



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament  
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parliment na hEuropa  
Europskí parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament  
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European  
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Europan parlamenti Europaparlamentet

## Popis objavljenih dokumenata u rubrici Think Tank EP-a

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Razvrstaj Razvrstaj prema datumu  
Kljuna rije "globalizacija"

101 Rezultat(i)

Datum izrade : 29-03-2024

## [Strategic technologies for Europe platform](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 22-02-2024

Podnositelj MILEUSNIC MARIN | RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Podruje politike Industrija | Proraun

Kljuna rije biotehnologija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | EUROPSKA UNIJA | financije EU-a | fondovi EU-a | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | strategija EU-a | tehnologija | tehnologija i tehnički propisi

Sažetak In June 2023, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation establishing a new platform for strategic technologies for Europe (STEP). After three rounds of trilogue meetings, the Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the text on 7 February 2024, and now need to formally adopt it. Parliament is due to vote on the text during its second February plenary session.

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

## [The European Parliament and perestroika in the 1980s: Hope, but no illusions](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-12-2023

Podnositelj VINTILA NICOLAE-SERGIU

Podruje politike Demokratsko, institucionalno i parlamentarno pravo EU-a

Kljuna rije demokracija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска географија | ekonomска политика | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | комунизам | нормација | ПОЛИТИКА | политика географија | политики оквир | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | Русија | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | zajednika vanjska i sigurnosna politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak In August 1988, the European Community established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, ending the 30-year-long policy of mutual non-recognition, ignorance, and hostility. This step secured the unconditional recognition by the USSR of the reality of the European Community, including the application of Community law to West Berlin. The reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev since 1985 made this normalisation possible. Equally important was the rise of the Community as an independent international actor, with the completion of the internal market. The European Parliament closely followed the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union as well as their European and global impact. In 1985, the Political Affairs Committee initiated a report on political relations between the European Community and the Soviet Union. The report by German Social Democrat MEP Klaus Hänsch, finally adopted in September 1988, was the first coherent public position taken by a European institution on the matter, and made notable policy recommendations. This briefing explores the views of the transnational political groups in the European Parliament on the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union, as reflected and assessed in the Hänsch Report and the related parliamentary debates. It argues that a large majority of MEPs supported the normalisation of relations with the USSR while remaining harshly critical of its continued infringement of civil and human rights, the occupation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and of the massive military threat it continued to pose. The briefing also highlights the European Parliament's vision regarding the changes that ultimately led to the collapse of communism, the end of the Cold War, and the democratic transition in east-central and south-eastern Europe. It recalls the core message of giving the elected European Parliament a significant role in foreign affairs, already a common goal of all major transnational political groups in the Parliament at the time.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Trade negotiations between the EU and ASEAN member states](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-12-2023

Podnositelj JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | izvaneuropske organizacije | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | prava i slobode | ПРАВО | sloboda trgovanja | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | svjetska ekonomija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | Udrženje država jugoistone Azije

Sažetak In 2022, the European Union–Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dialogue partnership celebrated its 45th anniversary. The same year saw the 55th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN. The ASEAN region currently collectively amounts to the world's fifth largest economy, a dynamic economic area home to more than 680 million consumers. To secure better access to opportunities in the region's market, the European Union (EU) started negotiations with ASEAN for a region-to-region free trade agreement (FTA) in 2007. After negotiations were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six have begun talks on bilateral FTAs with the EU: Singapore and Malaysia in 2010; Vietnam in 2012; Thailand in 2013; the Philippines in 2015; and Indonesia in 2016. Negotiations have already been concluded and FTAs entered into force with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, in November 2019 and August 2020, respectively. Negotiations continue with Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, while talks are currently on hold with Malaysia. In the longer term, these bilateral FTAs would allow the establishment of a region-to-region FTA, which remains the EU's ultimate ambition. By bringing together two of the world's largest economic areas, the agreement would establish a free trade area with a combined market of more than 1 billion people. It is in the EU's interest to strengthen its economic cooperation with ASEAN, in order to maintain its competitive position in this dynamically developing region. Closer trade and investment relations could also pave the way towards the EU's goal of a strategic partnership between the two regional blocs, encompassing political as well as economic cooperation. This briefing updates a previous edition, drafted by Krisztina Binder, from November 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 30-11-2023

Vanjski autor Arjan LEJOUR

Podruje politike Ocena praktine uporabe prava i politike | Oporezivanje

Kljuna rije bruto domai proizvod | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | izbjegavanje plaanja poreza | oporezivanje | porezna olakšica | rauni narodnoga gospodarstva

Sažetak 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.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Do "white knights" make excessive profits in bank resolution?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 24-11-2023

Vanjski autor Florian HEIDER, Jonas SCHLEGEL, Tobias H. TRÖGER, Mark WAHRENBURG

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije bankovna unija EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | euroobveznica | FINANCIJE | financijski rizik | financiranje i ulaganje | globalizacija | kreditne i financijske institucije | monetarna ekonomija | sanacija banaka | slobodno kretanje kapitala | strano ulaganje | svjetska ekonomija

Sažetak This study looks at potential windfall profits for the four banking acquisitions in 2023. Based on accounting figures, an FT article states that a total of USD 44bn was left on the table. We see accounting figures as a misleading analysis. By estimating marked-based cumulative abnormal returns (CAR), we find positive abnormal returns in all four cases which when made quantifiable, are around half of the FT's accounting figures. Furthermore, we argue that transparent auctions with enough bidders should be preferred to negotiated bank sales. This document was provided/prepared by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Are inflation dynamics different in the euro area and the United States?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 16-11-2023

Vanjski autor Christophe BLOT & François GEEROLF

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | monetarna ekonomija | središnja banka

Sažetak The euro area and the United States have both experienced an episode of strong inflation post COVID-19 pandemic and after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. We highlight commonalities as well as differences in these episodes, in terms of headline and core inflation, inflation differentials and causes, and monetary policy between the euro area and the United States. We propose different scenarios for inflation and monetary policy.  
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 27 November 2023.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Comparing Fed and ECB monetary policies](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-11-2023

