | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí breithiúnacha | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | iompar polaitiúla | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | pribhléid | saoirse tuairimí a nochtadh | saoirse tuairimíochta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | vóta parlaiminteach

Achoimre This in-depth analysis was commissioned by the policy department on citizens' rights and constitutional affairs at the request of the JURI committee. It proposes to view the legal basis and practical developments of parliamentary privilege in Italy, providing an insight into the peculiarities of the country's experience, with reference also to recent cases.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Parliamentary Immunity in Poland](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 25-09-2015

Údar seachtarach Piotr CHYBALSKI

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Pholainn | bunreacht | ceartas | creat polaitiúil | DLÍ | dlí náisiúnta | dólóine pharlaiminteach | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí coiriúla | imeachtaí parlaiminte | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | pribhléid | Reacht Fheisirí na Parlaiminte | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | údarais phoiblí

Achoimre Upon request by the JURI Committee, this in-depth analysis examines the immunity of Polish parliamentarians, i.e. Deputies to the Sejm and Senators. It describes forms of immunity, their scopes, taking into account the jurisprudence of the Polish Supreme Court and the Polish Constitutional Tribunal, as well as parliamentary procedures regarding waiving or defending the immunities. It also includes a description of legal and practical problems related to an ordinary application of immunity rules.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Scrutiny of Declarations of Financial Interests in National Legislatures](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-09-2015

Údar seachtarach Blomeyer & Sanz (Spain)

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | coinbheacht leasa | Coiste Parlaimint na hEorpa | cód iompair | dlí an tsaothair agus caidreamh oibreachais | doiciméadacht | eitic ghairmiúil | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | leasanna airgeadais na gcomhaltaí | moráltacht pholaitiúil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha | staidéar comparáideach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This study aims to provide insights into the implementation and enforcement of integrity regimes as applied to members of legislatures. The specific focus is on comparing the application of the Code of Conduct of Members of the European Parliament with similar integrity frameworks in the European Union Member States. In general terms the Code of Conduct is considered well aligned with good practice approaches. However, potential for further enhancements exists with regard to the Code's integrity requirements, guidance, monitoring, sanctioning and reporting.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Shaping and Controlling Foreign Policy - Parliamentary Diplomacy and Oversight, and the Role of the European Parliament](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 04-06-2015

Údar BAJTAY PETER

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Fhrainc | An Ghearmáin | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSeirbhís Eorpach Gníomhaíochta Seachtraí | beartas eachtrach | caidreamh idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhar idirpharlaiminteach | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | Conradh Liospóin | creat polaitiúil | cumhachtaí Parlaimint na hEorpa | córas parlaiminteach | daonlathas ionadaíoch | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | Iánpháirtíocht Eorpach | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | réimeas uachtaránachta | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | taidhleoireacht pharlaiminteach | tionól parlaiminteach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In the post-Cold War international system, new actors, including parliaments, emerge and they challenge the traditional dominance by governments of international relations and foreign policy. In democratic societies it is increasingly difficult to sustain the traditional notion that foreign policy is incompatible with democratic decision-making and scrutiny and that state sovereignty in this domain is the exclusive, unquestionable competence of governments, as the perceived sole representative of the state. As the core institution of democracy and elected representatives, parliaments are increasingly expected to contribute to resolving complex foreign policy and international issues which are impacting more and more directly on citizens' lives by discussing diverse views on strategic direction and policy priorities, by legitimising complex policies and initiatives and by building up public trust (and support) on complex issues in a way that is comprehensible to citizens. The paper examines the role and functions of parliaments in shaping and controlling foreign policy, also by discussing some case studies (US, German, British and French). It reflects particularly on the gradual parliamentarisation of Member State-dominated EU foreign policy. It analyses the nature of the European Parliament's actorhood in international relations, the EP's emerging role in EU foreign policy as well as the tools and powers available to exert influence on the Union's decisions and relations. It finally concludes that EU foreign policy can become efficient and democratic at the same time in the process of building an EU 'representative democracy'.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Comparative Study on Access to Documents (and Confidentiality Rules) in International Trade Negotiations

