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Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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Sortáil Sórtáil de réir dáta
Eochairfhocal "oltáirgeacht intíre"

108 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 28-03-2024

[The Gulf region: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 31-01-2024

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirmáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Áise agus an Aigéine | analís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | comhardú na trádála | cuntas náisiúnta | difhhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | fostaíocht ban | margaocht | olltárgeacht intíre | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh maidir le trádáil | Stáit na Murascaille | TRADÁIL | táscaire eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This infographic examines some economic differences and similarities among countries of the Gulf region and the EU, like GDP growth, GDP per capita and female labour force participation rate. In terms of trade, the Gulf region stands already as an important source of oil and gas for the EU, these products contributing almost two-third of total imports of the latter from the Gulf region.

[Sracfhéachaint EN](#)

[Multilateral financial assistance to Ukraine - January 2024](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 11-01-2024

Údar RAKIC Drazen

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Gnótháí Eachtracha | Rialachas Domhanda | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Eoraip | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | beartas comhair | cabhair airgeadais | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNAÍSIUNTA | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta | geografaíocht pholaíteúil | idirghabháil mhíleata | olltárgeacht intíre | ráta malaire | saincheist maidir leis an Rúis agus an Úcráin | slándáil idirmáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This paper provides a snapshot of multilateral financial assistance provided to Ukraine since the start of the Russian invasion in February 2022 by the European Union and its bodies (European Investment Bank), international financial institutions (International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group, and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and groups of bilateral creditors ("The Group of Creditors of Ukraine"). The paper aims to increase understanding and support scrutiny of international financial assistance to Ukraine. The Annex provides information on the conditions attached to EU and IMF loans.

[Grinnanailís EN](#)

[Monitoring the EU's economic outlook: Seeking to avoid a hard landing](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-12-2023

Údar D'ALFONSO Alessandro | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an limistéar euro | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | boilsciú | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNAÍSIUNTA | clár an Aontais Eorpáigh | cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fás eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | neamhspleáchas eacnamaíoch | olltárgeacht intíre | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre After showing unexpectedly strong economic resilience in the face of the pandemic and the energy price shock triggered by Russia's war in Ukraine, Europe is bracing for an uncertain soft landing. The latest economic forecast points towards weakening growth. Real GDP growth is expected to be 0.6 % in both the EU and the euro area in 2023, having been revised downwards for the second time this year. This is partly explained by a heavier toll from monetary policy tightening than expected, alongside weak external demand. Inflation has been declining over the past 12 months, to 2.4 % in November in the euro area from its 10.6 % peak a year ago. Nevertheless, annual inflation is expected to be 5.6 % in the euro area, and 6.5 % in the EU, still significantly above the 2 % target. Much of the inflation-dampening effect induced by monetary policy is yet to materialise, as estimates suggest the tightening will have its maximum impact in 2024. Despite the gloomy economic backdrop, labour markets have proven particularly resilient, with unemployment rates at historic low levels, underscoring a record tight labour market. Higher interest rates are expected to show effects on public debt levels gradually. Debt-to-GDP ratios in the EU have dropped significantly from a historic high at close to 92 % at the beginning of 2021, to 83 % of GDP in 2023, remaining above the pre-pandemic debt levels of around 79 %, while the EU fiscal stance is projected to turn contractionary in 2023. Downside risks to the economic outlook have increased, with continuing conflicts transmitting uncertainty, particularly visible in energy markets. A recent court decision in Germany that ruled a €60 billion off-budget fund unconstitutional, will compel Germany to re-structure its fiscal policy, with potential spill-over effects in other EU countries. In that context, this publication, the fourth in a series updated twice a year, aims to track the state of the EU economy and trends in the recovery. It also provides a snapshot of the deployment of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument, which is about to enter the second half of its lifecycle. Its main tool for investment and reform, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is being reinforced, with new REPowerEU chapters focused on energy. In 2024, the RRF is projected to be a key driver of public investment in the EU.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Good tax practices in the fight against tax avoidance - The signalling role of FDI data](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 30-11-2023

Údar seachtarach Arjan LEJOUR

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Cánachas

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | beartas eacnamaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | domhandú | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faoiseamh cánach | olltárgeacht intíre | seachaint cánach

Achoimre This report examines the role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in tax havens. About 40-45% of the global FDI stock is hosted in tax havens, while their share in the world economy is only around 4½%. These abnormal FDI patterns suggest that FDI and international corporate tax avoidance are closely related. Traditional tax havens are attractive because of zero tax rates and uncooperative behaviour. For European tax havens it is rather a mix of policies related to improving the investment climate and this mix differs by country.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Argentina: Outcome of the 2023 elections – Beginning of a new era?](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 27-11-2023

Údar JUTTEN Marc

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Airléintí | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | beartas sóisialta | bochtaineacht | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnótháí sóisialta | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | oifig thofa | olltárgeacht intíre | parlaimint | POLAITIOCHT | polaitiúch agus sábháileacht phoibl | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaráinachta | TIREOLAIOTCH tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In the run-off election on 19 November 2023, Argentinians elected right-wing populist Javier Milei, aged 53, as the country's new president. Four weeks earlier, on 22 October 2023, general elections had taken place to elect the president, vice-president, members of the national congress and the governors of most provinces. Following the primaries of 13 August 2023, to the great surprise of all experts, anti-establishment candidate Javier Milei, leader and founder of the La Libertad Avanza party, entered the presidential race as the favourite. Milei was unable to maintain his leading position in the elections on 22 October and was overtaken by Economy Minister Sergio Massa. Massa was running for the Unión por la Patria, a centre-left coalition of Peronist political parties that have dominated Argentine politics for decades. However, in the run-off election Milei won 55.7 % of the votes, while Massa received 44.3 %. Many commentators compare the self-proclaimed 'anarcho-capitalist' to former US President Donald Trump and former President of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[An estimate of the European Union’s long-term borrowing cost bill](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-10-2023

Údar seachtarach Grégory CLAEYS, Conor McCAFFREY, Lennard WELSLAU

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | olltárgeacht intíre | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre The European Union's economic policy response to the COVID-19 crisis led to a radical change in the scale and nature of borrowing by the bloc. Given the newfound relevance of EU borrowing rates for the EU budget, in Claeys et al. (2023), we examined the main drivers behind their evolution since the launch of the borrowing programme put in place in 2021 to finance NextGenerationEU (NGEU). We also discussed how these interest rates could evolve in the future and estimated what the interest costs borne directly by the EU budget could amount to until the end of the 2021-27 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). Finally, we made recommendations on how to reduce the costs of EU borrowing for European taxpayers.

This follow-up briefing written for the European Parliament's BUDG committee provides an update on the situation concerning EU interest rates and NGEU disbursements, and examines additional questions raised by Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) after our previous background briefing.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Kazakhstan: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 10-10-2023

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AN TAONTAS EURPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | olltárgeacht intíre | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This infographic provides an insight into the economic performance of Kazakhstan compared with the European Union (EU) and looks at the trade dynamics between them. Kazakhstan's unemployment rate recorded a slight but steady decrease, stabilizing at 4-5% in the decade 2010-2020. Inflation rates, on the other hand, show less stability throughout the time series, and in 2022 reached their second-highest value since 2007. Foreign direct investment (FDI) fluctuated, with a notable spike in 2016, when Kazakhstan attracted record levels of FDI in 12.5 % of gross domestic product (GDP). This was followed by a steep decrease in the inflows that in subsequent years have never exceeded 5% of the gross domestic product. Despite a significant yearly fluctuation, the EU's trade with Kazakhstan shows a general upward trend, with a sharp increase after the 2020 global economic slowdown.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Fiscal adjustment supports the fight against sticky inflation](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-09-2023

Údar seachtarach Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKHR

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | beartas fioscach | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | oltáirgeacht intíre

Achoimre Fiscal policy becomes less potent in affecting output in an inflationary environment. As the economy nears full employment an increasing part of any fiscal stimulus either crowds out other expenditure or leads to higher prices. This reinforces the case for an accelerated reduction in deficits, especially through the termination of energy subsidies that are no longer appropriate as energy prices have returned to pre-war levels. An unintended (but predictable) consequence of the past bond buying schemes of the ECB (PSPP and PEPP) is that the net income of the Eurosystem is likely to fall by about EUR 70–80 billion, or 0.5–0.6 % of GDP, making the fiscal adjustment harder. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 25 September 2023.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Monitoring the EU's economic recovery: Economic growth stalls as monetary tightening bites](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-07-2023

Údar D'ALFONSO Alessandro | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athbhóilsciú | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | boilsciú | COMHSHAOL | cuntas náisiúnta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fás eacnamaíoch | neodracht ó thaobh carbón de | oltáirgeacht intíre | straitéis fáis AE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre After an unexpectedly strong economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU now faces the difficult task of bringing down inflation – mainly caused by sharp increases in energy and food prices in 2022 – while sustaining economic growth and investment in strategic areas such as the green and digital transitions. Economic growth in the EU has declined since mid-2022 and nearly stalled, while the euro area endured a mild technical recession. At the same time, in 2022, annual inflation in the EU reached the highest level ever measured, at 9.2 %, more than triple the 2021 level of 2.9 %. Central banks made unprecedented interest rate increases – referred to as 'monetary policy tightening'. This approach is starting to show its effect on inflation, with May 2023 data indicating a drop to 7.1 %, from 8.1 % in April. However, monetary policy tightening has worsened financing conditions, while raising tensions on financial markets and reducing growth. At the same time, labour markets have proven particularly resilient, with unemployment rates at historic low levels, underscoring a record tight labour market. This points to a build-up of wage pressure, while evidence suggests that corporate profits have contributed more than half of recent domestic price pressures. After reaching a historic peak in 2020, the levels of public debt – defined as debt to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio – declined significantly in a majority of Member States, and by 8 percentage points on average across the EU. The economic outlook shows several interconnected risks, such as the effects of monetary policy tightening combined with tighter macroeconomic policies that could add to financial stability vulnerabilities. In such an environment, policy responses need careful calibration, as policy coordination in the EU remains limited. In that context, this publication, the third in a series updated twice a year, aims to track the state of the EU economy and trends in the recovery. It also provides a snapshot of the deployment of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument launched in 2021. Its main tool for investment and reform, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), can now also finance new REPowerEU chapters focused on energy, with the aim of ending the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels and accelerating the energy transition.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic Dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup_29 June 2023](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 26-06-2023

Údar DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LOI GIACOMO | SPITZER Kai Gereon

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an limistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fioscach | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | oltáirgeacht intíre | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE)

Achoimre Paschal Donohoe is attending his fourth Economic Dialogue in the ECON Committee since being elected as President of the Eurogroup in July 2020. His previous Economic Dialogue took place on 2 February 2022. This briefing covers the following issues:); Economic situation and developments (Section 1); the Eurogroup work programme and Euro Area Recommendation (Section 2); Fiscal and economic surveillance (Section 3) and Completing EMU governance (Section 4). For an overview of the role of the President of the Eurogroup, please see Briefing: The role (and accountability) of the President of the Eurogroup.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Cohesion partnership agreements: Implementation and oversight](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-06-2023

Údar SZECHY BALAZS ANDRAS

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas airgeadais | clár an Aontais Eorpachaigh | comhaontú (AE) | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cuntails náisiúnta | dlí an Aontais Eorpachaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | saorghluaiseacht chaipitil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Partnership agreements (PAs) are overarching documents that define the strategy and investment priorities for the cohesion policy funds. By the end of 2022, the PAs for all 27 Member States for the 2021-2027 programming period had been adopted; EU support is worth €368 billion and the total investment is €545 billion, taking into account national financing. PAs in this programming period are much shorter and more concise documents than the agreements in the 2014-2020 period. The two policy objectives (POs) with the largest allocations are PO4 Social Europe and PO2 Greener Europe. Most of the funding is earmarked for the less developed regions, where gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant was less than 75 % of the EU average in the 2015-2017 period. With the programming completed, the implementation phase is now in full swing as the regions start spending the funds in accordance with the measures and priorities outlined in the PAs. However, ensuring fulfilment of all outstanding horizontal and thematic enabling conditions is key for the effective delivery of results. In general, PAs and their oversight are a responsibility of the European Commission, which has the lead among the EU institutions in implementing cohesion policy. The Commission assesses the PAs' compliance with the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) – including the horizontal principles, such as partnership and subsidiarity – and approves them via implementing acts. The European Parliament can exercise its role of political scrutiny and oversight of the Commission. As co-legislator for the CPR, Parliament has the right to be informed about the implementation of the Regulation, and can submit parliamentary questions asking the Commission to explain how it verifies that the horizontal principles are respected in the PAs. Through the discharge procedure, Parliament can ensure ex-post democratic oversight at political level of how the EU's budget has been used. However, Parliament cannot veto PAs as such, as it has no formal role in the approval procedure. Nevertheless, gradual steps could be taken to increase transparency and oversight. For example, Parliament could insist on the public release of the Commission's assessments of the PAs, similarly to the assessments of the national recovery and resilience plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Western Balkans: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 27-04-2023