Vanjski autor Karl WHELAN

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije Amerika | cijena energije | cijena hrane | cijene | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска географија | ekonomска политика | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | Evropska središnja banka | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | monetarna ekonomija | monetarna politika | politika географија | Sjednjene Amerike Države | svjetska ekonomija | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The European Central Bank and Federal Reserve have taken similar approaches to tightening monetary policy to tackle high inflation. However, relative to the US, euro area inflation has been driven more by supply shocks and less by strong demand. The euro area economy is also weakening while the US economy is still growing solidly. Markets expect the Fed to ease more than the ECB in 2024 but falling inflation and a weak euro area economy may see the opposite occur.  
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 27 November 2023.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [The Inflation Episode - Similarities and differences in the euro area and the United States](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-11-2023

Vanjski autor Charles WYPLOZ

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije Amerika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | europodruje | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | monetarna ekonomija | monetarna politika | monetarni odnosi | oporezivanje | politika geografija | porezna politika | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | svjetska ekonomija | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak Inflation has surged and then declined in broadly similar ways in the euro area and the United States, because it has been driven by the impact of the pandemic and its aftermath. Yet, specific differences reflect how monetary and fiscal policies responded as well as the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The central banks face whole new challenges as they prepare to navigate the next phase now that inflation has rapidly declined, but also further along. 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 27 November 2023.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Inflation and monetary policy across the Atlantic: A comparison](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 13-11-2023

Vanjski autor Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO & Roberto TAMBORINI

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | Europski sustav središnjih banaka | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | monetarna ekonomija | monetarna politika | svjetska ekonomija | transatlantski odnosi

Sažetak Under the stress test of the inflation process, the two central banks' stances across the Atlantic share similarities but show also significant differences. Similarities and differences are reflected also in inflation dynamics in the US and the euro area. Differences are mainly due to the mix of factors that originated the take-off of inflation, some structural features of the economies, the institutional contexts and associated fiscal stances. 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 27 November 2023.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [European Commercial Contract Law](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 12-10-2023

Vanjski autor Andrea BERTOLINI

Podruje politike Demokratsko, institucionalno i parlamentarno pravo EU-a | Ocjena praktine uporabe prava i politike | Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti | Ugovorno pravo, trgovacko pravo i pravo trgovinskih društava

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | globalizacija | graansko pravo | meunarodno ekonomsko pravo | meunarodno pravo | PRAVO | specijalizirani sud | sudska nadležnost | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | ugovor | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava

Sažetak This study – commissioned by the Policy Department C at the request of the Committee on Legal Affairs – aims at discussing the reasons why the law chosen in commercial contracts is largely non-European and non-member state law. To do so, it first provides an overview of the relevant academic and policy efforts underwent to formulate a European contract law. Then it moves on to touch upon a broad spectrum of matters emerging both from international reports on the adjudication and the functioning of the courts systems, as well as from academic literature on matters that span from contract qualification, interpretation, integration, and some fundamental aspects of remedies.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Strategic technologies for Europe platform](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 11-10-2023

Podnositelj MILEUSNIC MARIN | RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Podruje politike Industrija

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | financije EU-a | finansijski instrument EU-a | globalizacija | informacije i obrada informacija | OBRAZOVARANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | tehnologija | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | umjetna inteligencija

Sažetak In June 2023, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation establishing a new strategic technologies for Europe platform (STEP). During its October II 2023 plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on the report adopted jointly by its Committees on Budgets (BUDG) and on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) on 9 October 2023. The report as voted would then form Parliament's position for interinstitutional negotiations with the Council, which has not yet agreed its position.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [Argentina's debt restructuring and economy ahead of the 2023 elections](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-09-2023

Podnositelj DELIVORIAS Angelos

Podruje politike Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Amerika | Argentina | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko restrukturiranje | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | izgraivanje Europe | javne financije i proraunska politika | monetarni odnosi | odnosi EU-a | politika geografija | reprogramiranje javnoga duga | svjetska ekonomija | vanjski dug | ZEMLJOPIS

**Sažetak** Sovereign debt has been a longstanding challenge for Argentina's governments. As recently as 2022, Argentinian President Alberto Fernandez secured an outline deal with the IMF to restructure US\$44.5 billion of debt from a record 2018 bailout. In fact, since 2001, Argentina has defaulted on its international sovereign debt three times –the first time in December 2001 in the midst of a very serious financial crisis, in 2014, in the middle of a battle against holdout creditors and again in 2020, in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the same period, Argentina has gone through two debt restructurings. One that lasted from 2005 to 2016, and one that started in 2020 and was agreed much faster. After the 2005-2016 restructuring experience, Argentina implemented two of the lessons learned: (i) the use of collective action clauses in the 2005 and 2016 indenture bonds, and (ii) taking a faster approach to the restructuring process, in both the opening of negotiations with creditors and the formulation of an acceptable proposal. In addition, during the 2020 restructuring, Argentina chose initially to adopt two controversial measures to circumvent collective action clauses, it changed course and managed to complete the restructuring of the desired amount. These actions, along with other economic policy decisions, allowed the country to avoid a crisis similar to that of 2001, despite the challenging global economic environment. In 2022, the country's economy went through multiple shocks, i.e. the ramifications of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as a persistent drought that damaged its crops and exports. The situation persisted in 2023, with an increase in inflation and a depletion of dollar reserves, which added to the government's woes. Even if a crisis is averted, economic considerations will play a critical role in the general elections due to take place in October 2023. While it is too early to say that Argentina will not again find itself in need of restructuring in the near future, experts suggest that the country has learned some lessons from these processes, with regard both to negotiating with creditors and to managing its debt and the legal innovations that can protect it. This could help it manage such processes more efficiently and without the associated economic and social costs.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Outcome of the 2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi, India](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 14-09-2023

Podnositelj JUTTEN Marc

Podruje politike Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | Grupa 20 | izgraivanje Europe | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meunarodno ekonomsko pravo | meunarodno pravo | meuvladine organizacije | odnosi EU-a | PRAVO | svjetska ekonomija