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 10-04-2015

Údar seachtarach Andreas MAURER

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal An Bhrasaíl | An Eoraip | An India | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | caidreamh idirinstiúideach (AE) | comhaontú (AE) a chaibidlíú | comhaontú trádála | comhaontú trádála (AE) | doiciméadacht | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta parlaiminteach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rochtain ar fhaisnéis | rochtain ar fhaisnéis an Aontais Eorpaigh | staidéar comparáideach | struchtúr institiúideach | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre It is extremely difficult to strengthen parliamentary oversight of the EU's trade policies without clear and predictable rules and procedures for the EP to access relevant information from the Commission and the Council. This study provides an overview on the rules guaranteeing access to information in international trade negotiations both in the EU and in selected third countries. It evaluates the existing arrangements on access to information by Parliament in view of the provisions included in the Treaty of Lisbon, international norms and agreements, EU case-law, and similar rules, arrangements and practices in a group of national parliaments.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Parliament's investigative powers - Committees of inquiry and special committees

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-02-2015

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | coiste fiosrúcháin | Coiste Pharlaimint na hEorpa | coiste speisialaithe | Conradh Liospóin | cumhachtaí Pharlaimint na hEorpa | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | fiosrúcháin parlaiminteach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacha nós imeachta | tuarascáil ó choiste | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In the aftermath of the 'LuxLeaks' scandal relating to tax evasion by multinational companies through Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium and the Netherlands, Parliament decided to set up a 'special committee' to look into unfair tax practices in the EU. 188 MEPs had originally requested a committee of inquiry be established, but the Conference of Presidents found that the legal conditions to set up a committee of inquiry would not be met in this case. Parliament's right of inquiry is an important instrument for the exercise of its control functions. Parliament's investigative powers, however, fall short of the powers of committees of inquiry in national parliaments, which have quasi-judicial investigative tools at their disposal. Committees of inquiry are limited to examinations of alleged contraventions and maladministration in the implementation of EU law, thus excluding evidence-gathering about general subjects and inquiries into actions by third-country authorities. 'Special committees', on the other hand, can be set up for any parliamentary inquiry and have thus been used more often by Parliament. Although they are not equipped with formal powers, special committees conduct their inquiries using the same investigative mechanisms as committees of inquiry. The Lisbon Treaty conferred on Parliament the power to propose and adopt a binding regulation on the inquiry rules. A proposal put forward by Parliament during the last parliamentary term met with opposition from both Council and Commission, which claimed that Parliament sought to extend its right of inquiry excessively. The Committee on Constitutional Affairs has appointed a rapporteur to continue the trilogue negotiations in a bid to obtain the consent of the Council and the Commission.

Briefing [EN](#)

Women in parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 22-01-2015

Údar ANOSOVs Evarts | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | córas toghcháin | doiciméadacht | EACNAMAIÓCHT | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí sóisialta | grúpa polaitiúil (Parlaimint na hEorpa) | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | léiriú grafach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rannpháirtíocht na mban | staidreamh | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | áit na mban

Achoimre The Infographic 'Women in parliaments' provides information on the proportion of women in national parliaments, compares representation of women in national parliaments with their numbers in the European Parliament and shows the number of women in the EP by political group. It also gives an overview of female representatives in the EP by Member State and outlines the gender quotas applicable to the EP elections in the current legislature.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Stakeholder, Parliamentary and Third Country Concerns about the EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 16-12-2014

Údar TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Réimse beartas An dlí idirnáisiúnta poiblí | An dlí idirnáisiúnta príobháideach agus comhar breithiúnach in ábhair shibhialta | An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Comhshaol | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Daonlathas | Dlí na gConarthaí, Dlí Tráchtála agus Dlí na gCuideachtaí | Fostaíocht | Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Rialachas Domhanda | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Sláinte Phoiblí | Sábháilteacht Bia | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AGRAI-BHIA-ÁBHAIR | AIRGEADAS | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Tuirc | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas trádála | beartas víosaí AE | Ceanada | comhaontú (AE) a chaibidlíú | comhaontú saorthrádála | comhaontú trádála (AE) | COMHSHAOL | Conradh poiblí | cosaint infheistíochta | cumhachtaí Pharlaimint na hEorpa | DLI | dlí idirnáisiúnta | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | Meicsiceo | Meiriceá | NAFTA | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rón | timpeallacht nádúrtha | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trédhearcacht | cinnteoireacht | táirge ainmhí | táirge ainmhí | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA) – covering a plethora of issues, including market access, tariffs and non-tariff barriers – has elicited varied reactions from stakeholders. Business associations on both sides of the Atlantic have strongly supported the deal and its aim to boost economic relations between the partners. On the other hand, some civil society groups, trade unions and agricultural associations have voiced hesitations about some of the deal's provisions and its impact on the agricultural sector, the job market and quality of public services. CETA negotiations have also provided civil society an opportunity to discuss indirectly related issues, including visa policies, data privacy and the EU ban on the trade in seal products. Both the European and Canadian Parliaments have actively monitored the negotiations and provided opportunities for stakeholders to express their opinions. While consultation and public outreach now appears to have resolved most hurdles, criticism about the negotiations' transparency and inclusiveness – as well as concerns about the inclusion of investment protection clauses – have not entirely abated. Turkey and Canada's partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (the US and Mexico) also have distinct reasons to fear the impact of CETA on their own economies.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Ecuador: political parties