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal analís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | beartas trádála | cuntails náisiúnta | difhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | fiontral | fostalocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | fostalocht ban | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | margadh an tsaothair | Na Balcáin Thiar | oibrí mná | oltáirgeacht intíre | pleanáil eacnamaíoch | staidreamh | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil lasmúigh de AE | táscaire eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This infographic showcases major economic indicators for the six Western Balkan (WB) countries that are at various stages on the path towards the EU. All six exhibit a relatively consistent rise in GDP per capita, and they also show similar trends in falling unemployment rates. The female labour force participation rate hovers around 50 % (except for Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia, with lower rates), similar to the EU. EU trade in goods (imports and exports) with the Western Balkans has risen steadily since 2006, whereas trade in services has experienced slower growth. The EU has almost equal imports and exports of services from the WB states, while in terms of goods the EU's exports have continually exceeded imports, by roughly 30 % in 2021. Serbia leads the EU's trade with the Western Balkans, holding 50 % of goods and 44 % of services trade respectively. This paper updates previous individual publications for each of the six countries.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

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

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-04-2023

Údar KISS Monika | SZECHY BALAZS ANDRAS

Réimse beartas Buiséad

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | An Ungáir | anailís eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | clár an Aontais Eorpacha | cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaíúil | gnótháí eachtracha | neamhspleáchas eacnamaíoch | oltáirgeacht intíre | staid eacnamaíoch | suirbhé eacnamaíoch | téarnamh eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógálí Eorpach

Achoimre Initially, Hungary's share of the total financial envelope of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) was €16 830 million, of which €7 176 million was for grants and €9 663 million loans (the latter being available until August 2023). Hungary has requested the full estimated amount of grants available, but not any loans. Taking into account Hungary's updated data on its gross domestic product (GDP) for 2020-2021 and according to the revision applied in June 2022 to all EU Member States, the Hungarian resource limit for non-reimbursable support has diminished by €1 363 million. As a result, the Hungarian National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), approved by the Council of the EU on 5 December 2022, amounts to €5 811 million in EU grants, which represents 4 % of the country's GDP in 2019 and 0.8 % of the entire RRF. In addition, following the amendment to the RRF Regulation that enables Member States to include REPowerEU chapters with new or reinforced energy measures in their NRRPs, Hungary may now benefit from an additional €701.6 million allocation in grants, if such a chapter is submitted and approved. Hungary submitted its first official Recovery and Resilience Plan to the European Commission on 11 May 2021 and updated it twice following discussions with the Commission before coming up with its final NRRP. This final plan, the last to be approved by the Council under the RRF, includes a broad investment- and reform-oriented programme to increase the resilience and sustainability of the Hungarian economy. At the same time, it meets the climate (37 %) and digital (20 %) minimum investment targets of the RRF Regulation, with 48.1 % of resources contributing to the green transition and 29.8 % to the digital transformation. The disbursement of the allocation is planned in seven instalments, scheduled to be requested between June 2023 and September 2026. Due to the late approval of the plan, the EU made no pre-financing. In addition, for any payment to be made under the RRF, Hungary needs to meet all 27 milestones that it agreed with the Commission in relation to rule of law reforms under the plan. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States.

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

[The gender dimension in cohesion policy](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 03-03-2023

Údar D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal An Ciste Comhtháthaithe | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | cearta agus saoirsi | comhionannas inscne | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | EACNAMAÍOCHT | feidhmeannach | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLÁI OIBRE | idirdhealú bunaithe ar ghnéas | maoiniú an AE | margadh an tsaothair | oltáirgeacht intíre | rochtain ar phost | tógálí Eorpach

Achoimre The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened existing inequalities between women and men. Data reveal significant gaps among EU regions in terms of access to the labour market, pay and working conditions, and leadership in decision-making. The European Parliament sees cohesion policy as key to achieving gender equality, but calls to go beyond the policy domains of the European Social Fund.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Women in the digital sector](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 02-03-2023

Údar DE LUCA Stefano

Réimse beartas Fostaíocht | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EURPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | cearta agus saoirsi | comhionannas inscne | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dáileadh digiteach | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fainnéise agus próiseáil fainnéise | idirdhealú bunaithe ar ghnéas | litearachtaí dhigiteach | margáiocht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | oltáirgeacht intíre | straitéis AE | teicneolaíochta agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíochta dhigiteach | teicneolaíochta fainnéise agus próiseáil sonráí | tionscal teicneolaíochta fainnéise | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógálí Eorpach

Achoimre International Women's Day on 8 March provides an opportunity both to celebrate women's achievements and to take stock of progress towards gender equality. The gender gap in the digital sector, in areas ranging from education to salaries, persists. Women's increased participation in the sector could help solve the shortage of information and communications technology (ICT) professionals needed for the EU's digital sector to grow. It could also yield economic benefits in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Increasing European added value in an age of global challenges: Mapping the cost of non-Europe (2022-2032)

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 09-02-2023

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

Réimse beartas Breislúach Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISÍUNTA | cuntas náisiúnta | domhandú | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fás eacnamaíoch | gnótháí eachtracha | lánpháirtíocht Eorpach | neamhspleáchas eacnamaíoch | olltáirgeacht intíre | staidéar tionchair | téarnamh eacnamaíoch | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Although European integration is a key driver of growth, peace, environmental protection and social prosperity, persistent challenges remain and potential crises can be anticipated. Looking forward, a number of possible pathways are open to Europe. The European Parliament favours the path of ambitious, collective EU action, where significant potential gains can be realised, not only for today, but also for various possible future scenarios. This study seeks to support the European Parliament in defining the political agenda and stimulating debate on a sustainable path forward. It investigates the potential benefits that could be achieved in 50 policy areas, taking into account the state of EU legislation and its untapped potential, and applies quantitative analysis tailored to each policy area. If the EU does not pursue the path of ambitious, collective action, the benefits identified might not materialise fully, leading to a 'cost of non-Europe'. The study finds that further EU integration could generate over €2.8 trillion per year by 2032 and help to achieve the EU's objectives in the areas of social rights, fundamental rights and the environment. Gains from further EU integration would not replace or undermine those from actions taken at national, regional or local level, but rather complement and reinforce them.

BELOW YOU CAN FIND THE FULL STUDY IN EN VERSION AND UNDER "Executive summary" THE EXTRACT OF THE STUDY IN 22 LANGUAGES

Staidéar [EN](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australia and New Zealand: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Saghas foileacháint Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 27-01-2023

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirnáisíunta

Eochairfhocal An Astráil | An Nua-Shéalaínn | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | beartas trádála | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpach | cuntas náisiúnta | difhhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | festaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLÁI OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | olltáirgeacht intíre | TRADAIL | táscraí eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Our infographic provides an insight into the economic performance of Australia and New Zealand compared to the EU, and looks at the trade dynamics between the two blocs. Australia and New Zealand are among the most developed countries in the world. Although the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted economic growth in 2020, GDP per capita quickly recovered and reached all-time highs the following year. While low unemployment rates and stable currencies contribute to economic strength, rising public debt and increasing inflation affected the recovery process in 2021. Trade relations between the two blocs have been expanding over the past 15 years, mainly driven by exports of goods and services from the EU to Australia and New Zealand, while imports have been stagnating. Being third on the list of main trade partners, the EU accounts for 9 % of Australia and New Zealand's trade with the world, while the latter represents 1.2 % of the EU's total trade in goods.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Mercosur: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 13-12-2022

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Údar seachtarach External authors: Tkalec, Igor

Réimse beartas Gnóthai Eachtracha | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirmáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | analís eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | comhardú na trádála | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | olltárgeacht intíre | staidreamh | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil lasmuigh de AE | táscaire eacnamaíoch

Achoimre Our infographic provides an insight to the uneven economic development of Mercosur countries and to the dynamics of EU-Mercosur trade relations in the past 15 years. Smaller economies like Paraguay and Uruguay seemed to be more resilient to economic hardships than their bigger neighbours, both in terms of GDP growth and unemployment. Although trade of goods between the EU and Mercosur countries have quickly recovered by 2021 after the Covid-19 pandemic, it has still not reached peak levels that had been registered for EU imports in 2012 and for EU exports in 2013. While the EU is Mercosur's second biggest trade partner after China, accounting for 17% of its overall trade, Mercosur's share in EU total trade amounts to 2.0 %.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Public finances in Euro Area Member States: Selected indicators - November 2022](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-11-2022

Údar TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VERBEKEN Dirk

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | analís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | cobhsaíocht airgeadais | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fíchas poiblí | olltárgeacht intíre | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | saorghluaiseacht chaipítíl | staidreamh airgeadais | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | tír ranpháirteach

Achoimre This document presents selected indicators on public finance for the Euro Area Member States and the Euro Area as a whole. For each indicator, it provides a short explanation and the data sources. The final section presents a short overview of the main indicators used by the European and other international institutions to assess debt sustainability.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic Dialogue with Portugal 8 September 2022](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 06-09-2022

Údar DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SPITZER Kai Gereon | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VERBEKEN Dirk

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Eoraip | An Phortaingéil | beartas airgeadais | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EOLAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | na daonnachtaí | olltárgeacht intíre | saorghluaiseacht chaipítíl | TI'REOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an economic dialogue and exchange of views with Fernando Medina, Minister of Finance of Portugal, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for an exchange of views is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework. The last exchange of views with the Portuguese authorities took place in November 2016.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Towards carbon neutrality through ambitious transformation of the EU energy system](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-07-2022

Údar HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Breislúach Eorpach | Buiséad | Comhshaol | Fuinneamh | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal athrú aeráide | beartas comhshaolí | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh an Aontais Eorpáigh | beartas rialála | COMHSHAOL | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | fuinneamh bog | fuinneamh in-athnuaithe | gás ceaptha teasa | neodrácht ó thaobh carbón de | olltárgeacht intíre | POLAITÍOCHT | praghas fuinnimh | slándáil an tsoláthair | soláthar fuinnimh | trochhlú an chomhshaolí | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre According to a recent European Parliamentary Research Service Cost of Non-Europe (CONE) report, ambitious and united European Union (EU) action in climate and energy policy could be very beneficial, bringing gains of up to 5.6 % of gross domestic product (GDP), equal to €1 trillion additional GDP per year in 2050, compared to a continuation of the status quo (see Figure 1). However, failure to arrive at a common approach, in particular by collectively addressing volatile energy prices and systemic risks emerging from EU dependency on external suppliers such as Russia, could result in the EU missing out on some, or the entirety, of these potential benefits. In this briefing we confirm that the EU has a key role to play to attenuate and eliminate the related risks and in making the transformation possible and successful. We also confirm that fragmentation driven by low ambition and muddling through, or even worst case scenarios of fragmentation, would result in relatively high negative impacts.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Monitoring the EU's economic recovery: A promising start threatened by an unstable backdrop](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 30-05-2022

Údar D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú cobhsaíochta | cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | difhostaíoch | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | eipidéim | fostáíoch | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | galar coróinvíris | iarmháirt eacnamaíoch | innéacs praghsanna | olltárgeacht intíre | praghas do thomhaltóirí | praghsanna | sláinte | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre The Covid-19 pandemic was a severe blow to EU Member States. Thanks to rapid and resolute responses at Member State and EU level, the economic impact of the pandemic was less severe than initially forecast and – at least until early 2022 – the economy seemed on the way to recovery. New challenges, both external (such as Russia's war on Ukraine) and internal (such as inflation) could jeopardise this, however. In its Spring 2022 Economic Forecasts, the European Commission has revised the EU's growth outlook downwards, and inflation forecasts upwards. In that context, this publication, the first in a series to be updated twice a year, aims to track the state of the EU economy and the trend of the recovery. It partly follows Eurostat's 'recovery dashboard', in choosing GDP, inflation, the unemployment and 'not in employment, education or training' (NEETs) rates, as well as the deficit and debt indicators. The unemployment and NEETs rates, however, are broken down by gender, to highlight the significant differences faced by women in the labour market. Similarly, the publication focuses on the main components of the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP), to show the various trends and their evolution over the past three years. In addition, it provides information on the use of the extraordinary tools the EU created to mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic and promote a quality recovery: the three safety nets initially established for workers, businesses and sovereigns, as well as the subsequent ground-breaking Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument with its Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic dialogue with Ireland 11 May 2022](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 06-05-2022