**Sažetak** Leaders met in New Delhi, India, for the 18th summit of the G20, the intergovernmental forum for international economic cooperation of the world's major economies. The 2-day meeting (9 to 10 September 2023) hosted by the Indian G20 presidency took place at a time of increasing political and economic rivalry, in which the world's leading and emerging economies are shaping new alliances around the globe. The themes chosen by the Indian presidency and the decision taken by the G20 leaders to grant permanent member status to the African Union (AU) reflect the growing importance that the G20 members attach to the states from the 'Global South'.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [Food security in 2023: EU response to an evolving crisis](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 01-03-2023

Podruje politike Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj

Kljuna rije DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomska posljedica | ekonomska recesija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | izgraivanje Europe | prehrambena politika | prehrambeni resursi | prehrambeni sustavi | sigurnost opskrbe hranom | strategija EU-a | zdravlje

**Sažetak** Food insecurity remains one of the most pressing global challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine have made the food crisis significantly worse in recent years, threatening millions of people worldwide. Despite some promising trends, food inflation remains consistently high, and it depends on a volatile environmental and geopolitical context. The EU has devoted substantial resources to tackling the immediate effects of the crisis. However, in the long run, the key to food security will be sustainable agri-food systems.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [EU-US Trade and Technology Council: Modest progress in a challenging context](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-02-2023

Podnositelj SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije Amerika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | institucionalna suradnja | izgraivanje Europe | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | pojaana suradnja | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politika geografija | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | sporazum EU-a | transatlantski odnosi | ZEMLJOPIS

**Sažetak** The European Union-United States Trade and Technology Council (TTC) was launched during a June 2021 summit. The aim was to revitalise transatlantic cooperation, boost bilateral trade and investment, and strengthen the parties' technological and industrial leadership, while preserving shared values. The TTC has held three high-level political meetings so far. These ministerial meetings steer cooperation within the TTC and guide its 10 working groups on technology standards, secure supply chains, tech regulation, global trade challenges, climate and green technologies, investment screening and export controls. The first two meetings focused on launching the TTC and setting its agenda, while the third – in December 2022 – was described as a 'shift to deliverables'. The war in Ukraine has strengthened the transatlantic alliance and created numerous new challenges, to which the TTC has responded, in particular with a swift and coordinated roll-out of export controls. The latest TTC meeting agenda was also influenced by the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Adopted in August 2022, this act earmarked nearly US\$370 billion to boost the US fight against climate change and its domestic industry. While some in the EU have approved this increased commitment on the part of the US to climate-related spending, others have voiced concerns about the risks of the IRA triggering a relocation of EU businesses to the US in pursuit of the generous subsidies, grants and tax credits the newly adopted act has promised. So far, the TTC's work has focused mostly on information sharing, joint mapping, defining best practice, identifying risks and exploring options for closer cooperation. The third meeting made progress on artificial intelligence standards, global connectivity, transparency of semiconductor supply chains, meaningful dialogue on forced labour and due diligence, sustainable trade, post quantum encryption and China's non-market practices. Observers are divided on whether the TTC should tackle major bilateral trade irritants or work mainly on the forward-looking policies. All agree, however, that the next meeting, set to take place in May or June 2023 in Sweden, must deliver substantial and tangible results if the TTC is to remain relevant and not lose momentum.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Towards an EU global sanctions regime for corruption](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-02-2023

Podnositelj ZAMFIR Ionel

Podruje politike Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije demokracija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | kazneno pravo | korupcija | održivi razvoj | POLITIKA | politiki okvir | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | sankcija EU-a | svjetska ekonomija | vladavina prava | zajednika vanjska i sigurnosna politika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## ULOMAK IZ STUDIJE\_Poveanje europske dodane vrijednosti u dobu globalnih izazova: Pregled cijene nedjelovanja na europskoj razini, 2022. – 2032.

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 09-02-2023

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

Podržuje politike Europska dodana vrijednost

Kljuna rije bruto domai proizvod | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska nezavisnost | ekonomska politika | ekonomski oporavak | ekonomski rast | europska integracija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | izgraivanje Europe | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | rauni narodnoga gospodarstva | studija o utjecaju

Sažetak Iako je europska integracija kljuni pokreta rasta, mira, zaštite okoliša i društvenog blagostanja, stalni izazovi i dalje postoje i moguće je predviđati potencijalne krize. Nekoliko je različitih puteva kojima Europa može krenuti u budućnosti. Europski parlament zagovara put ambicioznog kolektivnog djeđelovanja Evropske unije kojim se mogu ostvariti znatni potencijalni dobici, ne samo danas, ve i u različitim scenarijima koji su mogući u budućnosti. Ovo je ulomak iz studije kojom se nastoji pružiti potporu Europskom parlamentu pri definiranju politikog programa i poticanju rasprave o održivom budućem putu. U njoj se razmatraju potencijalne koristi koje bi se mogle ostvariti u 50 području politike, pri čemu se uzima u obzir stanje zakonodavstva EU-a i njegov neiskorišteni potencijal te se primjenjuje kvantitativna analiza prilagođena svakom pojedinom području politike. Ako EU ne kreće putem ambicioznog kolektivnog djeđelovanja, utvrene koristi možda se neće u cijelosti ostvariti, zbog čega će EU platiti „cijenu nedjelovanja na europskoj razini“.

U studiji je utvrđeno da bi se u dalnjem europskom integraciju do 2032. moglo ostvariti preko 2,8 bilijuna EUR godišnje i doprinijeti postizanju ciljeva EU-a u području socijalnih prava, temeljnih prava i okoliša. Dobicima koji bi se ostvarili u dalnjem europskom integraciju ne bi se zamijenili ni ugrozili, već bi se dopunili i ojačali dobici ostvareni djeđelovanjima na nacionalnoj, regionalnoj ili lokalnoj razini.