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 12-12-2014

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | creat polaitiúil | córas ilpháirtí | Eacuadór | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | tromlach polaitiúil | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The political party system in Ecuador has suffered historically from fragmentation and volatility, accentuated by the 1972-78 dictatorship, and then chronic economic crises between 1984 and 2005. As a result, the country has enjoyed relatively few periods of genuine political stability. The 2006 presidential elections brought major changes, both through the weakening of the traditional parties and the appearance of new political forces, with greater strength at national level.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Japan's politics in the run-up to the elections

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 11-12-2014

Údar COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An tSeapáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | comhrialtas polaitíochta | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | córas an dá sheomra | córas ilpháirtí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | rialtas | toghchán náisiúnta | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Japan's Liberal Democratic Party has been in power alone almost uninterruptedly for nearly four decades. Prime Minister Shinzō Abe, elected in 2013, is actively pursuing an economic growth strategy, widely known as 'Abenomics'. He decided to dissolve the lower house and call an election on 14 December 2014 to ask voters' support for his proposal of a consumption tax increase.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[India: the biggest democracy in the world](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 16-10-2014

Údar D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An India | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | comhaontú (AE) a chaibidlíú | comhaontú saorthrádala | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas parlaiminteach | daonlathas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán náisiúnta | toscaireacht Pharlaimint na hEorpa | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre With 1 267 million inhabitants, of which 834 million can vote, India is the largest democracy in the world. India is an authentic multicultural country: in Lok Sabha, the lower house, members can speak in 15 different languages!

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Handbook on the Incompatibilities and Immunity of the Members of the European Parliament](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 07-08-2014

Údar RAFFAELLI Rosa

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | bunreacht | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | DLÍ | dlí náisiúnta | díolúine pharlaiminteach | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | pribhléid | Reacht Fheisirí na Parlaiminte | rialtas | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | údarais phoiblí

Achoimre Upon request by the Legal Affairs Committee, this handbook describes the national rules on the composition of the governments and parliaments of each of the Member States of the European Union and provides an overview of the national rules on parliamentary immunities. It further lists the national authorities that are competent to request the waiver of MEPs immunity, as identified after consultation with the Member States.

This text will be updated regularly, on the basis of information received; please hold as reference the date of edition.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[German Constitutional Court decisions on EU anti-crisis measures](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 24-07-2014

Údar POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Rialú Buiséadach | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Eoraip | An Ghearmáin | an limistéar euro | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas buiséid | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | ceannasacht náisiúnta | ceartas | comhordú ar bheartais AEA | cúirt bhunreachtúil | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh - dlí náisiúnta | dlí idirnáisiúnta | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | eagrú an chórais dlí | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim airgeadaíochta | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú | seomra díorthofa | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In response to the financial crisis in the EU, a permanent crisis mechanism – the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) – was adopted by the euro area Member States. A number of cases, lodged with the German Federal Constitutional Court (BVerfG), aimed at blocking Germany's participation. The BVerfG has established four requirements for German participation in rescue packages and fiscal stability mechanisms: observance of the Bundestag's budgetary autonomy, prior consent of the Bundestag to participation in rescue packages, influence of the Bundestag on spending of funds and limited participation in large rescue packages.

Briefing [EN](#)

Enhancing Cooperation between the European Parliament and EU National Parliaments on EU Human Rights Policy

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 11-03-2014

Údar seachtarach Jan WOUTERS, Laura BEKE, Anna-Luise CHANÉ, Nicolas HACHEZ and Kolja RAUBE (Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, KU Leuven, Belgium)