Údar DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Ciste Airgeadaíochta Idirmáisiúnta | An Eoraip | an limistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | banc ceannais | boilsciú | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | dlí an tsaothair agus caidreamh oibreachais | dálaí eacnamaíocha | jálaí socheachamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIUNTA | eipidéim | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | galar coróinvíris | geografaíochta eacnamaíoch | geografaíochta pholaitíuil | iarmháirt eacnamaíoch | idirphlé sóisialta (AE) | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | olltárgeacht intíre | rialachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | sláinte | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | Éire

Achoimre This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an Economic Dialogue with Pascal Donohoe, Minister of Finance of Ireland, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for a dialogue is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Chile: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 03-05-2022

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Údar seachtarach Tkalec, Igor

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirmáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | allmhaire (AE) | An tSile | anailís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | comhardú na trádála | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | geografaíochta eacnamaíoch | geografaíochta pholaitíuil | margadh an tsaothair | Meiriceá | olltárgeacht intíre | onnmhairé (AE) | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh fostafaíochta | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | táascaire eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Trade relations between the EU and Chile are imbalanced not only in terms of trends in export and import of goods, but also in the diversity of trade products and in their ranking in the list of main trade partners. The EU was Chile's third biggest trade partner in 2021, with a 10,4 % share in Chile's trade with the world. Germany, Spain and the Netherlands are leading the list of Chile's top EU trade partners.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Before the war: Russia's economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 24-03-2022

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Údar seachtarach Tkalec, Igor

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | allmhaire (AE) | An Eoraip | An Rúis | anailís eacnamaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | DLL | dlí coiriúil | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | fiachas poiblí | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | fostaíocht ban | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | margaocht | oltáirgeacht intíre | onnmhaire (AE) | ráta malaíte | staid eacnamaíoch | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh fostaíochta | staidreamh maidir le trádáil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éillíú

Achoimre The data in this infographic illustrate the extent of trade between the EU and Russia in the years up to the latter launching its war on Ukraine, as well as the state of Russia's economy more generally in the same period. This is an update of an infographic originally drafted by Martin Russell and Giulio Sabbati in May 2016.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Macro-financial assistance to Moldova](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 21-03-2022

Údar STANICEK BRANISLAV

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Mholdóiv | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | aontachas leis an Aontas Eorpach | Beartas Comharsanachta na hEorpa | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair ón Aontas Eorpach | cuntas náisiúnta | cúlú eacnamaíoch | cúnamh macrairgeadais | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | maoiniú an AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | téarnamh eacnamaíoch | tíortha is iarrthóirí ar bhallaíochta san Aontas Eorpach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Following a request by Moldova (19 November 2021), the European Commission adopted on 4 January 2022 a proposal for disbursing up to €150 million in new macro-financial assistance (MFA) to the country, of which up to €30 million in grants and up to €120 million in medium-term loans at favourable financing conditions. The European Parliament is due to vote on the proposal during its second March plenary session.

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

[Japan: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 17-02-2022

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI

Údar seachtarach Tkalec, Igor

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal allmhaire (AE) | An tSeapán | An Áise agus an Aigéine | anailís eacnamaíoch | Clár Réime um Thaighde agus um Fhorbairt | cuntas náisiúnta | difhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | fostaíocht ban | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | oltáirgeacht intíre | staidreamh | taighde agus maoín intleachtúil | tionscaill ilghnéitheacha | TIONSCAL | tionscaill seirbhísé | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | táscraile eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The economies of Japan and of the EU followed similar trends in 2020, a year marked by the Covid-19 pandemic. Both economies faced shrinking GDP, growing unemployment, rising public debt, while inflation stayed moderate and the exchange rate remained stable. Although there was a fallback in trade between the two blocks, the EU ranked as third on the list of top trade partners of Japan (trade in goods), while the latter was the seventh biggest trade partner of the EU. Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment constitute the main export and import products, followed by vehicles and aircraft.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Overview of how major economies have responded to the Covid-19 pandemic](#)

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 17-02-2022

Údar seachtarach Volker Wieland

Réimse beartas Corónvíreas | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | beartas fioscach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | epidéim | fiachas poiblí | fás eacnamaíoch | galair corónvíris | gníomhaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | ionstraim airgeadais AE | maoiniú an AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | sláinte

Achoimre This study aims to assess how major economies were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, in particular with respect to economic growth and public debt sustainability. It reviews the heterogeneity of policy measures taken, and aims to identify best practices. A special focus is placed on the euro area and its largest Member States. Principles and practices for ensuring sustained growth and sustainable public finances are discussed.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2022](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 31-01-2022

Údar D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | KOWALD KAROLINE | PARI MARIANNA | SAPALA Magdalena

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EURPACH | athbhóilsciú | beartas eacnamaíoch | buiséad an Aontais Eorpáigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntas náisiúnta | dálá eacnamaíoch | difhhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | fostaiocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | galar corónvíris | gníomhaíocht eacnamaíoch | maoiniú an AE | olltárgeacht intíre | sláinte | socrúithe airgeadais an Aontais Eorpáigh

Achoimre Offering an overview of the economic and budgetary situation in the EU and beyond, and summarising the main economic indicators in the EU and euro area and their two-year trends, this study is the sixth in an annual series of 'Outlooks' produced by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS). In seven chapters, the authors of the publication explain and analyse the EU annual budget and give an overview of its headings for 2022, all within the wider budgetary context of the EU's post-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery fund. This year's special 'economic focus' puts the spotlight on some aspects of the ongoing economic recovery – namely, fiscal and monetary matters, labour issues and environmental choices – and aims to give a flavour of the discussion expected in the coming months.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Digital transformation - Cost of Non-Europe](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 27-01-2022

Údar FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | JANCOVA LENKA | LOMBA NIOMBO

Réimse beartas Tionscal

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | blocshlabhra | claochlú digiteach | COMHSHAOL | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fainseáil fainseáise | geilleagar glas | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmhéide | intleacht shaorga | néalrómhaireacht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | olltárgeacht intíre | staidéar tionchair | teicneolaíochta agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíochta fainseáise agus príseáil sonraí | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

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

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU cohesion and EU cohesion policy - Part I: Overview and first analysis](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 18-01-2022

Údar seachtarach Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME, Sabine ZILLMER, Sebastian HANS
t33: Dea HRELJA, Alessandro VALENZA, Arianna MORI

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Ciste Comhtháthaithe | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | beartas fioscach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | doiciméadacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | galar corónvíris | maoiniú an AE | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | olltárgeacht intíre | sláinte | staidéar comparáideach | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated fragmentations between societal groups and between places. It risks reinforcing existing imbalances and inequalities in the EU.

The worst and most direct impacts have been avoided by swift policy actions. In this context Cohesion Policy played a role. The swift introduction of new measures to counteract the socio-economic effects of the pandemic were extremely important.

To address cohesion challenges lying ahead of us and use the crisis as a chance for a transition towards a greener and more digital future, Cohesion Policy might need to adjust.

Staidéar [EN](#)

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

[Public finances in Euro Area Member States: Selected indicators - November 2021](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 02-12-2021

Údar TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES | ZOPPÉ Alice

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | anailís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | cobhsaíocht airgeadaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fiachas poiblí | olltárgeacht intíre | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | saorghluaiseacht chaipítil | staidreamh airgeadaíoch | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | tir rannpháirteach

Achoimre This document presents selected indicators on public finance for the Euro Area Member States and the Euro Area as a whole. For each indicator, it provides a short explanation and the data sources. The final section presents a short overview of the main indicators used by the European and other international institutions to assess debt sustainability.

Briefing [EN](#)

[ASEAN: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 01-12-2021

Údar MACSAI GYORGYI | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirmáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal allmháire (AE) | anailís eacnamaíoch | ASEAN | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNAÍSIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíoch eacnamaíoch | margadh an tsaothair | margaocht | olltárgeacht intíre | onnmhairé (AE) | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh festaíochta | staidreamh maidir le trádáil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | tíortha ASEAN | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The economies of most ASEAN countries contracted due to the turmoil caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Three of them, however, (Brunei, Myanmar/Burma and Vietnam) still managed to grow in terms of GDP, although at a much slower rate than in previous years. Despite the fact that the value of trade in goods declined by 10 % to €189 billion, the ASEAN countries remain an important partner for the EU, collectively representing 5 % of the EU's overall trade in 2020, ranking in sixth place after China, USA, APEC members (other than ASEAN), the UK and Switzerland. At the same time the EU is the fourth biggest trade partner of the ASEAN group after China, other APEC members and the USA. Mechanical appliances, electrical equipment and agri-food make up half of the trade in goods between the two blocs, both for exports and on the import side.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Key figures of 2022 Draft Budgetary Plans](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-11-2021

Údar ANGERER Jost | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Grúpa Euro (an límistéar euro) | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | buiséad | buiséadú cláir | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | cuntas náisiúnta | dréachtbhuiséad (AE) | EACNAMAÍOCHT | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fiachas poiblí | maoiniú an AE | olltárgeacht intíre | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This document compares key figures included in the 2022 Draft Budgetary Plans (DBPs), as submitted to the European Commission (EC) by the Euro Area Member States by mid of October 2021, with those of the autumn 2021 forecasts by the EC and the key figures included in the 2021 Stability Programmes (SPs), as submitted by the Euro Area Member States by end of April 2021, with those of the 2021 spring forecasts by the EC. The EC is expected to adopt its opinions on the 2022 DBPs by end of November and the Eurogroup is expected to discuss these opinions on 6 December 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Future of the EU Automotive Sector](#)

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 30-09-2021

Údar seachtarach David BROWN, Michael FLICKENSCHILD, Caio MAZZI, Alessandro GASPAROTTI, Zinovia PANAGIOTIDOU, Juna DINGEMANSE and Stefan BRATZEL

Réimse beartas Iompar | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal an tionscal mótarfheithicí | beartas festaíochta an Aontais Eorpáigh | bogearraí | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | eagrú iompair | feithicil leictreach | festaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | GNÓ AGUS IOMAIÓCHT | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | iomaiochas | IOMPAR | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | olltárgeacht intíre | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | TIONSCAL | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLÁÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre This study provides an independent overview of the automotive industrial landscape in the EU. Specifically, the study assesses green and digital trends currently reshaping the automotive sector and provides recommendations considering the adequacy and consistency of ongoing and future EU actions.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Taxing professional football in the EU | A Comparative and EU analysis of a sector with tax gaps](#)

Saghas foileachán Staidéar

Dáta 30-09-2021

Údar seachtarach Prof.dr. Robby Houben, Prof.dr. Anne Van de Vijver, Prof.dr. Niels Appermont and Gertjan Verachtert

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Cánachas | Dlí agus rialáil na hiomaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | bailiú cánach | beartas spóirt an Aontais Eorpáigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhlacht spóirt | cosaint shóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | cáin | cáin ar ioncam fostáiochta | cánachas | díolúine ó cháin | EACNAMAIOCHT | gnótháis sósialta | margadh aonair | oltáirgeacht intíre | slándáil shóisialta | spórt gairmiúil | tógál Eorpach

Achoimre This study scrutinises the tax treatment of professional football players' remuneration throughout the European Union. It does so on the basis of a comparative analysis of selected country schemes. It draws conclusions and formulates suggestions for a future European Union approach.

Staidéar [EN](#)

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

Saghas foileachán Grinnanailís

Dáta 07-05-2021

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

Réimse beartas Corónvíreas | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Seimeastar Eorpach | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | buiséad an Aontais Eorpáigh | coigeartú struchtúrach | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sósialta | critéar incháiliútheachta | cuntas náisiúnta | díl an Aontais Eorpáigh | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAIOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaíochta | infheistíocht | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | rialachán (AE) | staidéar tionchair | téarnamh eacnamaíoch | tógál Eorpach

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

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Thematic Digest: "When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?"](#)

Saghas foileachán Briefing

Dáta 03-02-2021

Údar ANGERER Jost | ZOPPÉ Alice

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséad | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas fioscach | buiséad | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | clár cobhsaíochta | comhaontú cobhsaíochta | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | culú eacnamaíoch | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAIOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaíochta | easnamh sa bhuiséad | epidéim | galar corónvíris | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | oltáirgeacht intíre | sláinte

Achoimre This note presents summaries of four papers on the conditions and timing for the future deactivation of the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact, which is in force since March 2020. The papers, written by external experts, were requested by the ECON Committee of the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2021](#)

Saghas foileachán Staidéar

Dáta 28-01-2021

Údar D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | MILOTAY Nora | SAPALA Magdalena

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Corónvíreas | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN TAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fostáiochta an Aontais Eorpáigh | buiséad an Aontais Eorpáigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat airgeadais ilbhliantúil | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAIOCHT | epidéim | fostáiochta | FOSTAIOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | galar corónvíris | maoiniú an AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | pleánaíl eacnamaíoch | sláinte

Achoimre This study, the fifth in an annual series, provides an overview of the economic and budgetary situation in the EU and beyond, and summarises the main economic indicators in the EU and euro area and their two-year trends. It also explains the annual EU budget, provides an overview of its headings for 2021, and sets out the wider budgetary framework – the post-2020 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU recovery instrument. This year's special 'economic focus' puts the spotlight on EU social and employment policies in the context of the coronavirus outbreak.