Studija [EN](#)

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

Multimedija [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](#)

## New EU global health strategy: A recalibrated agenda

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-01-2023

Podnositelj LECLERC GABIJA

Podržuje politike Javno zdravlje | Razvojna i humanitarna pomoć

Kljuna rije bolest uzrokovana koronavirusom | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | epidemija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | geopolitika | globalizacija | humanistike | društvene znanosti | izgraivanje Europe | nain financiranja | statistika | strategija EU-a | zdravlje | zdravstvena politika | ZNANOST

Sažetak On 30 November 2022, 12 years after the adoption of the first strategy on the EU's role in global health in 2010, the European Commission unveiled the EU global health strategy with the overarching goal of improving global health security and ensuring better health for all. The document takes stock of lessons learnt from the pandemic and guides EU action in an evolving landscape of threats and opportunities, including towards reasserting responsibility for attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – currently unfinished business. The strategy constitutes the external dimension of the European health union and is a cornerstone of the Global Gateway strategy. It not only relaunches the EU's global health agenda but also recalibrates the EU's approach to global health, by positioning it as an essential pillar of EU external policy, a critical geopolitical sector and a central aspect of EU strategic autonomy. The strategy suggests a framework leading up to 2030 and focusing on three policy priorities: better health throughout life; strengthened health systems and universal health coverage; and action to prevent and combat health threats. The strategy also outlines 20 guiding principles and concrete lines of action, and establishes a new monitoring framework. The strategy was widely welcomed by stakeholders; they generally approved the fact that, unlike its 2010 predecessor, it goes beyond portraying global health through the development policy lens. However, certain stakeholders raised concerns about the lack of focus on climate action and the lack of specific provisions on access and equity, for instance. The importance of ensuring appropriate financing, efficient implementation and monitoring were often underlined. Following the adoption of the strategy by the Commission, the Council is set to tailor the approach through the adoption of conclusions. These are likely to focus on the strategy's implementation and monitoring, and on matters of accountability. In parallel, the European Parliament is expected to take a stance on the strategy with a non-legislative resolution. The EU's finalised approach to global health will then require strong political leadership and efforts to maintain the momentum needed to deliver results.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The Global Gateway: Taking stock after its first year](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-01-2023

Podnositelj SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Industrija | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije bolest uzrokovana koronavirusom | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomska posljedica | epidemija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje | ulaganje | globalizacija | informacijska tehnologija i obrada podataka | inicijativa EU-a | interkonekcija sustava | izgrađivanje Europe | meunarodna sigurnost | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | nain financiranja | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | rusko-ukrajinsko pitanje | ulaganje EU-a | zdravlje

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Revision of European Works Council Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 11-01-2023

Podnositelj PAPE Marketa

Podruje politike Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije direktiva EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | izrada pravnih propisa | klasifikacija poduzeća | multinacionalno poduzeće | organizacija poslovanja | organizacija rada i radni uvjeti | osoblje | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | pravo EU-a | rad parlamenta | radni uvjeti | radno pravo i radni odnosi | sindikat | upravljanje kadrovima i nagrađivanje | ustrojstvo trgovackoga društva | zakonodavna inicijativa | ZAPOSJAVA VJETI RADNI

Sažetak Globalisation and changes in the way multinationals are organised mean that, increasingly, strategic decisions affecting workers are taken in another country. While European Works Councils are supposed to ensure that workers' voices are heard in transnational decision-making, weaknesses have been identified in the existing EU rules. As the European Commission does not plan to address these through legislation, Parliament will vote during its January I plenary session on a legislative-initiative report calling on the Commission to take action.

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

## [Taking stock of progress towards the European education area](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-01-2023

Podnositelj BINDER Krisztina

Podruje politike Obrazovanje

Kljuna rije društvena integracija | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko planiranje | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski ekonomski prostor | globalizacija | izgrađivanje Europe | nastava | nauk o građanskim pravima | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | obrazovna politika | odgoj i obrazovanje | strategija EU-a | visokoškolsko obrazovanje

Sažetak The European education area (EEA) is about promoting cooperation among European Union (EU) Member States to build more resilient and inclusive national education and training systems. The aim is also to improve access to quality education and lifelong learning for all across the EU. EU leaders first endorsed the vision for a European education area at the Gothenburg Social Summit in 2017. Following the first initiatives, the overall approach to forming the EEA by 2025 was outlined in a 2020 European Commission communication and two 2021 Council of the EU resolutions. On 18 November 2022, the Commission adopted its progress report on the achievement of the EEA by 2025. The report highlights the first results of the implementation of actions and reforms and points to some positive trends in education, such as the decreasing number of early school leavers and the rising tertiary educational attainment rate. It is estimated that overall EU spending on education and skills will triple between 2021 and 2027 compared to the previous budget period. However, warning signs suggest that more far-reaching, longer-term, efforts are needed to address inequalities in and improve the quality of education and training. A mid-term review process informed by the Commission's 2022 progress report will take place in 2023. In this context, an event with the European Parliament has also been scheduled. The Commission is expected to publish a comprehensive report on the achievement of the EEA in 2025. While in its November 2021 resolution, Parliament expressed its belief that the EEA could and should play a unique role in improving access to and quality of education, it also underlined the need for a more holistic approach and suggested clear priorities and achievable targets for the actions. In its May 2022 resolution, Parliament welcomed the Commission proposals to develop a European approach to micro-credentials, individual learning accounts and learning for environmental sustainability as a step towards the EEA. These initiatives are considered an opportunity to make the possible benefits of the EEA more visible to European citizens.

Briefing [EN](#)

## ['Deglobalisation' \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-11-2022

Podnositelj CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | geopolitika | globalizacija | humanistike i društvene znanosti | meunarodna suradnja | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | POLITIKA | politika suradnje | politiki okvir | protekcionizam | svjetska ekonomija | univerzalizam | ZNANOST

**Sažetak** After decades of growing global integration, the world is becoming more fragmented in a number of areas, many analysts say. Deglobalisation can be defined as movement towards a less connected world, characterised by powerful nation states, local solutions, and border controls, rather than global institutions, treaties, and free movement. The recent growth of protectionism, problems with supply chains, the diminishing role of global institutions, geopolitical shifts, technological rivalry and falling foreign investment, as well as energy and food crises, have been accompanied by events such as Russia's war on Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, Brexit, authoritarianism in China and populism in the US and elsewhere. On the other hand, phenomena such as the coronavirus pandemic, international crime and climate change demonstrate the continuing relevance of global collaboration. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the shifting balance between globalising and deglobalising forces.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Managing global monetary spillovers | How the Fed's interest rate hikes and uncoordinated tightening affect the euro area](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 28-11-2022