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Daonlathas

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | comhar idirpharlaiminteach | DL | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | oibriú na n-institiúidí | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | struchtúr institiúideach | toiscaireacht idirpharlaiminteach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Lisbon Treaty has rung in a new era of democratic and human rights governance. In an attempt to redress concerns about the EU's alleged democratic deficit and inability to speak with one voice on cross-cutting issues of human rights, both the empowered European Parliament (EP) and national parliaments (NPs) are meant to 'contribute actively to the good functioning of the Union' through inter-parliamentary cooperation (IPC). At the same time, the EU's action is also poised to systematically 'put human rights at the heart of all its policies'. Given the role of parliaments as 'guardians and promoters of human rights' at a time when their ability to influence the EU legislative process has significantly been enhanced, the question arises whether the EU's 'human rights turn' may act as a catalyst for IPC, and whether this collaboration may, in turn, strengthen the effectiveness and legitimacy of EU human rights policies. To that end, this study maps the increasingly complex network of formal and informal IPC channels in the realm of human rights, assesses their respective strengths and weaknesses, and formulates recommendations to enhance IPC in this regard.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Women in parliaments: Proportion of women members compared to the EP

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 27-02-2014

Údar ANOSOVs Evarts | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhionannas inscne | córas toghcháin Eorpach | DL | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Feisire Parlaiminte | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí sóisialta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht na mban | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | áit na mban

Achoimre The InfoGraphic "Women in parliaments" provides information on the proportion of women in national parliaments, compares representation of women in national parliaments with their numbers in the European Parliament and shows the number of women in the EP by political group. It also gives an overview of female representatives in the EP by Member State and outlines the gender quotas applicable to the EP elections in the current legislature.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Parliamentary Questions in Selected Legislative Chambers

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-01-2014

Údar NOVAK Petr

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Iorua | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | ceist arna cur ar aire | ceist pharlaiminteach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta parlaiminteach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This note seeks to provide an overview of the practices of questioning the executive in a selected number of legislative chambers. It takes into account the questions in both oral and written form, the level at which such right is regulated, its formal practice including the rules for their admissibility and procedures for their filtering or limiting their numbers.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Iceland: enlargement talks on hold

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 09-01-2014

Údar CÍRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Limistéar Eorpach Eacnamaíoch | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Íoslainn | beartas iascaigh | caibidlíocht aontachais | cúnamh réamhaontachais | díospóireacht pharlaiminteach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iascach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | reifreann | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In May 2013, Iceland's new coalition government put on hold the accession talks with the EU, opened in June 2010. It dissolved the country's EU Negotiation Committee and announced that an assessment of the negotiations would be submitted to the Parliament – the Althingi.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Electoral Gender Quota Systems and their Implementation in Europe

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 14-06-2013

Údar seachtarach Lenita Freidenvall and Drude Dahlerup (Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, Sweden)

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhionannas inscne | córas toghcháin | DLÍ | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí sóisialta | modh vótála | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | oifig thofa | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | rannpháirtíocht na mban | staidreamh | áit na mban

Achoimre The note is an updated version of the 2011 study Electoral Gender Quotas and Their Implementation in Europe (PE 408.309), and it maps the diffusion of electoral gender quotas in the 30 EU/EEA countries and evaluates the effectiveness of different quota types in different electoral systems. The note shows that legislated quotas are implemented in eight countries and party quotas in 14 (additional) countries. It also shows that some gender quotas have resulted in major leaps in women's representation, while others had led to almost no change. In general, the note reveals a mixed picture in Europe when it comes to women's representation. It shows that women's parliamentary representation only increased from 23.6 per cent in 2008 to 24.7 per cent in 2011 to 25.6 per cent in 2013. In the most recent parliamentary election in 19 of the countries as well as in the election to the European Parliament women's representation increased. Four countries experienced stagnation, and in seven of the countries women's share of the MPs dropped.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Democratic Control in the Member States of the European Council and the Euro Zone Summits (Study and Annex 1 - 2)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-01-2013

Údar seachtarach Wolfgang WESSELS (Trans European Policy Studies Association), Olivier ROZENBERG (Notre Europe – Jacques Delors Institute), Mirte VAN DEN BERGE (Trans European Policy Studies Association), Claudia HEFFTLER (Trans European Policy Studies Association), Valentin KREILINGER (Notre Europe – Jacques Delors Institute) and Laura VENTURA (Trans European Policy Studies Association)

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Rialachas Domhanda

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Chomhairle Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceann rialtais | comhar idirpharlaiminteach | cruinniú mullaigh | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | Eorpú | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | freasúra polaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rochtain ar fhaisnéis | tír rannpháirteach | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The European Council is increasingly central to the governance of the European Union. Even if national parliaments have originally focused their involvement in EU affairs on the ordinary legislative process, most of the chambers have started to develop specific activities, before or after European summits. From ex-ante influence to ex-post accountability, seven different models of control have been identified. Beyond their differences rooted in national democratic systems, they call for twelve recommendations listed in this report.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Iarscríbhinn 1 [EN](#)