Staidéar [DE, EN, FR](#)

Ilmheáin [Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2021](#)

When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-01-2021

Údar seachtarach Philippe MARTIN, Xavier RAGOT

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | Coiste Pharlaimint na hEorpa | comhaontú cobhsaíochta | cuntas náisiúnta | cúlú eacnamaíoch | doiciméadach | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | eipidéim | fichas poiblí | galar coróinvíris | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | olltárgeacht intíre | sláinte | tuarascáil taighde | téarnamh eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The unprecedented level of economic uncertainty requires clarifying the European fiscal rules. To avoid repeating the mistakes of the last crisis, the deactivation of the General Escape Clause should be state-dependent, not time-dependent and should take place only when 1) a reform of the SGP has been agreed upon, 2) the EU has returned to its pre-crisis level in terms of GDP per capita or employment. The state-dependent strategy should also apply at the country level.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Key Macroeconomic Indicators in the Euro Area and the United States

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 18-11-2020

Údar GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MARCHIONNI MATTIA | VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | analís eacnamaíoch | boilsciú | buiséad | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | costas pá | cuntas náisiúnta | cuntasáfocht | dáláí eacnamaíocha | difhostafocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú oibre agus dáláí oibre | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fichas poiblí | fostáfocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAIOCHT | maicreacnamaíoch | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | olltárgeacht intíre | tárgiúlacht oibre | táascaire eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Latest forecast by EC, IMF and OECD.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Key figures of 2021 Draft Budgetary Plans

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-11-2020

Údar ANGERER Jost | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | analís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fioscach | buiséad | buiséad náisiúnta | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | clár cobhsaíochta | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | dréachtbhuiséad | EACNAMAÍOCHT | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fichas poiblí | olltárgeacht intíre | pleánáil náisiúnta | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpachaigh | thír rannpháirteach

Achoimre This document compares key figures included in the 2021 Draft Budgetary Plans (DBPs), as submitted by the Euro Area Member States by mid of October 2020, with those of the autumn 2020 forecasts by the European Commission (EC) and the key figures included in the 2020 Stability Programmes (SPs), as submitted by the Euro Area Member States by end of April 2020, with the those of the 2020 spring forecasts by the EC. The DBPs and the SPs are available on the Commission homepage (here: DBPs and SPs). The EC is expected to adopt its opinions on the 2021 DBPs by end of November and the Eurogroup is expected to discuss these opinion in mid-December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Selected Euro Area Macroeconomic Indicators

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 23-10-2020

Údar VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | analís eacnamaíoch | boilsciú | buiséad | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | comhardú na n-fócaíochtaí | cuntas náisiúnta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | difhostafocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fichas poiblí | fostáfocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | olltárgeacht intíre | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This note provides a comparison of some key macroeconomic forecast indicators for the Euro Area as a whole published by the Commission, IMF, ECB and OECD.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks 01/07/2020](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-07-2020

Údar ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Réimse beartas Coróinvíreas | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | iarmháirt eacnamaíoch | olltárgeacht intíre | sláinte | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic and financial effects of the coronavirus, an overview of the proposed new temporary European Union Recovery Instrument, and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-06-2020

Údar DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | MAGNUS Marcel

Réimse beartas Coróinvíreas | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an limistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | iarmháirt eacnamaíoch | olltárgeacht intíre | sláinte | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic and financial effects of the coronavirus, an overview of the proposed new temporary European Union Recovery Instrument, and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-06-2020

Údar ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Réimse beartas Coróinvíreas | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | iarmháirt eacnamaíoch | olltárgeacht intíre | sláinte | téarnamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the economic and financial effects of the coronavirus, an overview of the grants component included in the Commission's proposal for a new EU recovery and resilience facility, and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and the cost of non-Europe: An analysis of the economic benefits of common European action](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 11-05-2020

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

Údar seachtarach Muller, Klaus

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Beartas Sóisialta | Beartas Taighde | Breisluach Eorpach | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Coróinvíreas | Daonlathas AE, DLÍ Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Forbairt Réigiúnach | Fostaíocht | Fuinneamh | lompar | Oideachas | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartaís | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Sláinte Phoiblí | Tionscal | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | aontas eacnamaíoch agus airgeadaíochta | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhar idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaíochta | eipidéim | forbairt inbhuanaithe | galar coróinvíris | limistéar saorise, slándála agus ceartais | lánpáirtíocht eacnamaíoch | lánpáirtíocht Eorpach | margadh aonair | olltárgeacht intíre | sláinte | tógáil Eorpach

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

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact - March 2020

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 03-03-2020

Údar ANGERER Jost | SABOL MAJA

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas buiséid | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fioscach | buiséad | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | coigeartú struchtúrach | comhordú ar bheatas AEA | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fiachas poiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | olltárgeacht intíre | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This document provides an overview of key developments under the preventive and corrective arms of the Stability and Growth Pact on the basis of (1) the latest Council decisions and recommendations in the framework of the Stability and Growth Pact; (2) the latest European Commission economic forecasts; and (3) the latest European Commission opinions on the Draft Budgetary Plans of euro area Member States. This document is regularly updated.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Australia: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 24-02-2020

Údar KRESNICKA-NIKOLCHOVA NADEJDA

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | allmhaire (AE) | An Astráil | An Áise agus an Aigéine | anailís eacnamaíoch | CEÍSTEANNA SOÍSIALTA |creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dáláí socheacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | olltárgeacht intíre | onnmhaire (AE) | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh festaíochta | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil de réir tíre | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éillíú

Achoimre Australia was the world's 13th largest economy in 2018, with growth in gross domestic product (GDP) at 2.9 %. It has a strong and dynamic relationship with the EU. Negotiations for a free trade agreement between Australia and the EU were formally launched in June 2018. In 2018, Australia was the EU's 19th largest trading partner, with a 1.2% share of the EU's total trade. Further information on EU-Australia trade relations, such as the composition of trade between the two partners, can be found in this infographic, which also provides an economic snapshot of Australia.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Expected real GDP growth for 2019 in EU Member States

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 27-05-2019

Údar CIUCCI MATTEO

Údar seachtarach New edition 2016

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | olltárgeacht intíre | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | staidreamh an Aontas Eorpach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The map below shows the 2019 expected real Gross Domestic Product growth based on the European Commission's spring 2019 forecast; the data will be updated on regular basis once new forecasts will be available.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Living in the EU: The Economy

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 30-04-2019

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Seimeastar Eorpach | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | fiachas poiblí | olltárgeacht intíre | praghás do thomháltoirí | praghásanna | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | tomháiltas | tomháiltas teaghlaigh | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil laistigh den Aontas Eorpach | trádáil lasmuigh de AE

Achoimre While economic policies are mainly managed at national level, the European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS) annually coordinate national economic policies, budget, and macroeconomic as well as structural reforms within the European Semester. To design economic policies that shape European wellbeing, measuring the prosperity of people and MS is an important starting point for responses to the financial and economic crises that have strongly affected debt levels and the sustainability of public finances across the EU. The present infographic provides information about trade in goods between MS and with global partners, taxes, social contributions and consumption-related household expenditure.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Sliocht as staidéar - Díbhinn dhá thrilliún euro na hEorpa: Costas na Neamh-Eorpa a Mhapáil, 2019 24

Saghas foileachán Staidéar

Dáta 18-04-2019

Réimse beartas Breisluch Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EURPACH | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt eacnamaíoch | gníomhú an Aontais Eorpaigh | olltárgeacht intíre | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Baineadh an sliocht seo as staidéar ina dtugtar le chéile an obair atá idir lámha ar thionscadal fádtéarmach a bhfuil sé mar aidhm leis 'costas na neamh-Eorpa' a shainainthint agus a anaillsiú i roinnt réimsí beartais. Usáidtear an coincheap seo, ar bhean Parlaimint na hEorpa úsáid cheannródaíoch as den chéad uair sna 1980idí, chun na gnóthachain éifeachtúlachta féideartha i ngeilleagar Eorpach an lae inniu a chainnfochtú trí ghabháil do shraith tionscnamh beartais ar thacaigh an Pharlaimint leo le déanaí – lena n-áirítear margadh aonair digiteach níos leithne agus níos doimhne agus comhordú níos córasaí beartas cosanta náisiúnta agus Eorpach nó breis comhair chun seachaint cánach corporáide a chomhrac. Is bunaithe ar OTI breise ginte nō úsáid níos réasúnaí acmhainní poiblí a thomhaistear na tairbhí. Tugtar le fios san analís is déanaí go bhféadfadh geilleagar na hEorpa (AE-28) gnóthachain fhéideartha de bhreis is 2,200 billiún euro a bhaint amach, dá nglacfadh institiúidí an Aontais leis na beartais a bhfuil an Pharlaimint ag tacú leo i sráith réimsí sonracha agus dá gcuirfi chun feidhme ina n-iomláine iad thar thréimhse deich mbliana idir 2019 agus 2029. Is éard a bheadh ann, i ndáiríre, 'díbhinn dhá thrilliún euro', arb ionann é agus borradh 14% ar OTI iomlán AE (a bhí cothrom le 15.3 trilliún euro in 2017). Tá sé beartaithe go gcuirfidh an staidéar seo leis an bplé leanúnach faoi thosafochtaí beartais an Aontais Eorpaigh sa timthriall institiúideach cúig bliana amach romhainn, ó 2019 go dtí 2024.

Staidéar [EN](#), [FR](#)

larscríbhinn 1 [EN](#), [EN](#)

larscríbhinn 2 [ES](#)

larscríbhinn 3 [BG](#)

larscríbhinn 4 [CS](#)

larscríbhinn 5 [DA](#)

larscríbhinn 6 [DE](#)

larscríbhinn 7 [EL](#)

larscríbhinn 8 [ET](#)

larscríbhinn 9 [FI](#)

larscríbhinn 10 [FR](#)

larscríbhinn 11 [GA](#)

larscríbhinn 12 [HR](#)

larscríbhinn 13 [HU](#)

larscríbhinn 14 [IT](#)

larscríbhinn 15 [LT](#)

larscríbhinn 16 [LV](#)

larscríbhinn 17 [MT](#)

larscríbhinn 18 [NL](#)

larscríbhinn 19 [PL](#)

larscríbhinn 20 [PT](#)

larscríbhinn 21 [RO](#)

larscríbhinn 22 [SK](#)

larscríbhinn 23 [SL](#)

larscríbhinn 24 [SV](#)

Understanding trade balances

Saghas foileachán Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 08-02-2019

Údar TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Réimse beartas Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | allmhaire (AE) | An Eoraip | An Ghearmáin | beartas trádála | beartas trádála | caidreamh airgeadafochta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caidreamh trasatlantach | comhardú na trádála | comhbheartas tráchtala | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnótháí eachtracha | léirscaoileadh trádála | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | olltárgeacht intíre | onnmhaire (AE) | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Trade policy discourse on both sides of the Atlantic has recently focused on trade deficits and surpluses. In the United States (US), President Donald Trump has routinely referred to the US trade deficit as a central indicator of the country's economic woes and made its reduction a key objective of US trade policy. In Europe, the world's largest trade surplus, run by Germany, has come under scrutiny. However, focusing on trade balances of exports and imports can be misleading in the trade policy context. Trade balances need to be considered as an integral part of a larger whole, the balance of payments of an economy. The imposition of specific trade policy measures, such as unilateral tariffs, cannot be expected to improve a trade balance significantly.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Argentina: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 07-12-2018