Vanjski autor Manuela MOSCHELLA, Palma POLYAK

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | eskonta stopa | europodruje | FINANCIJE | financijski instrument | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | kamata | kreditne i financijske institucije | monetarna ekonomija | monetarna politika | monetarni odnosi | slobodno kretanje kapitala | svjetska ekonomija

**Sažetak** Inflation pressures have triggered a largely synchronised tightening of monetary policy around the world. The sharp appreciation of the US dollar is adding to the challenges that policymakers confront. The paper sets out to identify the channels through which US tightening spills over to the rest of the world, with a particular focus on the euro area. It also examines the risks that stem from uncoordinated monetary tightening and discusses how different forms of global cooperation can help mitigate those risks.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 28 November 2022.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Taxation of the Informal Economy in the EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 25-11-2022

Vanjski autor Prof. Dr. Friedrich SCHNEIDER, and Dr. Alban ASLLANI

Podruje politike Ocjena praktine uporabe prava i politike | Oporezivanje

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomска анализа | ekonomска политика | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko upravljanje (EU) | monetarna ekonomija | monetarna politika | oporezivanje | porezna politika | siva ekonomija | studija o utjecaju | svjetska ekonomija

**Sažetak** This study provides estimates of the size and development of the shadow economy in the EU up to 2022 and analyses the main factors that drive economic agents to enter the shadow economy activities (part 1). Moreover, the study reviews and elaborates on the main driving forces and the policy measures implemented to reduce the shadow economy in six EU countries (Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Romania and Greece) (part 2).

Studija [EN](#)

## Inflation as a global challenge

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 23-11-2022

Vanjski autor Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Manuela MOSCHELLA, Palma POLYAK, Karl WHELAN, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKHR

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije dugorona procjena mogunosti | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko planiranje | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | Europski sustav središnjih banaka | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | monetarna ekonomija | središnja banka | svjetska ekonomija

**Sažetak** The inflation challenge today is a global phenomenon and because of the integrated global economy, domestic monetary policy can have spillover effects to other economies. In response to widespread inflation, we are now seeing a synchronised monetary tightening by many central banks. The simultaneous and mutually-compounding tightening of financing conditions might exceed what is necessary to contain inflation and exacerbate the global recession risk. While monetary policy coordination between central banks has occurred in the past, it remains to be seen whether it is desirable and feasible in the current context.

Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, describing global factors affecting inflation, the consequences of synchronised tightening and the prospects of monetary policy coordination.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Christine Lagarde on 28 November 2022.

Studija [EN](#)

## How have major economies responded to the COVID-19 pandemic?

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 30-05-2022

Vanjski autor N. Valla, F. Miguet

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Koronavirus

Kljuna rije bolest uzrokovana koronavirusom | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomska posljedica | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | epidemija | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | oporezivanje | porezna politika | svjetska ekonomija | zdravlje

**Sažetak** This paper provides an overview of the policy measures applied in the EU to address the COVID-19 crisis and their macroeconomic consequences. It focuses on the macroeconomic impact on labour markets, external balances, financial markets and the corporate sector. The paper also examines the impact on longer-term growth and productivity. Impacts on public finances and debt sustainability are analysed independently, with considerations regarding prospective growth, interest rate and inflation developments. As the policy focus transitions from crisis management to a longer-term policy for sustainable growth and well-being, the paper provides policy recommendations. It presents the impact of the crisis on the link between national and EU-level policies, and the universe of feasible options for the architecture and governance of EMU, as well as the future of the fiscal framework going forward.

Studija [EN](#)

## Resilience of global supply chains: Challenges and solutions

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-11-2021

Podnositelj SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije bolest uzrokovana koronavirusom | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | epidemija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | lanac opskrbe | meunarodna suradnja | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | politika suradnje | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | samoopskrba | sigurnost opskrbe | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | trea zemlja | trgovina | TRGOVINA | zdravlje

**Sažetak** The growing importance of global supply chains has fundamentally changed the way the global economy and goods manufacturing are organised. While trade conducted through global supply chains has fallen somewhat as a share of total trade since the 2008-2010 global financial and economic crisis, more than two-thirds of international trade still involves transactions made possible by such chains. The EU is profoundly involved in these production chains, more so than most other countries, and significantly more than both the United States and China. The pandemic disrupted many supply chains at its outbreak, and the subsequent economic recovery, the strongest on record, led to enormous further strain on the global supply system; surging demand, coupled with shortages of workers, ships, containers, air cargo space and clogged ports, created a 'perfect storm'. Supply chain bottlenecks are starting to weigh on the economic recovery, slowing growth and leading to delays, holding back the manufacturing sector and fuelling inflation. The EU had recognised its strategic dependence on some foreign inputs even before the pandemic, and had started to seek ways to increase its autonomy – a quest which has been accelerated by the impact of the coronavirus. To improve the resilience of supply chains, the EU is applying a policy mix that aims to increase domestic capacity, diversify suppliers and support the multilateral rules-based trade environment; it has also enhanced its cooperation with the US on supply chains. Other like-minded countries apply a similar policy mix, focusing on supporting reshoring or nearshoring. While this situation is not ideal, global supply chains are hard to reconfigure, and increasing their resilience is a time-consuming and costly process. Moreover, most experts predict that reshoring or nearshoring will be of limited importance. With time, though, resilience may improve through international cooperation, diversification and the accelerated uptake of digital technologies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedija [Resilience of global supply chains: Challenges and solutions](#)

## [European Globalisation Adjustment Fund](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 21-04-2021

Podnositelj MILOTAY Nora

Podruje politike Socijalna politika

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski fond za prilagodbe globalizaciji | financije EU-a | globalizacija | kriterij podobnosti | otkaz | ponovno uključivanje u rad | potpora EU-a | potpora za zapošljavanje | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | višegodišnji finansijski okvir | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSJAVA I RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak The 2018 European Commission's proposal to revise the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, modified under the 2020 recovery plan for Europe, introduces changes to eligibility criteria, co-financing rules and the mobilisation procedure. Outside the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) ceilings, it should continue to serve as a solidarity and emergency fund used on an ad hoc basis. Following an early second-reading agreement reached in January 2021, Parliament is expected to vote in April to formally adopt the proposal.