Iarscríbhinn 2 [EN](#)

Democratic Scrutiny, Transparency, and Modalities of Vote in the National Parliaments of the Member States and in the European Parliament

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-11-2012

Údar seachtarach Izabela Jędrzejowska (Institut für Europäische Verfassungswissenschaften, Fernuniversität Hagen)

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacha nós imeachta | trédhearcacht i gcinnteoireacht

Achoimre This comparative note looks at modern parliaments from the perspective of transparency, accessibility and accountability of their activities to the general public. The subsequent tables comprise the basic voting modalities and transparency measures employed in the European Parliament, national Parliaments of the EU Member States and of some non-EU countries, as well as in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. The electronic version of the present note allows accessing relevant background information via hyperlinks (national parliaments' Rules of Procedure, websites, etc.).

Staidéar [EN](#)

Parliamentary Control of Budget Implementation

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-08-2012

Údar seachtarach Anna Marlene KANIS

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | bainistíocht airgeadais | bliain airgeadais | buiséad | buiséad ginearálta (AE) | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | iniúchadh | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú an AE | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú airgeadais | rialú buiséadach | smacht buiséadach (AE)

Achoimre This study aims to describe control of the EU budget exercised by the European Parliament, in particular ex-post control of the budget after it has been implemented, and to compare it to ex-post control of national budgets carried out by the parliaments of the EU Member States.
The subject is introduced by a brief overview of budgetary control in the different phases of the EU budgetary cycle. The study then focuses on the discharge procedure itself. After considering what this control function consists of, the study presents how parliaments carry it out and provides an overview of the examination of the EU budget by Member States. Subsequently, it identifies prerogatives and roles of other actors involved in the discharge procedure, notably the Supreme Audit Institutions and the Executive. The study closes with a brief presentation of the consequences resulting from exercising budgetary control.

Staidéar [EN](#)

How do national parliaments supervise and control their own budgets?

Practice and experience from selected Member States

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-07-2012

Údar seachtarach Blomeyer & Sanz

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | bainistíocht | bainistíocht airgeadais | buiséad | buiséad náisiúnta | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iniúchadh | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú airgeadais | urscaoileadh buiséadach

Achoimre The study assesses the budget discharge procedures in ten EU Member States and one Third Country (Canada), in order to identify good practices to help the European Parliament to enhance its own budget discharge procedure. The focus is on the effectiveness of the national budget discharge procedures, in terms of achieving two objectives, i.e. to ensure sound financial management and to enhance transparency. The study takes the European Parliament's budget discharge procedure as a point of reference in order to better understand the national parliaments' procedures. The study findings identify best practices that might contribute to a further enhancement of the European Parliament's budget discharge procedure in the following areas:
a robust and trust instilling multi-faceted auditing framework;
public transparency and accessibility of the budget;
documentary basis;
fostering accountability in Members of Parliament's expenses;
building skills;
formalising the discharge procedure.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Towards a More Comprehensive, Strategic and Costeffective EU Foreign Policy : The Role of National Parliaments and the European Parliament

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-03-2012

Údar seachtarach Julie SMITH (Robinson College, Cambridge, UK), Ariella HUFF (Department of Politics and International Studies, Cambridge University, UK) and Geoffrey EDWARDS (Pembroke College, Cambridge, UK) with additional assistance from Katrin BUCHMANN and Salvatore FINAMORE

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhair | beartas eachtrach | beartas maidir le comhar | buiséad | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | cumhacht bhuiséadach | cumhachtaí Parlaimint na hEorpa | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This study explores the powers of the EP and six selected national parliaments (the British, Danish, French, Irish, Italian and Polish) in setting, amending and scrutinising budgets. It then considers European engagement in three conflict regions – Libya, Palestine and Afghanistan – assessing how the selected parliaments have overseen various aspects of foreign policy, including finance for core activities and responses to sudden crises, and considers whether there are possible synergies between national and European budgets in foreign policy broadly defined.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Written Declarations in the European Parliament - A Review of Process and Impact

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-12-2011

Údar LEHMANN Wilhelm

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | gníomhaíocht institiúideach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha

Achoimre This comparative review examines the procedure and outcome of the European Parliament's Written Declarations, pursuant to Rule 123 of its Rules of Procedure. Moreover, it inspects the provisions of other national and international parliaments with a view to identify similar procedures and their particularities. Some tentative conclusions are drawn with respect to a possible update of Parliament's rules.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Parliamentary committees of inquiry in national systems: a comparative survey of EU Member States

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 14-10-2011

Údar LEHMANN Wilhelm

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal an dlí comparáideach | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | ceartas | coiste fiosrúcháin | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | fianaise | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | pionós | POLAITÍOCHT | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This paper provides an update and extension of a 2007 overview of national provisions for parliamentary committees of inquiry. It concentrates on the legal framework in which these committees operate and the limits and responsibilities under which they carry out their investigations.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

The Future of Cohesion Policy after 2013

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 16-09-2011

Údar KRAMER Esther

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal An Ciste Comhtháthaithe | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | buiséad ginearálta (AE) | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geilleagar eolasbhunaithe | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíochas | maoiniú an AE | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | tógáil Eorpach | éagothromaíocht réigiúnach

Achoimre Against the background of the recent budgetary proposals of the European Commission, this note provides an insight into the key issues of the current debate on the Future of Cohesion policy after 2013. It also presents the upcoming legislative process, including the role of National Parliaments, and highlights the main decisions policy-makers will face.

The note has been prepared in the context of the Committee on Regional Development's 3rd Interparliamentary Committee Meeting with National Parliaments on 6 October 2011.

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

How Effective and Legitimate is the European Semester ? Increasing the Role of the European Parliament

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-08-2011

Údar seachtarach Mark HALLERBERG (Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, Germany), Benedicta MARZINOTTO (Bruegel, Brussels, Belgium) and Guntram B. WOLFF (Bruegel, Brussels, Belgium) with research assistance of Lucia GRANELLI and Silvia MERLER

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fioscach | beartas struchtúrach | clár cobhsaíochta | comhar idirinstiúideach (AE) | creat polaitiúil | cánachas | cóineasú eacnamaíoch | dlísteacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | struchtúr eacnamaíoch

Achoimre The European Semester is a new institutional process that provides Member States with ex-ante guidance on fiscal and structural objectives. The Semester's goals are ambitious and it is still uncertain how it will fit into the new EU economic governance framework. We find that Member States are only slowly internalising the new procedure. Furthermore, the Semester has so far lacked legitimacy due to the minor role assigned to the European Parliament, the marginal involvement of National Parliaments and the lack of transparency of the process at some stages. Finally, there remains room to clarify the implications from a unified legal text. In fact, diluting the legal separation of recommendations on National Reform Programmes and Council opinions on Stability and Convergence Programmes may compromise effective surveillance and governance. The European Parliament has an important role to play. It needs hold the Commission and the Council accountable. This and the overall objective of enhancing the new procedure's effectiveness and legitimacy can be done by means of a regular Economic Dialogue on the Semester.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[EP-National Parliament cooperation after Lisbon](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-02-2011

Údar COPELAND Nicholas

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idirpharlaiminteach | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | toscaireacht pharlaiminteach | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The Lisbon Treaty has been described as the 'Treaty of Parliaments'. Not only does it increase the power of the European Parliament but it also significantly boosts the role of national parliaments in EU activities. Prior to Lisbon, national parliaments had a relatively weak position. To compensate for this, inter-parliamentary cooperation was established both between themselves and collectively with the European Parliament (EP) through a number of forums and mechanisms.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Monitoring Budget Support in Developing Countries](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-07-2010

Údar seachtarach Pedro MORAZAN and Svea KOCH (Institute Südwind, GERMANY)

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Phoblacht Dhoiminiceach | beartas comhair | Buircíne Fasó | cabhair airgeadais | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | Gána | Meiriceá | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sochaí shibhialta | téarmaí maidir le cabhair a dheonú | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | úsáid cabhrach

Achoimre This study aims to assess the effectiveness of developing countries' national control mechanisms in overseeing budget support. The key questions deal with the oversight role and effectiveness of parliaments and supreme audit institutions (SAI) and the extent to which the EC assesses and supports parliamentary structures and SAIs when budget support is provided. The research is based on case studies in three countries: Ghana, Burkina Faso and the Dominican Republic. Overall, parliamentary budgetary oversight is weak in all countries studied and has not significantly improved since the provision of budget support. In addition, within the framework of budget support, parliamentary performance is inadequately assessed, not yet systematically integrated at policy level and receives only limited EC support. Supreme audit institutions, on the other hand, have attracted more donor attention and their performance has improved in all three country cases. To improve public financial management and to strengthen domestic accountability in the long run, institutions outside the executive, including civil society actors, must gain more weight in the design and management of budget support.