Údar GRIEGER Gisela | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Aigintín | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | cuntas náisiúnta | difhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostáíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iasacht BEI | maoiniú an AE | Meiriceá | olltáirgeacht intíre | staidreamh | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil eachtrach | táascaire eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In 2017, Argentina's economy continued its gradual recovery from major macroeconomic imbalances with a GDP per capita growth rate of 2.9% thanks to austerity measures and a comprehensive reform agenda. However, inflation at 25.7% and unemployment at 8.5% remained high. Whereas economic fundamentals were slowly improving and the country's political context remained stable after president Mauricio Macri made political gains at the mid-term legislative elections in October 2017, a crisis of confidence hit the economy in spring 2018. The crisis exposed vulnerabilities resulting from Argentina's fiscal and current account deficit and large foreign-denominated debt. As the peso continued its downward trend in autumn 2018, although Argentina secured an IMF US\$50 billion credit line and committed to new austerity measures, the economic context is likely to harden ahead of the 2019 presidential elections. With a share of 16.2% of Argentina's overall trade, the EU is the country's second largest trading partner after Brazil that accounts for 21.9%. In 2017, EU exports to Argentina increased to almost €10 billion, while EU imports slightly decreased to more than €8 billion. Total imports of primary products from Argentina declined and those of manufactures, notably chemicals, grew. EU exports of both primary products and manufactures, particularly machinery and appliances as well as transport equipment, increased.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Monetary Policy in an Era of Low Average Growth Rates](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 29-11-2018

Údar seachtarach Professor Karl Whelan

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | anailís eacnamaíoch | banc ceannais | beartas airgeadaíochta | brabúsacht | cuntas náisiúnta | cuntasáíocht | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaíochta | fás eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | olltáirgeacht intíre | réamh-mheastachán fadtéarmach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | ús

Achoimre Economic growth in the euro area has been sluggish since the onset of the global financial crisis of 2008. While some of this sluggishness reflected cyclical patterns, ongoing weak productivity growth and demographic factors point to slow average growth rates for the euro area in the coming decades. This will most likely translate into a lower equilibrium real interest rate. The ECB should follow the Federal Reserve in providing estimates to the public of average nominal interest rate it expects to set over the long term and that this is likely lower than average rates during the pre-crisis era. The ECB should continue advocating for growth-boosting structural reforms but should also consider advocating for higher immigration levels to improve Europe's demographic profile and growth potential.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Canada: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 23-10-2018

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | allmhaire | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ceanada | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostáíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | fostáíocht ban | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | Meiriceá | olltáirgeacht intíre | onnmhairí | staidreamh | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Canada is looking to diversify its trade partners in order to reduce its dependence on the US business cycle. The Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) between the EU and Canada entered into force provisionally in September 2017. What goods and services is the EU exporting to Canada? How do the growth rates of Canada and the EU compare over the last decade? Who has a higher female labour market participation rate? How much have the FDI net inflows dropped since the financial crisis? You can find the answers to these and other questions in our infographic, prepared in close cooperation between EPoS and GlobalStat. This is an updated edition of an 'At a Glance' note published in February 2017.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Non-performing loans in the Banking Union - Stocktaking and challenges](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-10-2018

Údar DESLANDES JEROME JEAN PHILIPPE | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tÚdarás Baincéireachta Eorpach | aontas baincéireachta an Aontas Eorpachaigh | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | creidmheas tomhaltais | cuntas náisiúnta | cúnla eacnamaíoch | dálá eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | foras creidmheasa | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoirseacht baincéireachta | olltáirgeacht intíre | tomhantas | TRÁDÁIL | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This briefing gives a short introduction into the topic non-performing loans (NPLs), takes stock of the current situation in the euro area, touches on the impact of NPLs on credit supply, and summarises the activities taken at European level to address the problem.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Social and Employment Policies in Austria](#)

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 04-07-2018

Údar seachtarach Michael FUCHS, Eszter ZOLYOMI, Sonila DANAJ, Anette SCOPPETTA

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Beartas Sóisialta | Fostaíocht

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ostair | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhchuihibí slándala sóisialta | cosaint shóisialta | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | dálá eacnamaíocha | difhhostaíocht i measc an ógra | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | fás eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | imirce | inimirce | lánpháirtíú sóisialta | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | olltáirgeacht intíre | reacthaíocht slándala sóisialta | staidreamh | tionscnamh AE | táscrae sóisialta | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This paper describing and analysing recent developments in employment and social policies in Austria was compiled in response to the request by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) in view of its delegation visit to Austria in early May 2018.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Tax collection in Greece: State of play - June 2018](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 19-06-2018

Údar ANGERER Jost

Réimse beartas Cánachas | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Eoraip | An Ghréig | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | bailiú cánach | bailiú sonráí | CBL | cuntas náisiúnta | cánar ioncam | cánachas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | olltáirgeacht intíre | staidreamh | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonráí | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This briefing provides an overview of taxation developments in Greece, based on the following recent data: (1) latest publicly available facts and figures from the Greek tax administration, Eurostat and the OECD; (2) progress on tax reforms as assessed by the Commission in its latest publicly available reports under the ESM programme for Greece.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Convergence in EMU: What and How?](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 05-06-2018

Údar seachtarach J.Creel

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an límistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | aontas eacnamaíoch agus airgeadaíochta | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas eacnamaíoch | boisciú | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | cóineasú eacnamaíoch | dálá eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | olltáirgeacht intíre | TIREOLAÍOCHT | éagothromáíocht shóisialta | ús

Achoimre One major characteristic of an optimal currency area is its ability to maintain or foster integration and convergence among its Member States. This objective requires reaching a stable economic and financial situation and developing resilience to shocks.

After reviewing the state of convergence in the euro area, this paper proposes a number of recommendations, aimed at improving convergence towards the steady state, as well as financial and cyclical convergence.

Recommendations focus on several policy areas, including cohesion policy, the statute of the ECB, public and private debt sustainability, fiscal rules and minimum wage policy.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Convergence in EMU: What and How?

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 03-05-2018

Údar seachtarach M. Dolls, C. Fuest, C. Krolage, F. Neumeier, D. Stöhlker

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an limistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | aontas eacnamaíoch agus airgeadaíochta | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas eacnamaíoch | boilscíú | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA |creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | cóineasú eacnamaíoch | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | olltairgeacht intíre | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éagothromáíochta shóisialta | ús

Achoimre Convergence is one of the key goals of the European Union and has been at the centre of many recent debates. This paper strives to identify the types of convergence that are pivotal to the well-functioning of the euro area and discusses their role in the context of the EMU's governance framework. Evidence suggests that key economic indicators have converged for some member states before coming to a halt (or even diverge) with the onset of the global financial and euro area debt crises. As economic convergence depends mostly on the policies of the member states, we call for a strengthening of national responsibility for structural reforms. We discuss strengths and shortcomings of the recently proposed reform delivery tool and present our proposal of 'national convergence roadmaps'. We propose that member states can apply for resources from the European Structural and Investment Funds by committing to convergence targets and submitting reform plans in the context of the European Semester. If positively assessed by the European Commission and approved by the Council, the reform efforts could be financially rewarded – conditional on the potential for positive spill-overs, continuous implementation of the reforms and achievement of the convergence targets.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Social and Employment Policies in the Czech Republic

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-04-2018

Údar seachtarach Inga Pavlovaite, Jakub Caisl, Dora Vajai

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Beartas Sóisialta | Fostaíocht

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | An tSeicia | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | Ciste Sóisialta na hEorpa | comhchuibhí slándala sóisialta | cosaint shóisialta |creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | fás eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnótháí sóisialta | lánpháirtíú sóisialta | maoiniú an AE | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | olltairgeacht intíre | reachtaíochta slándala sóisialta | Romaigh | saorghluaiseacht oibre | staidreamh | táscaire sóisialta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This paper describing and analysing recent developments in employment and social policies in the Czech Republic was compiled in response to the request by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) in view of its delegation visit to Austria in early May 2018.

Staidéar [EN](#)

The employment and social situation in Canada

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-03-2018

Údar seachtarach Lynn Gamin, Terence Hogarth, Liga Baltina

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Comhshaoil | Fostaíocht | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | Ceanada | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA |creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | fás eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnótháí sóisialta | imirce | inimirce | lánpháirtíú sóisialta | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | Meiriceá | olltairgeacht intíre | staidreamh | táscaire sóisialta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the EMPL Committee, this paper provides an overview of Canada's economy, labour market and social policies, as well as the functioning of related institutions, and takes a closer look at the impact of digitalisation on Canada's world of work.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Design and sequencing of exit from non-standard monetary policy measures: What should the ECB “new normal” look like?

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-11-2017

Údar seachtarach Roman Horvath (CASE)

Réimse beartas An DLÍ agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | DLÍ AE: Córás DLÍ agus lonstraimí | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadafochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | an limistéar euro | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | beartas aonair airgeadafochta | boilsciú | caidreamh airgeadafochta | cobhsaiocht praghsanna | cobhsú eacnamaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadafochta | institiúidi an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | olltáirgeacht intíre | praghsanna

Achoimre This paper discusses 1) the design and sequencing of exiting from unconventional monetary policy measures, which the ECB has undertaken to achieve price stability and support the euro area economy and 2) the new normal—namely, how the future operational framework of the ECB should look and to what extent it will resemble the pre-crisis state of affairs. We argue that the exit from unconventional measures should be gradual and accompanied by transparent communication, and that the exit should precede interest rate hikes. The new normal for the ECB is likely to be different from what we know from pre-crisis times (prior to 2008). It is likely to be characterised by the continuation of an extended balance sheet, more active communication measures towards the public, and a greater emphasis on financial stability issues.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

South Korea: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 18-09-2017

Údar D'AMBROGIO Enrico | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | allmhaire Theas | An Chóiré Theas | An Áise agus an Aigéine | analís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA |creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dáláí socheacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLÁI OIBRE | geografaiocht eacnamaíoch | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | olltáirgeacht intíre | onnmhaire (AE) | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh fostaochta | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil de réir tire | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TIREOLAIÓCHT | éillíú

Achoimre South Korea is one of the top countries in terms of doing business and holds a good score within the Human Development Index. Meanwhile its economy has slowed in recent years and female labour market participation remains lower than most OECD countries, with little progress. Trade with the EU has benefitted from 2011 bilateral Free Trade Agreement, namely making a boost in EU's exports to South Korea.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Non-performing loans in the Banking Union: state of play

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-07-2017

Údar DUVILLETT-MARGERIT ALIENOR ANNE CLAIRE | KATOPODI CHRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | MESNARD Benoit

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | An túdarás Baincéireachta Eorpach | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | creidmheas tomhalaí | cuntas náisiúnta | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dáláí eacnamaíocha | difhostafochta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | foras creidmheasa | fostaochta | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLÁI OIBRE | geografaiocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidi airgeadais agus creidmheas | institiúidi an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoirseachta baincéireachta | olltáirgeacht intíre | tomhallaí | TRÁDÁIL | TIREOLAIÓCHT

Achoimre This briefing presents the state of play of non-performing loans (NPL) in the euro area, and provides an overview of the various measures implemented across Member States to facilitate their resolution. It also touches upon on-going initiatives at EU level and the debate in the public domain on the suitability of an EU-wide bad bank.

Briefing [EN](#)

An Assessment of the Economic Impact of Brexit on the EU 27

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-06-2017

Údar seachtarach Michael Emerson, Matthias Busse, Mattia Di Salvo, Daniel Gros and Jacques Pelkmans (Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS, Brussels, Belgium)

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaínt Tomholtóirí | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Trádála | An Eoraip | An Limistéar Eorpach Eacnamaíoch | An Ríocht Aontaithe | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | ballraíocht san Aontas Eorpach | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas trádála | beartas trádála | buiséad ginearálta (AE) | caidreamh trádála | comhaontú trádála (AE) | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dlí idirnáisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | maoiniú an AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | saorghluaiseacht daoine | tarraingt siar ón AE | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This paper, managed by the Policy Department on Economic and Scientific Policies for the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection, assesses the likely impact of Brexit on EU27, together with some scenarios for the terms of the UK's secession. For the EU 27, the losses are found to be virtually insignificant, and hardly noticed in the aggregate. By contrast, for the UK, the losses could be highly significant, with various estimates up to ten times greater as a share of GDP. Impacts on some Member States – in particular Ireland – and some sectors in the EU27 could be more pronounced than the average for the EU27.