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

## [Challenges and concerns for small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\) doing business in third countries](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-03-2021

Vanjski autor Nazareno BRAITO, Davide CECCANTI, Duy HUYNH-OLESEN

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski analiza | ekonomski analiza | ekonomski politika | globalizacija | klasifikacija poduzeća | konkurenčnost | mala i srednja poduzeća | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodno tržište | organizacija poslovanja | politika suradnje | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | pristup tržištu | treća zemlja | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinsko ograničenje

Sažetak This briefing discusses the main challenges and concerns for SMEs doing business in third countries. First, we show the current situation of European SMEs with respect to internationalisation and highlight the corresponding benefits. Second, based on previous literature on the topic, we distinguish between SMEs without international operations and SMEs that are already internationalised and discuss how different barriers can affect them.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [EU actions to overcome challenges of small and medium-sized enterprises \(SMEs\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-03-2021

Vanjski autor Nazareno BRAITO, Davide CECCANTI, Frauke DE TEMMERMAN, Duy HUYNH-OLESEN

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | izgrađivanje Europe | kampanja osvještanja javnosti | klasifikacija poduzeća | mala i srednja poduzeća | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija poslovanja | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | poslovna politika | potpora EU-a | potpora poduzetništvu | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | TRGOVINA | širenje informacija

Sažetak This briefing discusses the actions that the EU could take to properly tackle the challenges that SMEs are currently facing. Several initiatives have already been launched, such as the EU Helpdesk, the Access2Markets Platform and the CTEO. The pros and cons of these initiatives are outlined, and examples and a general assessment are provided. In a second step, several actions of Member States and commerce organisations are highlighted and a detailed classification provided. In a final step, recommendations are formulated for helping the EU to overcome the challenges and concerns of SMEs, to support and improve day-to-day business activities, and facilitate internationalisation.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [EU Trade Policy: how can FTAs better deliver for SMEs?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-03-2021

Vanjski autor Thibo CLICTEUR, Frauke DE TEMMERMAN, Duy HUYNH-OLESEN, Katrien NUYTS, Nazareno BRAITO, Davide CECCANTI

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | informacije i obrada informacija | informacijska tehnologija | obrada podataka | izgraivanje Europe | klasifikacija poduzeća | konkurentnost | mala i srednja poduzeća | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodno tržiste | objavljivanje informacija | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija poslovanja | politika suradnje | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | pristup informacijama | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | trea zemlja | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika

Sažetak These briefings discuss how free trade agreements (FTAs) can help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It provides an overview of FTAs with provisions supporting SMEs internationalise. Based on a literature review, we also discuss the main challenges and concerns for SMEs doing business in third countries. First, we show the current situation of European SMEs with respect to internationalisation and highlight the corresponding benefits. Following previous literature on the topic, we distinguish between SMEs without international operations and SMEs that are already internationalised and discuss how different barriers can affect them. Finally, the last section discusses initiatives at the EU and national level to support SMEs and concludes with a set of recommendations how to better support them.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Research for AGRI Committee - The challenge of land abandonment after 2020 and options for mitigating measures](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 21-12-2020

Podnositelj NEGRE François

Vanjski autor ÖIR GmbH: C.ANDRONIC, M. DERSZNAIK-NOIRJEAN, M. GAUPP-BERGHAUSEN, C.H. HSIUNG, A. MÜNCH, B. SCHUH / BAB: T. DAX, Ingrid MACHOLD, K. SCHROLL / RegioGro: S. BRKANOVIC

Podruje politike Planiranje budućih djelovanja | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj | Regionalni razvoj

Kljuna rije agrarna politika | analiza uzroka | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | globalizacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | javno zdravstvo | klimatska promjena | napušteno zemljište | obrađivanje poljoprivrednoga zemljišta | OKOLIS | politika okoliša | POLJOPRIVREDA, SUMARSTVO I RIBARŠTVO | poljoprivredno područje | prilagodba klimatskoj promjeni | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | regije i regionalna politika | unistavanje okoliša | zajednica agrarna politika | zapostavljeno poljoprivredno područje | zdravlje

Sažetak This study examines the phenomenon of land abandonment, its consequences and mitigation options. Using quantitative data, it provides an overview of the possible future evolution of land abandonment in the EU by 2030, its historical evolution and current state of play. Based on desk research and case studies, this research project carries out an analysis of the drivers and effects of the phenomenon, considers mitigating actions to be implemented through EU policies, notably the CAP and outlines different scenarios about land use changes, using as variables climate change, the globalisation of markets and a major health crisis.

Studija [EN](#)

Izvršni sažetak [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Prilog 1 [EN](#)

## [Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 03-12-2020

Podnositelj KONONENKO Vadim | NAVARRA Cecilia | STAMEGNA CARLA | TITIEVSKAIA Jana | ZUMER KLEMEN

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Industrija | Koronavirus | Meunarodna trgovina | Pitanja spolova, jednakosti i raznolikosti | Planiranje budućih djelovanja | Socijalna politika

Kljuna rije bolest uzrokvana koronavirusom | digitalna tehnologija | digitalno gospodarstvo | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | epidemija | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarska suradnja | meunarodna suradnja | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | monetarna kriza | monetarni odnosi | politika suradnje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | svjetska ekonomija | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | zdravlje

Sažetak Slowbalisation – understood as the slowdown in global integration – is said to have started in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. The coronavirus pandemic brought about a further dramatic fall in cross-border movement of goods, services, capital and people, to the extent that commentators have proclaimed the beginning of deglobalisation. This paper examines whether the phenomenon described as slowbalisation is myth or reality, by looking at five different pathways of globalisation: international trade, financial openness, increasing inequality, cross-border social movement, and digital exchanges. The key conclusion is that slowbalisation has not been a uniform trend. While international economic globalisation has indeed slowed, the 'digital leap' and continued inequality suggest that globalisation is merely changing form, not disappearing.