Staidéar [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The Role of National Parliaments in Regional Policy under the Treaty of Lisbon](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-03-2010

Údar KRAMER Esther

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas réigiúnach AE | cinnteoireacht | Conradh Liospóin | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cumhachtaí Pharlaimint na hEorpa | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | neamhspleáchas | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal na coimhdeachta | réigiúin agus beartas réigiúnach | seirbhísí leasa ghinearálta | státchabhair | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre This note describes the impact of the Treaty of Lisbon on Regional Policy in general and on the role of National Parliaments in particular. The introduction of new provisions concerns the legislative procedures, the scope and the governance system of Regional Policy. Despite some limitations, the overall political impact of the Lisbon Treaty could lead to a strengthening of national and European parliamentary recognition in the EU decision-making process.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Use and Monitoring of Budget Support - A Comparative Analysis of Parliamentary Scrutiny over Budget Support in the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 04-11-2008

Údar seachtarach Alta Fölscher (chef d'équipe), Ann Bartholomew et Rebecca Carter (consultantes principales de la société Mokoro Ltd, London, Royaume-Uni)

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhair | buiséad | buiséad náisiúnta | cabhair airgeadais | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cumhacht bhuiséadach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tír bhronntach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | úsáid cabhrach

Achoimre Executive summary

The aim of this study is to provide recommendations and guidelines of both a technical and political nature to ensure effective parliamentary oversight of aid provided as budget support. The study, commissioned by the European Parliament, investigated oversight of budget support in Canada, the EC and the European Parliament, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. It researched budget support oversight and how it interfaces with donor agency budget support manages practices to select, approve, monitor and evaluate budget support, and to assess the risks involved. [...]

Staidéar [EN](#), [FR](#)

Parliamentary Oversight of Civilian and Military ESDP Missions: the European and National Levels

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 02-10-2007

Údar seachtarach Dr Hans Born, Alex Dowling, Teodora Fuior and Suzana Gavrilescu
Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | comhbheartas slándála agus cosanta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Staidéar [EN](#)

Parliament and Public Finance

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 24-05-2006

Údar seachtarach Mr. Franz Wascotte,
Member of the Belgian Court of Audit

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | buiséad | caiteachas poiblí | cumhachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta buiséadach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú airgeadais

Achoimre This policy paper is one of a series of papers requested by the EP's Committee on Foreign Affairs in connection with its role as (rotating) chair of the Parliamentary Troika of the Stability Pact for South East Europe in 2006. The Committee has been organising four parliamentary seminars involving representatives from the relevant specialised parliamentary bodies (committees and sub-committees) from the region. This paper examines the role of parliaments and supreme audit institutions in budgetary expenditure, departing from the Belgian model. It will be presented and discussed at the workshop on parliamentary oversight of budgetary expenditure on 8 June 2006 in Brussels, in the specific context of experience and challenges in countries in South East Europe.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

The Role of the European Parliament and National Parliaments in Foreign and Security Policy

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-04-2005

Údar LEHMANN Wilhelm

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhair | buiséad | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | cumhacht bhuiséadach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | grinnscrúdú parlaiminteach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tríú tír | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The study presents the legal and political framework of the EP's institutional position in the EU's common foreign and security policy and analyses the constitutional role of selected national parliaments in foreign policy.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#)

Ways and means to enhance ACP parliaments' role in the formulation of the Country Strategy Papers (CSP) and parliaments' oversight of the utilisation of the European Development Funds (EDF), especially in the context of budget support

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 23-03-2005

Údar seachtarach Dr. Robert Dover
EU Policy Network

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas forbartha | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEF | cumhachtaí parlaiminte | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | tíortha ACC | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | úsáid cabhrach

Achoimre The aim of this study is provide a concise and readable set of analysis and recommendations towards enhancing the role of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of Parliaments in the formulation of the Country Strategy Papers (CSP) and the European Parliament's (EP) oversight of the utilisation of the European Development Funds (EDF), with particular reference to budget support. The policy recommendations provided within this study are made within the existing constitutional orders in force, and aim to improve oversight and governance of the EDF and direct budget support monies through inter-institutional and political cultural measures.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Comparison of Organisational and Administrative Arrangements in EU National Parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-12-2000