Staidéar [EN](#)

Turkey: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 08-06-2017

Údar PERCHOC Philippe | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | allmhaire (AE) | An Eoraip | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | An Tuirc | An Áise agus an Aigéine | analís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓSIALTA | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | cúnamh réamhontachais | dáláí socheacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | íasacht BEI | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | onnmhairé (AE) | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil de réir tire | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The EU is Turkey's number one trading partner, and Turkey the EU's fifth trading partner – and the only one with which the EU has concluded a custom union. Turkish growth remains strong (4% in 2015 against 2% for the EU), even if unemployment remains at a high level, around 9%. Nevertheless, Turkey's economy is driven by exports and foreign investment, inflation remains strong (around 7%, while the euro area aims at 2%) and the Turkish lira remains volatile. In the framework of accession negotiations, the EU is assisting Turkey with reforms, to a total budget of €4 454 million (2014-2020). Our infographic, produced in close cooperation with GlobalStat, provides a quick and useful overview of Turkey's main economic and trade data, as well as of the EU's financial assistance.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

RESEARCH FOR REGI COMMITTEE – Indicators in Cohesion Policy

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 15-05-2017

Údar seachtarach Christian VANDERMOTTEN and Gilles VAN HAMME

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | airgeadas réigiúnach | an chóir chomhionann | An Ciste Comhtháithíte | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | caiteachas tomhaltas | cearta agus saoirsí | Cistí Struchtúrtha agus Infheistíocha na hEorpa | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | infheistíocht | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | oltáirgeacht intíre | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre GDP per capita is the sole criterion for identifying specific conditions of eligibility to the benefit of the structural funds. This criterion does not reveal really the well-being of local people. This study examines alternative measures, like final consumption expenses or a more sophisticated synthetic index, and their impact on the eligibility of the regions. The impact of the UK Referendum is examined, either using the present criterion or the alternative ones.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[How the EU Budget Has Developed and Changed in the Last 10 years?](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-02-2017

Údar seachtarach Giacomo Benedetto

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Rialú Buiséadach

Eochairfhocal acmhainní dílse | AIRGEADAS | an limistéar euro | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | buiséad ginearálta (AE) | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | Conrádh ar Fheidhmiú an Aontais Eorpaigh | creat airgeadais ilbhliantúil | cuntas náisiúnta | cúnú eacnamaíoch | díl an Aontais Eorpaigh | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | ioncam náisiúnta | maoiniú an AE | olltárgeacht intíre | ranníocaíocht OTN | riosca airgeadais | saorghluaiseacht chaipitil

Achoimre Since the entry into force of the Financial Perspectives of 2007-2013 one decade ago, the EU's budget has undergone significant change. In 2009, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) agreed at Lisbon came into effect. This significantly modified the powers of the European Union's institutions. The eruption of the global financial crisis in 2008, followed by the crisis particular to the euro area, led to pressure for austerity in the EU's Member States and put pressure on the EU's budget itself. This briefing provides a summary of these developments.

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

[Side effects of non-standard monetary policy: How long is the short-run?](#)

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-02-2017

Údar seachtarach Michael HACHULA, Michele PIFFER, Malte RIETH (DIW Berlin), Roman HORVATH (CASE, Center for Social and Economic Research), Daniel GROS (CEPS, Centre for European Policy Studies)

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas airgeadaíochta | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | coigilteas | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | eagrú obre agus dálai obre | euro | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | infheistíocht | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú gearrthéarmach | olltárgeacht intíre | tárgiúlacht obre | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | ús

Achoimre In the short- to medium-run, non-standard monetary policy helps to stimulate the economy and stabilize financial markets. However, it is also widely acknowledged that side effects tend to materialize in the medium- to long-run. Thus, the time dimension is a crucial factor in assessing the riskiness of this policy approach. For the February 2017 session of the Monetary Dialogue, the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) of the EP has requested a set of briefings to key monetary experts to address the side effects of non-standard monetary policy. Particular attention is given to the possibility that the ECB expansionary monetary policy may have contributed to the slowdown in labour productivity growth experienced by several member countries after the global financial crisis.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Side Effects of Non-Standard Monetary Policy: How Long is the Short Run?](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 02-02-2017

Údar DESSIMIROVA Denitza | PATERNOSTER Dario

Réimse beartas Dí AE: Córás Dí agus Ionstráimí | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | beartas airgeadaíochta | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | coigilteas | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | eagrú obre agus dálai obre | euro | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | infheistíocht | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú gearrthéarmach | olltárgeacht intíre | tárgiúlacht obre | ús

Achoimre In the short- to medium-run, non-standard monetary policy helps to stimulate the economy and stabilize financial markets. However, it is also widely acknowledged that side effects tend to materialize in the medium- to long-run. Thus, the time dimension is a crucial factor in assessing the riskiness of this policy approach.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Tunisia: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 29-11-2016

Údar APAP Joanna | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Afraic | An Tuineáis | anailís eacnamaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | difhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAI OIBRE | fostaíocht ban | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | olltárgeacht intíre | onnmhairí | staidreamh | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre How fast is Tunisia's economy growing? How was its economy affected by the 'Arab Spring' events? How many women in Tunisia have a job? What is the unemployment rate? Which country is Tunisia's biggest trading partner? What kind of products does the EU import from Tunisia? How does Tunisia benefit from remittances sent by the Tunisian diaspora? What is the EU's disbursement of external aid to Tunisia? You can find the answers to these and other questions in our EPRI publication on Tunisia: Economic indicators and trade with EU, one of a series of infographics on the world's economies produced in collaboration with the European University Institute's GlobalStat.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with Ireland - ECON on 8 November 2016

Saghas foileacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 04-11-2016

Údar ANGERER Jost | BITTERLICH MARIE THERESE | CIUCCI MATTEO | HRADISKY Martin | MAGNUS Marcel | VEGA BORDELL Javier María | ZOPPÉ Alice

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

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Ciste Airgeadaíochta Eorpach | An Eoraip | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | beartas eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNAISIUNTA | comhar eacnamaíoch | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | domhandú | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | Eurostat | fichas poiblí | fiontar ilnáisiúnta | fás eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaítiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | imghabháil cánach | institiúidi an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | lánpháirtíocht eacnamaíoch | modh statisticiúil | olltairgeacht intíre | praghas do thomholtóirí | praghsanna | réamh-mheastachán meántearmach | státhabhair | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | Éire

Achoimre This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an Economic Dialogue with Michael Noonan, Ireland's Minister for Finance, in the competent committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for a dialogue is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework, in particular Article 2a of EU Regulation 1467 as amended by Regulation 1177/2011 and Article 7(10) of EU Regulation 472/2013.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

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

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-10-2016

Údar HALLEUX Vivienne

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Forbairt Réigiúnach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Ciste Comhtháthaithe | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | bainistíocht | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas iompair | beartas iompair | Cistí Struchtúrtha agus Infheistíochta hEorpa | cuntas náisiúnta | cóineasú eacnamaíoch | dáileadh mhaoiniú an Aontais Eorpáigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | infheistíocht an Aontais Eorpáigh | IOMPÁR | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú an AE | margadh aonair | meastóireacht ar thionscadal | olltairgeacht intíre | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The persistent gap between European regions as regards research and innovation performance provides a strong case for policies tailored to the local context that foster structural change. This is where smart specialisation comes into play, providing a path for innovation-driven differentiation and economic transformation, building on local assets and comparative strengths. To achieve maximum impact, efforts and investments are expected to focus on a limited number of priorities, identified through a discovery process in which entrepreneurs play a central role. This place-based approach and logic of prioritisation have been found to be broadly consistent with the overall reforms of EU cohesion policy, aiming to improve spending efficiency and impact. Consequently, having a research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation (RIS3) in place has become a prerequisite to receiving funding from the European Regional Development Fund. Currently, 121 smart specialisation strategies are in place at national or regional levels. With a view to assessing how they are being implemented, the European Commission organised a high-level conference in June 2016 to evaluate progress and difficulties to date. The European Parliament, in a newly adopted resolution on RIS3 and cohesion policy, asked for periodic (annual and mid-term) monitoring of the strategies' implementation, and called on the European Commission to push for a review in 2017 to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. This is an update of an earlier briefing published in January 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic Inequality

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-07-2016

Údar SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Fostaíocht | Pleanáil Chun Cinn

Eochairfhocal AN TAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | athdháileadh ioncaim | bochtaineacht | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhionannas inscne | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | cómhargái | DLÍ | dlí an tsaothair agus caidreamh oibreachais, | dálaí eacnamaíocha | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | fostaíocht lánaímseartha | fás eacnamaíoch | leibhéal oideachais | mortlaíocht | müinteoiríreacht | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | olltairgeacht intíre | priomhshorthú inscne | scileanna a uasdátú | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | tógáil Eorpach | éagothromaíocht eacnamaíoch | éagothromaíochta shóisialta

Achoimre This leaflet provides the main points on economic inequality and the take-home messages from the ECON/EMPL hearing on 21 June 2016 in an easy-to-read Q&A format, to make this topic more easily accessible to a wider audience. It has been prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A on Economic and Scientific Policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US: Economic indicators and trade with the EU](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 11-07-2016

Údar MAISSE ODILE | SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | allmhaire (AE) | anailís eacnamaíoch | buiséad | cuntais náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | easnamh sa bhuiséad | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | infheistíocht choigríche | infheistíocht thar lear | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | margaocht | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | olltáirgeacht intíre | onnmhaire (AE) | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh fostaochta | staidreamh maidir le trádáil | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil de réir tárge | trádáil de réir tíre | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Amid an intense public debate on Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) talks, this Infographic provides you with essential data on trade between the world's 2 largest economies. This product was jointly produced by EPRS and the European University Institute as part of the GlobalStat Project.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[How Relevant Are the New Elements in the 2016 Stress Test Design?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 08-06-2016

Údar seachtarach Harry Huizinga

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadra eachtrach | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tÚdarás Baincéireachta Eorpach | analís eacnamaíoch | anailís eacnamaíoch | aontas baincéireachta an Aontas Eorpáigh | banc | cuntais náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | institiúidi airgeadais agus creidmheas | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoirseacht baincéireachta | olltáirgeacht intíre | ráta malairte | teicneolaíoch agus rialachán theicniúla | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tástáil

Achoimre The 2016 EU-wide stress test requires banks to assess the impact of exchange rate movements on the quality of their foreign exchange lending. This is useful but not sufficient information for supervisors to be able to assess the implications of exchange rate risk for bank solvency. The 2016 stress test further asks banks to report in detail the expected future costs associated with already known misconduct cases. Information of this kind enables supervisors to ascertain whether banks' current levels of provisioning for such costs are adequate. If not, supervisors should follow up by requiring banks to increase their provisioning levels to reflect projected future costs.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[Belarus: A repressed economy](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 02-03-2016

Údar BENTZEN Naja | DIETRICH Christian

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Bhealarús | An Eoraip | An Rúis | anailís eacnamaíoch | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | beartas eachtrach | beartas fuinnimh | cabhair airgeadais | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁSIÚNTA | cuntais náisiúnta | culú eacnamaíoch | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fiachas poiblí | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnótháí eachtracha | neamhspleáchas eacnamaíoch | olltáirgeacht intíre | praghas fuinnimh | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid eacnamaíoch | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Following 19 years of positive economic growth, Belarus's economy contracted by 3.6% in 2015, partly due to the deep recession in Russia, the country's closest trading partner. With shrinking foreign reserves and an increasing need for loans and investment, Belarus is looking for alternative support in an attempt to temporarily stabilise its economy. However, it remains uncertain if the recession will prompt fundamental changes to President Lukashenko's repressive economic policies. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Beyond GDP: Regional development indicators](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 09-02-2016

Údar WIDUTO Agnieszka

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EURPACH | analís eacnamaíoch | beartas réigiúnach AE | comhtháthú eacnamaíoch agus sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt réigiúnach | maoiniú an AE | modh staitistiúil | olltáirgeacht intíre | réigiún agus beartas réigiúnach | socruthíte airgeadais an Aontais Eorpach | staidreamh réigiúnach | straitéis fáis AE | táascaire eacnamaíoch | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The 'Beyond GDP' approach considers GDP (gross domestic product) insufficient to capture the multidimensional nature of progress and promotes the use of alternative indicators in policy. Although commonly used as an indicator of well-being, GDP is a measure of economic performance, reflecting production expressed in monetary terms. It does not account for social and environmental costs, nor does it reflect social and territorial inequalities. The recent crisis revealed that GDP figures alone can mask problems accumulating in the economy. Alternative indexes can enhance monitoring and guide policies towards balanced economic, social and environmental goals. The choice of indicators matters, as this has an impact upon policy design, monitoring and evaluation. To date a variety of alternative indicators have been developed by international organisations, statistical offices and NGOs (for instance, the Human Development Index and the Ecological Footprint) and are increasingly being used in policy-making, including at EU level. At the regional level, versions of global indexes exist alongside regionally designed indexes, but the availability and reliability of data requires improvement. In the EU context, the 'Beyond GDP' debate has been re-ignited in connection to a concrete example of GDP use in policy – the allocation of EU structural funding, for which the eligibility of regions is currently based solely on GDP. The ongoing debate on the post-2020 cohesion policy framework explores the possibility of using other indicators to allocate EU funding and assess territorial development.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Is Nominal GDP Targeting a Suitable Tool for ECB Monetary Policy?](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 09-02-2016