Detaljna analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedija [Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'](#)

## [Textile workers in developing countries and the European fashion industry: Towards sustainability?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 24-07-2020

Podnositelj RUSSELL Martin

Podruje politike Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | globalizacija | INDUSTRIJA | industrija odjeće | kožarska i tekstilna industrija | održivi razvoj | organizacija rada i radni uvjeti | radni uvjeti | trgovina | TRGOVINA | uvoz EU-a | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE | RADNI UVJETI

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Free trade or geo-economics? Trends in world trade](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 27-09-2019

Podnositelj DAMEN Mario | IGLER WOLFGANG

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | globalizacija | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mevladine organizacije | slobodno kretanje roba | svjetska ekonomija | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA

**Sažetak** The European Union (EU) is the biggest integrated economic zone and a guarantor of an open and predictable regulatory system able to determine its own economic destiny. But the behaviour of other global powers is increasingly calling this ability into question. China and the United States, especially, do not separate economic interests from geopolitical interests in the same way the EU does and are increasingly trying to gain geopolitical advantage using their economic might. The EU is known as a fierce defender of a multilateral rules-based trade system with free but fair trade as its strategic policy objective. The EU will therefore do its utmost to save a 'meaningful multilateralism' by helping to reform the WTO, improve multilateral investment protection and conclude multilateral trade agreements. At the same time, the EU will defend its own interests by negotiating bilateral trade deals and applying trade defence and investment screening where needed. The EU has a strong interest in keeping the use of geo-economic measures manageable and avoid escalation into a trade war.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Global Trends in Inflation: Are Central Banks Barking up the Wrong Tree?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 16-09-2019

Vanjski autor Daniel Gros

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Ocjena praktine uporabe prava i politike

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | FINANCIJE | financijsko tržiste | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inflacija | monetarna ekonomija | slobodno kretanje kapitala | središnja banka

**Sažetak** The ECB will not be able to achieve its inflation target over the foreseeable future. Further expansionary measures will have at most a modest impact on financial market conditions and even less on overall demand. Moreover, the impact of any demand stimulus on inflation is highly uncertain. The reasons for low inflation persistence despite tight labour markets almost everywhere are not fully understood. It is a global phenomenon, but not necessarily due to globalisation. One global factor seems beyond dispute, namely a fall in global equilibrium real interests. However, different views of how the economy operates lead to very different views how central banks should react to this phenomenon.

There is little evidence that cooperation between central banks would have a significant impact on their (limited) ability to achieve their inflation targets.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: International trade and globalisation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-06-2019

Podnositelj HARTE RODERICK EDWARD NOEL | TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgraivanje Europe | izrada sažetka | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meuvladine organizacije | nadležnost EU-a | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | pravo EU-a | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | strategija EU-a | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | zajednika vanjska i sigurnosna politika | širenje informacija o EU-u

Sažetak The European Community was founded on the belief that economic integration leads to peace and economic prosperity. Trade is therefore a fundamental part of the identity of the European Union (EU) today. Given the success of the internal market in fostering the longest period of European peace in modern history, the EU considers itself an example of the benefits of trade, globalisation and economic openness. International trade policy is an exclusive competence of the EU, and with the combined economic weight of its Member States behind it, the EU is one of the key players in global trade. Yet trade policy is about more than stability and growth for the EU, as it is also used to encourage poor countries to develop, foster international alliances and support fundamental values in the world. A strong partner in the World Trade Organization (WTO), the EU backs an international trading system based on rules rather than might. The benefits of globalisation and international trade have nevertheless been questioned in recent years, including within the EU. This has led it to reinvigorate its trade policy, in particular by presenting a new trade strategy and a reflection paper on harnessing globalisation. The EU's new 'trade for all' strategy addresses criticisms and focuses on making its trade policy more effective, transparent and value-based. In line with this strategy, the EU has pursued ongoing trade negotiations with renewed vigour and launched new trade and investment talks, resulting in state-of-the-art agreements with countries such as Canada and Japan. The EU faces uncertain times due to major shifts in international trade, coming from both the West and the East. In response, it seeks to promote economic openness, standing up for its values and protecting its interests. For example, the EU has retaliated against United States (US) steel tariffs and continues to defend the rules-based international trading order. Contentious trading practices on the part of third countries, including China, have led the EU to modernise its trade defence instruments, prepare a new foreign investment screening mechanism and seek a reform of the WTO. The EU is likely to continue this approach in the coming term, pursuing international cooperation and new agreements, possibly also at a continental level with Africa, and striving to protect its citizens and businesses from economic harm. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multimedija [International trade and globalisation](#)

## [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Industrial policy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-06-2019

Podnositelj SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Industrija | Istraživaka politika

Kljuna rije digitaliziranje | dokumentacija | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski analiza | ekonomski politika | ekonomski rast | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijski proces proizvodnje | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i razvoj | konkurenčnost | kružno gospodarstvo | kultura i religija | kulturna industrija | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | Okvirni program za istraživanje i razvoj | organizacija poslovanja | organizacija prijevoza | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | PRIJEVOZ | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | satelitsko navoanje | slobodno kretanje kapitala | studija o utjecaju | tehnologija i tehniki propisi | tržište kapitala | usklađivanje normi

Sažetak Through its industrial policy, the European Union (EU) has been striving to create conditions conducive to increasing industry growth and competitiveness since 1992. European industry remains a cornerstone of the economy, providing one job out of five, and is responsible for the bulk of EU exports and investment in research and innovation. Today, the aim of EU policy is to enable a successful transition towards digital, knowledge-based, decarbonised and more circular industry in Europe. To achieve this goal, the EU supports, coordinates and supplements Member State-level policies and actions, mainly in the areas of research and innovation, SMEs and digital technologies. In a Eurobarometer poll conducted for the European Parliament, more than half of EU citizens expressed support for increased EU action on industrial policy. Despite this, it is still the least understood policy area covered by the poll. Since 2014, efforts have been made in a number of areas, including investment (mainly through the European Fund for Strategic Investment, which supports industrial modernisation); digitalisation (for example setting up a number of research partnerships, or a growing network of digital innovation hubs); financing (making it easier for industry and SMEs to access public markets and attract venture funds); greener industry (for example through the revised 2030 emission targets, or measures on clean mobility); standardisation (bringing together relevant stakeholders to collectively develop and update European standards); and skills (mobilising key stakeholders to close the skills gap and providing an adequate workforce for modern industry). The European Parliament has called for ambitious policies in many of these areas. In the future, EU spending on key areas relevant to industrial policy is expected to rise moderately. The European Commission is proposing to boost the share of EU spending on research, SMEs and key infrastructure, although not as much as Parliament has requested. In the coming years, policies are likely to focus on seeking fairer global competition, stimulating innovation, building digital capacities and increasing the sustainability of European industry. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multimedija [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Industrial policy](#)