Údar COMFORT Anthony

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas buiséid | comhdhéanamh na parlaiminte | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | struchtúir riaracháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This study examines organisational and budgetary arrangements in national parliaments of EU Member States. For purposes of comparison a review of such arrangements in the US Congress is appended in the annex.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Parliamentary control of budget implementation

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-11-1999

Údar COMFORT Anthony

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | buiséad | caidreamh idirinstiúideach (AE) | cumhachtaí Pharlaimint na hEorpa | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iniúchadh | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú airgeadais | urscaoileadh buiséadach

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

Parliamentary Immunity in the Members States of the European Union and in the European Parliament

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-07-1999

Údar CRESPO ALLEN Marilia

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

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | díolúine pharlaiminteach | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | pribhléid | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha

Achoimre The first part contains detailed information on the parliamentary immunity systems in force in the three new Member States. The second part of the study deals with the other Member States of the Union and the European Parliament and contains the main legislative texts currently in force and in particular the relevant extracts from the constitutional texts and the rules of procedure of the parliamentary assemblies.

Staidéar [EN](#), [FR](#)

National Provisions Regarding the Early Termination of Parliamentary Office

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-07-1998

Údar CRESPO ALLEN Marilia

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | oifig thofa | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The first part relates to Members of national parliaments. In addition, to an outline of the reasons allowed under national law for the early termination of office, particular attention is devoted to the procedure followed in the event of resignation and the date on which the resignation takes effect. This is followed by a description of the procedures relating to the replacement of national MPs whose office terminates during a parliamentary term. Lastly, where the system provides for such an MP to be replaced by the best placed non-elected candidate on the electoral list, it was enquired whether that candidate is able to ask to be removed from the list or, in other terms, to stand down if he no longer wishes to take his seat in parliament.

These latter aspects are also the subject of the second part of the study, which is concerned in particular with the national provisions applicable to the replacement of MEPs whose office comes to an end during a parliamentary term.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Budgets of Parliaments : What are the Procedures Involved ? How are they Controlled ?

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 14-03-1997

Údar COMFORT Anthony

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | beartas buiséid | buiséad | imeachtaí parlaiminte | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha | rialú buiséadach

Achoimre Comparative study dealing with the procedure for drawing up and adopting the budget of national parliaments; consideration of accounts and internal financial control.

An old version of this study can be found under reference: PE 124.794

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Parliamentary Assistants in the Member States of the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-11-1996

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Fostaíocht

Eochairfhocal bainistíocht pearsanra agus íocaíocht foirne | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | conradh oibre | earcaíocht | foireann | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | luach saothair as obair | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialacháin foirne | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This study gives a range of information on the payment of assistants or aides to members of parliament, the nature of their contract and status, the conditions of recruitment, the tasks to be undertaken and the cessation of work. A synoptic table allows a comparison of the situation in the various EU Member States.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#)

Transparency and Members of Parliament's Financial Interests in the European Union

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-07-1996

Údar CRESPO ALLEN Marilia

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | doiciméadacht | Feisire de Pharlaimint na hEorpa | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | leasanna airgeadais na gcomhaltáí | moráltacht pholaitiúil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | Parlaimint na hEorpa | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staidéar comparáideach | trédhearcacht riaracháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Most of the Member States have institutionalized the registration of interests of MPs in the form of property and/or additional activities, duties or functions, as well as a 'register' of this information, either by means of specific laws or through decisions or codes of conduct adopted by their parliamentary assemblies.

Grinnanailís [DE](#), [EN](#)

Parliamentary Committees of Inquiry in the Member States - Description and Comparative Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-05-1996

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | coiste fiosrúcháin | comhdhéanamh coiste pharlaimintigh | fiosrúchán parlaiminteach | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialacha nós imeachta parlaiminteacha | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Assessment of the situation of committees of inquiry in the parliaments of the twelve Member States of the period. The aspects dealt with are the legal bases, the constitution, the length of the mandate, the composition, the field of activities, powers, the action taken on the results of investigations and actual practice. The study is completed with a comparative legal analysis.

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

Budgets of Parliaments : What are the Procedures Involved ? How are they Controlled ?

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-08-1988

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | bainistíocht | beartas buiséid | buiséad | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iniúchadh | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú airgeadais

Achoimre Comparative study dealing with the procedure for drawing up and adopting the budget of national parliaments; consideration of accounts and internal financial control.
A revised version of this study can be found under reference: PE 453.226

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