Údar DESSIMIROVA Denitza | PATERNOSTER Dario

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | an límitéar euro | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | analís eacnamaíoch | analís eacnamaíoch | beartas aonair airgeadaíochta | boilsciú | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | cuntas náisiúnta | doiciméadach | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | leabharliosta | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | olltáirgeacht intíre

Achoimre Inflation targeting has been widely considered as the most suitable approach to maintain price stability and support growth. Inflation targeting is a monetary policy in which a central bank has an explicit target inflation rate for the medium term and announces this inflation target to the public. Inflation targeting was pioneered by the central bank of New Zealand in 1990 and today it is used by several key central banks, including the European Central Bank (ECB), the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of Japan.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Kyrgyzstan: Economic situation](#)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 02-02-2016

Údar KOCAK Konur Alp

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Chirgeastáin | An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas airgeadaíochta | beartas fioscach | boilsciú | caidreamh trádála | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | cúnamh macrairgeadais | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta | AIRGEADAIS | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | maoiniú an AE | na tionscail ghuail agus mhianadóireachta | na tionscail iarainn, chruach agus tionscail mhiotail eile | oibríocht mhianadóireachta | olltáirgeacht intíre | staid eacnamaíoch | TIONSCAL | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | ór

Achoimre Political instability in Kyrgyzstan – climaxing in two uprisings which ended with governments ousted, as well as an ethnic riot in June 2010 – has worsened the already fragile economic situation, with the country highly dependent on foreign aid, exports of gold and remittances sent home by migrant workers. The newest member of the Eurasian Economic Union, Kyrgyzstan has come under further economic pressure following Russia's economic slowdown.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Nigeria: Economic situation

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 28-01-2016

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Afraic | An Nigér | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | beartas airgeadaíochta | beartas buiséid | beartas talmhaíochta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIUNTA | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | earnáil threasach | FUINNEAMH | fás eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnótháí eachtracha | neamhthuilleamaíocht i gcúrsaí bia | oltáirgeacht intíre | staid eacnamaíoch | staid talmhaíochta | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | TIONSCAL | tionscal ola | tionscal ola | tionsclaíoch | TIREOLAÍOCHT | éilliu

Achoimre After years of sustained growth, Nigeria is now Africa's biggest economy. However, with oil and gas as the main source of foreign exchange and federal government revenue, it is suffering from the fall in oil prices. Nigeria is yet to transform into a diversified and competitive modern economy.

This publication updates an EPRS note of May 2015, PE 556.984.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Switzerland's economy: Clouds on the horizon?

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 10-12-2015

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadra náisiúnta | An Eilvéis | An Eoraip | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú (AE) | cuntas náisiúnta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imirce | imirce ghairme | inimirce | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | oltáirgeacht intíre | POLAITÍOCHT | reifreann | rialú imirce | ráta malaire | staid eacnamaíoch | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Switzerland is stable, prosperous, and has the most competitive economy in the world. However, the strong franc and the potential economic repercussions of the February 2014 referendum 'against mass immigration' pose new challenges to Swiss economic competitiveness and growth, which the government elected in October 2015 will have to address in the coming months.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

At A Glance: Key features of 2016 Draft Budgetary Plans (DBP)

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 06-11-2015

Údar ANGERER Jost | DONATELLI LORENZO

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | analís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas buiséid | beartas eacnamaíoch | buiséad | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | comhordú ar bheartais AEA | cuntas náisiúnta | dréachtbhuiséad | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | fiachas poiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | oltáirgeacht intíre | pleanál náisiúnta | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This document compares key features of the 2016 Draft Budgetary Plans (DBP) with the autumn 2015 forecasts by the European Commission (EC), key features included in the 2015 Stability Programmes (SP) with the spring 2015 forecasts by the EC, and the current commitments in structural terms under the preventive or corrective arm of the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP).

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Brazil: Economic situation

Saghas foileacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 30-10-2015

Údar LAZAROU Eleni

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Bhrasaíl | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | beartas airgeadaíochta | beartas trádála | beartas trádála | boilsciú | buiséad | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpáigh | costas pá | cuntas náisiúnta | cuntasalócht | cáinchóras | cánachas | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fiachas poiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | Meiriceá | oltáirgeacht intíre | staid eacnamaíoch | TRADAIL | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliu

Achoimre Following a cycle of steady growth at the end of the last decade, the Brazilian economy began to contract in 2011, and entered a technical recession in 2015. Declining exports, rising inflation, a growing deficit and corruption have destabilised the economy. Its future course will depend on fiscal adjustment, inflation control and on bolstering the economy's credibility.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Myanmar/Burma: The next tiger?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 22-10-2015

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Áise agus an Aigéine | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | bonneagar eacnamaíoch | buiséad | Burma/Maenmar | caiteachas poiblí | cuntas náisiúnta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAIÖCHT | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fiachas poiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | olltáirgeacht intíre | staid eacnamaíoch | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | TRÁDAIL | trádáil eachtrach | TÍREOLAIOCHT

Achoimre Decades of economic mismanagement have left formerly wealthy Myanmar/Burma one of the poorest countries in the world. However, prospects have brightened recently – foreign trade and investment are booming, growth is accelerating and decrepit infrastructure is being rebuilt, giving the country a chance of becoming the next south-east Asian 'tiger' economy.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Is Nominal GDP Targeting a Suitable Tool for ECB Monetary Policy?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-09-2015

Údar seachtarach Andrew HUGHES HALLETT (School of Economics and Finance, University of St Andrews) ; Wolfgang LECHTHALER, Claire A. REICHER and Mewael F. TESFAELASSIE (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) ; Christophe BLOT and Jérôme CREEL, Xavier RAGOT (OFCE, Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Économiques)

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Banc Ceannais Eorpach | An Grúpa Euro (an limistéar euro) | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas airgeadaíochta | boisciú | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | cobhsaíocht praghsanna | cuntas náisiúnta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAIÖCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | olltáirgeacht intíre | praghsanna | ríalachas eacnamaíoch (AE) | TÍREOLAIOCHT

Achoimre In the current monetary policy framework, the ECB (as most central banks) sets a target for the annual inflation rate as a nominal anchor to maintain price stability. The ECB inflation rate is defined as the year-on-year percentage change of the harmonised index of consumer prices. Nominal GDP rather than the consumer price index is sometimes advocated as a more effective policy tool for the conduct of monetary policy as nominal GDP changes, being the sum of nominal and real changes of overall economic activity, allows to directly target output fluctuations. In addition, nominal GDP is a less volatile aggregate than the consumer price index and the level of nominal GDP is the relevant indicator for assessing the sustainability of debt. The notes in this compilation discuss the relative strengths and weaknesses of inflation vis-a-vis nominal GDP targeting. The notes by key monetary experts have been requested by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) of the European Parliament as an input for the June 2015 session of the Monetary Dialogue between the Members of the ECON Committee and the President of the ECB.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[A Selection of Economic, Financial and Social Indicators for Euro Area Member States \(2009–2015\)](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-12-2014

Údar ANGERER Jost | BACKMAN Jockum | HRADISKY Martin

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas eacnamaíoch | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAIÖCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | FOSTAIOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geilleagar eolasbhunaithe | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnótháí sóisialta | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | lánpháirtí sóisialta | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | olltáirgeacht intíre | praghsanna | praghsanna | seirbhísí airgeadais | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | táscaire eacnamaíoch | táscaire sóisialta | TÍREOLAIOCHT

Achoimre This document includes economic, financial and social indicators for Euro Area Member States since 2009. The data sources are mainly Eurostat (extracted in November 2014) and the European Commission autumn 2014 forecasts. Where applicable, the data is based on the new European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) which came into force in autumn 2014.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

The Cost of Non-Europe of an incomplete Economic and Monetary Union

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 12-12-2014

Údar seachtarach Auteur: Marius-Christian Frunza, docteur en économie et habilité à diriger les recherches, est chercheur senior au Laboratoire d'excellence sur la régulation financière, Labex ReFi d'heSam Université, et directeur de recherche at Schwarzhatal Kapital.

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | anailís costais | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | caipitliú margaidh | comhordú ar bheartais AEA | cuntas náisiúnta | cuntasaióchta | córas baincéireachta | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaíochta | fiachas poiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | institiúidí airgeadas agus creidmheas | maoiniú an AE | margadh airgeadais | margadh aonair | oltáirgeacht intíre | saorghluaiseacht chaipítíl | smacht buiséadach (AE) | staid airgeadais | staid eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógál Eorpach

Achoimre The purpose of this study is to evaluate the robustness of a strong economic and monetary union faced with a new crisis scenario. Based on the results of an empirical statistical model devised to analyse the distinctive features of financial markets, macroeconomic indicators and the accounting data of financial institutions in the 28 countries of the European Union, this study suggests that, with a new sovereign debt crisis on the horizon, better European budgetary cooperation could generate savings of some EUR 85 billion, i.e. 0.65 per cent of the EU's GDP, and a functioning banking union would make it possible to save EUR 222.3 billion, mainly generated by a reduced need to recapitalise the EU's financial institutions.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with Portugal in ECON on 2 December 2014

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-12-2014

Údar ANGERER Jost | BACKMAN Jockum | FORGACS Annamaria | HAUPTMAN Manica | HRADISKY Martin | MAGNUS Marcel

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Eoraip | An Phortaingéil | anailís eacnamaíoch | banc | beartas eacnamaíoch | buiséad | coigeartú struchtúrach | comhordú ar bheartais AEA | cuntas náisiúnta | córas baincéireachta | dréachtbhuiséad | difhostaíochta | measc an ógra | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaíochta | fiachas poiblí | fostaíochta | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRÉ | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí airgeadas agus creidmheas | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | oltáirgeacht intíre | pleanáil náisiúnta | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | staidreamh náisiúnta | táscrae eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This note presents a summary on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information, in view of an Economic Dialogue with the Portuguese Minister of Finance Maria Luís Albuquerque in accordance with Article 2a of the Regulation 1467/97 as amended by Regulation 1177/2011 (Excessive Deficit Procedure) and under Article 14(3) of Regulation 472/2013 (post-programme surveillance).

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with Commissioner Pierre Moscovici in ECON on 2 December 2014

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-12-2014

Údar ANGERER Jost | BACKMAN Jockum | HAGELSTAM Kajus | HRADISKY Martin

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | AN tAONTAS EURPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas buiséid | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fioscach | buiséad | buiséad náisiúnta | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | coigeartú struchtúrach | coimisiún Éorpach | comhar idirinstiúideach (AE) | comhordú ar bheartais AEA | cuntas náisiúnta | cánachas | dréachtbhuiséad | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaíochta | fiachas poiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | institiúidí an AE agus an tséirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | oltáirgeacht intíre | réamhaisnéis eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Commissioner Pierre Moscovici has been invited to an Economic Dialogue (ED) on the European Commission opinions on the 2015 Draft Budgetary Plans of the Euro Area Member States based on Articles 7 and 15 of EU Regulation 473/2013. A separate Economic Dialogue on the 2015 AGS and AMR will take place the same day in a joint ECON and EMPL Committee meeting.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Key Features of 2015 Draft Budgetary Plans \(DBP\)](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 01-12-2014

Údar ANGERER Jost | HRADISKY Martin

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | an réamhdhréacht-bhuiséad | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas eacnamaíoch | buiséad | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | coigeartú struchtúrach | comhordú ar bheartais AEA | cuntas náisiúnta | córas Eorpach na gCuntas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | fiachas poiblí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | maicreacnamaíocht | olltáirgeacht intíre | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The tables compare key features of the (updated) 2015 Draft Budgetary Plans (DBP) with the autumn 2014 forecasts by the European Commission (EC) and the commitments under the Stability and Growth Pact.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Public Finances in Euro Area Member States](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 21-11-2014

Údar ANGERER Jost

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Seimeastar Eorpach

Eochairfhocal acmhainní buiséadacha | AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | an limistéar euro | anailís eacnamaíoch | buiséad | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | caiteachas buiséadach | cothromáiocht bhuiséadach | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | easnamh sa bhuiséad | fiachas poiblí | olltáirgeacht intíre | staidreamh eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This note gives a short overview of the developments of public finances in the Euro Area Member States; it will be regularly updated, in particular after the release of new macroeconomic forecasts. The data are based on the concepts of the new European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) which came into force this autumn.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[The Russian Embargo: Impact on the Economic and Employment Situation in the EU](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-11-2014

Údar KRAATZ Susanne

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Fostaíocht

Eochairfhocal An Ciste Eorpach um Choigeartú don Domhandú | An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN TAONTAS EURPACH | An Úcráin | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas trádála | CAIDREAMH IDIRNAÍSIÚNTA | cogadh cathartha | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fostáiocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | gearradh post | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | olltáirgeacht intíre | onnmhaire (AE) | POLAÍTIOCHT | polaitiocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | préimh stórála | smachtbhannaí eacnamaíocha | smachtbhannaí idirnáisiúnta | struchtúir agus táirgeadh talmhaíochta | tacaíocht mhargaidh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil talmhaíochta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This document provides an overview of the EU sanctions and Russia's retaliatory measures. It analyzes the impact on economy and employment, compensation measures taken by the European Commission as well as initiatives by the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market \(Cecchini revisited\)](#)

Saghas foileacháin Staidéar

Dáta 03-10-2014

Údar PATAKI Gabor Zsolt

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmhéanach agus an tAontas Custam | Breisluach Eorpach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EURPACH | anailís costais | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas trádála | conradh poiblí | cosaint tomholtóirí | cuntas náisiúnta | cuntasáiocht | dlí an Aontais Eorpach | EACNAMAÍOCHT | earnáil threasach | geografaiocht eacnamaíoch | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | margadh aonair | margafaiocht | olltárgeacht intíre | prionsabal an aitheantaí fhrithpháirtigh | ríomhthráchtáil | saorghluaiseacht earráí | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | teicneolaiocht agus rialachán theicniúla | teicneolaiocht dhigiteach | tomholtas | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre It is well known that the Single Market has contributed significantly to economic growth and consumer welfare in the European Union. It has not however achieved its full potential and economic gains could be secured by better and more effective application of existing legislation and a deepening of the Single Market. This **Cost of Non-Europe report** seeks to quantify the costs arising from the lack of full integration and analyses the benefits foregone for citizens, businesses and Member States. The report considers the economic cost of market fragmentation and of the gaps and deficits in the free movement of goods, of services, public procurement, the digital economy and the body of consumer law known as the consumer *acquis*. The report **estimates that** completing the Single Market in these fields would entail economic gains ranging from 651 billion to 1.1 trillion euro per year, equivalent to a range of 5 % to 8.63% of EU GDP.

Staidéar [EN](#)

[Economic Dialogue with France](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-03-2014

Údar ANGERER Jost | DE FINANCE Stanislas | ZOPPÉ Alice

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Eoraip | An Fhrainc | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fostaiochta | buiséad | caidreamh airgeadaiochta | comhardú na trádála | costas pá | cuntas náisiúnta | cuntasáiocht | córas baincéireachta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaiochta | eagrú gnó | easnamh sa bhuiséad | faireachas itaobhach | fiachas poiblí | fostaiocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaiocht eacnamaíoch | geografaiocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | iomaiochas | maoiniú agus infheistiocht | maoiniúchán corporáideach | olltárgeacht intíre | staid eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This paper gives an overview of the economic situation in France.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Exchange of Views with Lithuania on a Possible Euro Adoption](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-03-2014

Údar ANGERER Jost | HAUPTMAN Manica

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

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Eoraip | an limistéar euro | An Liotuán | anailís eacnamaíoch | baincéireacht | beartas airgeadaiochta | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh | buiséad náisiúnta | caidreamh airgeadaiochta | coigeartú struchtúrach | critéir um chóineasú | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíochta airgeadaiochta | euro | fiachas poiblí | FUINNEAMH | geografaiocht eacnamaíoch | geografaiocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | maicreacnamaíochta | olltárgeacht intíre | staidreamh náisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This paper summarizes the economic situation relevant for euro adoption in Lithuania.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Slovenia – Country Briefing on the Economic Situation](#)

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 05-03-2014

Údar HAUPTMAN Manica

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | An Eoraip | An tSlóvén | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | coigeartú struchtúrach | coinníollacha scór | COMHSHAOL | cuntas náisiúnta | dáláí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fiachas poiblí | fostaiocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaiocht eacnamaíoch | geografaiocht pholaitiúil | infheistiocht choigríche | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | maicreacnamaíochta | maoiniú agus infheistiocht | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | olltárgeacht intíre | staid eacnamaíoch | trochlú an chomhshaoil | tubaiste nádúrtha | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éagothromáiocht eacnamaíoch

Achoimre This paper gives an overview of the economic situation in Slovenia.

Briefing [EN](#)

Measuring well-being and progress: Looking beyond GDP

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-03-2014

Údar DAVIES Ron

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta

Eochairfhocal beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas sóisialta na hEorpa | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | cálíocht bheatha | dálai maireachtála | EACNAMAÍOCHT | folláine shóisialta | forbairt inbhuanaithe | forbairt shóisialta | gnóthaí sóisialta | modh meastóireachta | oltáirgeacht intíre | taighde agus maoín intleachtúil | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | táscaire sóisialta

Achoimre Gross domestic product (GDP), a measure of national economic production, has come to be used as a general measure of well-being and progress in society, and as a key indicator in deciding a wide range of public policies. However GDP does not take into account non-economic factors such as social issues and the environment. In the aftermath of the crisis, the EU needs reliable, transparent and convincing measures for evaluating progress.

Briefing [EN](#)

Selected indicators on the economic impact of the crisis

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 28-02-2014

Údar CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia

Réimse beartas Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | airgeadas poiblí agus beartas buiséid | anailís eacnamaíoch | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas trádála | boilscíú | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | comhardú na trádála | cothromáíocht bhuiséadach | cuntas náisiúnta | cíul eacnamaíoch | dálai eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | fiachas poiblí | FOSTAIOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | infheistíocht phoiblí | ioncam | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | margadh an tsaothair | oltáirgeacht intíre | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpach | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | struchtúr agus beartas tionscail | TIONSCAL | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil eachtrach | táirgeadh tionsclaíoch | táscaire eacnamaíoch | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre From average annual growth of 2.9 percentage points (pp) during the 2005-08 period, the recession brought average EU28 annual GDP growth down to 0.1pp in the years 2009-12.

Briefing [EN](#)

The g7+ group of fragile states

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-10-2013

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Afganastáin | An Afraic | An Bhurúin | An Cósta Eabhair | An Ghuine | An Libéir | An tSomáil | An tSúdáin Theas | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhair | cabhair um fhorbairt | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIUNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhardú na trádála | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EAGRAIOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIUNTA | eagrafochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | glaiseacht capítíl | Guine Bissau | Háití | imirce | imirce éigeantais | Meiriceá | Nua-Ghuine Phapua | Oileáin Chomóra | Oileáin Sholomón | oltáirgeacht intíre | Poblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó | Poblacht na hAfraice Láir | réiteach diospóidí | saorghluaiseacht chapítíl | Sead | Sierra Leon | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | Tíomór Thoir | TIREOLAÍOCHT | Tóga

Achoimre The g7+ is an association of 18 fragile and conflict-affected states that have joined forces to share experiences and promote a new development framework based on five peace-building and state-building goals. The group brings together: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste and Togo.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's eastern neighbours

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-03-2013

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Airméin | An Asarbaiseáin | An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | An Mholdóiv | An tSeoirsia | An Úcráin | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair ón Aontas Eorpach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNAISIUNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta polaitiúla | CEISTEANNA SÓSIALTA | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dáileadh cabhrach | EACNAMAÍOCHT | folláine shóisialta | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | oibríocht trádála | olltárgeacht intíre | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh festaíochta | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éillíú

Achoimre This Statistical Spotlight gives background for the six partner countries in the European Union's Eastern Neighbourhood: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Using different indicators, the paper looks at the aid paid by the EU to the six countries, under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) as well as other instruments. It shows the amount paid over the whole period 2001-2011, the breakdown per year, per country and by sector for 2011, and finally, the difference in percentage terms between ENPI and the other instruments. It shows gross domestic product (GDP) for those countries relative to EU GDP for the 2001-2011 period. Inward foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade in goods are considered, as well as the employment rate. Three indexes are presented to give a global view of the corruption perceived in those countries, the level of human development and the level of civic and political freedom.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's southern Mediterranean neighbours

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-01-2013

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Afraic | An Libia | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair ón Aontas Eorpach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNAISIUNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta polaitiúla | CEISTEANNA SÓSIALTA | creat sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dáileadh cabhrach | EACNAMAÍOCHT | folláine shóisialta | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | oibríocht trádála | olltárgeacht intíre | staidreamh eacnamaíoch | staidreamh festaíochta | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | triú tiortha na Meánmhara | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éillíú

Achoimre This paper gives statistical background for ten partners in the South Mediterranean neighbourhood: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT, the West Bank and Gaza Strip), Syria and Tunisia. This Spotlight aims to visualise different indicators: firstly it shows the amount of aid paid by the EU institutions to the ten countries, under instruments like ENPI (European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument), ECHO (European Community Humanitarian Office) as well as others. It shows the amount paid in the whole period 2001-2011, the breakdown per year and per country and finally the breakdown by sector for the year 2011. It considers as well the aid programmed for the years 2012 and 2013 for each country. It shows gross domestic product (GDP) for those countries in relation to EU GDP for the 2001-2011 period. Inward foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade in goods are considered, as well as the employment rate. Three indexes are then presented to give an overall view of the corruption perceived in those countries, the level of human development and the level of freedom.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tourism in times of crisis

Saghas foileacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-12-2012

Údar CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia

Réimse beartas Turasóireacht

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓSIALTA | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | gnótháí sóisialta | malartú turasóiri | margadh an tsaothair | olltárgeacht intíre | staidreamh an Aontais Eorpach | staidreamh festaíochta | staidrimh turasóireachta | turasóireachta ghnó

Achoimre The European Commission published the European tourism strategy in June 2010. Coming in the wake of the financial and economic crisis, its aim was to maintain Europe as the world's top tourist destination. The strategy proposed, among other initiatives to extend tourism seasons, diversify the offer and improve the professional skills of the tourism workforce. Furthermore, earlier this year, the World Tourism Organisation marked the milestone of 1 billion tourists in a year at World Tourism Day.

Briefing [EN](#)

Western Balkan countries

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-03-2012

Údar SABBATI Giulio

Réimse beartas Gnótháí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Albán | An Bhoisnia agus an Heirseagaivéin | An Chróit | An Eoraip | An Mhacadóin Thuaidh | AN TAONTAS EORPACH | An tSeirbia | cearta agus saoirsi | cuntas náisiúnta | cúnamh réamhaontachais | daonra oibre | DLI | dlí coiriúil | EACNAMAIOCHT | FOSTAOCHT AGUS DALAI OIBRE | geografafocht eacnamaioch | geografafocht pholaitiúil | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | margadh an tsaothair | Montainéagró | olltairgeacht intíre | saoirse an phreasa | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil de réir grúpa tíortha | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliu

Achoimre In the context of EU enlargement, this document provides statistical background for six Western Balkan countries. Croatia is the acceding country which is due to become the 28th EU Member State on 1 July 2013; the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro and Serbia are candidate countries. Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina are potential candidates.

Briefing [EN](#)

Alternative progress indicators to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a means towards sustainable development

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 02-10-2007

Údar seachtarach Yanne GOOSSENS

Arttu MAKIPAA
WUPPERTAL INSTITUTE

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaiochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal analís eacnamaioch | beartas eacnamaioch | cuntas náisiúnta | dáileadh ioncaim | EACNAMAÍOCHT | forbairt inbhuanaithe | olltairgeacht intíre | pleanáil eacnamaioch | táscaire eacnamaioch

Staidéar [EN](#)

Future Enlargements and Cohesion Policy

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 01-11-2006

Údar IBORRA MARTIN Jesus

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

Eochairfhocal AN TAONTAS EORPACH | analís eacnamaioch | bailiú sonrai | beartas eacnamaioch | beartas réigiúnach | caiteachas struchtúrach | cisti struchtúracha | comhtháthú eacnamaioch agus sóisialta | cuntas náisiúnta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | leithdháileadh acmhainní | maoiniú an AE | modh statistíuil | méadú an Aontais | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | olltairgeacht intíre | réigiún agus beartas réigiúnach | staidéar tionchair | teicneolaíochta faisnéise agus próiseáil sonrai | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Note analysing the current statistical data requested for the Own Initiative Report 'The Consequences of Future Enlargements on the Effectiveness of Cohesion Policy'. It provides theoretical projections on matters such as the allocation of funds to each potential accession country and the statistical effects on GDP per capita in EU Member States.

Grinnanailís [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PT](#), [PL](#)