## [Global and regional value chains: Opportunities for European SMEs' internationalisation and growth](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-02-2019

Podnositelj ZACHARIADIS IOANNIS AGAMEMNON

Podruje politike Industrija | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | globalizacija | klasifikacija poduzea | lanac vrijednosti | mala i srednja poduzea | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAZIVANJE | proizvodnost | raunovodstvo | svjetska ekonomija

Sažetak International value chains have emerged as the new paradigm for the organisation of production globally. Today, most production processes across the world are vertically fragmented as a result of the increased unbundling of tasks and functions and their sourcing from different geographical locations. The extent to which this expansion in supply-chain trade is global in character (which some describe as the 'Factory World' phenomenon), or is rather based on more intra-regional ties clustered around Europe, Asia and the Americas, is still being debated in the literature. Notwithstanding their geographical characteristics, international value chains offer increased opportunities for enterprises, by fostering their growth and internationalisation irrespective of their scale and size. To SMEs, they offer a broader range of channels through which they can participate more actively in global markets. By linking with international supply chains, SMEs can take a first step up the ladder, which – through spill-overs and knowledge transfers – can often give them access to assignments of higher added value. With greater interconnectedness, however, comes greater complexity. Not all SMEs are able to take advantage of the opportunities and link with international value chains in an effective way. More importantly, however, for those that do manage to integrate into international production chains, the magnitude and nature of the benefits will critically depend on the SMEs' entry point and position in global production networks and the links they can develop within those networks.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Reform of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-01-2019

Podnositelj PUCCIO Laura

Podruje politike Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeu | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomski recesija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski fond za prilagodbe globalizaciji | FINANCIJE | financije EU-a | finansijska pomo | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | izrada pravnih propisa EU-a | izrada prorauna | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | opis prorauna EU-a | otakz | politika suradnje | ponovo ukljuivanje u rad | potpora za zapošljavanje | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | proraun | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was created in 2006 to finance active labour market policies targeting workers who have lost their jobs because of trade adjustment. The fund was subsequently modified in 2009 to cover major structural changes triggered by the economic and financial crisis. The rules of the EGF are laid down in EU Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013, which stipulates that the fund will continue to be financed until 31 December 2020. In May 2018, the European Commission submitted a proposal to reform the EGF and maintain it as a special instrument outside the MFF ceiling. The proposal introduces modifications to the eligibility criteria, the co-financing rules and the mobilisation procedure. The report was voted in the EMPL committee on 27 November 2018, and the report is due to be debated in plenary in January 2019, with a view to finalising Parliament's position for trilogue negotiations. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedija [Reform of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund](#)

## [Global and regional trends \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-11-2018

Podnositelj CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Industrija | Istraživaka politika | Planiranje buduih djelovanja

Kljuna rije Afrika | Afrika | automatizacija | Azija i Oceania | digitaliziranje | dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski geografija | ekonomski politika | elektrino vozilo | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | globalizacija | informacije i obrada informacija | internet | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | Kina | komunikacije | meunarodni odnosi | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija prijevoza | potrošnja energije | PRIJEVOZ | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAZIVANJE | skupina za strateško promišljanje | svemirska tehnologija | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | umjetna inteligencija | ZEMLJOPIS | zrani i svemirski prijevoz

Sažetak The European Union's key institutions held a joint conference on 28-29 November entitled 'Global trends to 2030: Shaping the future in a fast-changing world'. The annual event was organised under the auspices of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), which is a framework for cooperation between the administrations of the European Parliament, the European Commission, Council of the European Union, European External Action Service and other bodies to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on longer term trends – global and regional, with a focus on Europe. Some reports listed here were presented at the conference, some others can be found in the ESPAS repository of strategic studies, named Orbis.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Brexit and Industry and Space Policy - workshop proceedings

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 09-11-2018

Vanjski autor Bowen CALL, Bruegel  
Reinhilde VEUGELERS, Bruegel

Podruje politike Industrija | Planiranje buduih djelovanja

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski geografski podaci | ekonomski politički problemi | Europa | Evropska svemirska agencija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | evropske organizacije | globalizacija | INDUSTRija | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | institucije EU-a i evropska javna služba | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izgrađivanje Europe | komunikacije | korištenje svemira | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOŠI | meunarodni poslovi | meunarodno pravo | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija prijevoza | politika suradnje | politika geografija | povlačenje iz sporazuma | PRAVO | pregovori o sporazumu EU-a | PRIJEVOZ | program EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | satelitske komunikacije | satelitsko navođenje | svemirska politika | svemirska tehnologija | svemirski prostor | treća zemlja | ured i agencija EU-a | Velika Britanija i Sjeverna Irska | ZEMLJOPIS | zrani i svemirski prijevoz

Sažetak This document summarises the presentations and discussions of the workshop of "Brexit and Industry and Space Policy", which was held on 24 September 2018. The effects of Brexit on EU27 business, trade, value chains, innovation and space policy were assessed. 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).

Studija [EN](#)

## European Social Fund Plus and European Globalisation Adjustment Fund

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-10-2018

Podnositelj TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Podruje politike Javno zdravlje | Socijalna politika | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije dostupnost obrazovanja | dostupnost posla | društvena integracija | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politički problemi | europska socijalna politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski fond za prilagodbe globalizaciji | Europski semestar | Europski socijalni fond | FINANCIJE | finansije EU-a | globalizacija | inovacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | monetarna ekonomija | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | odgoj i obrazovanje | ponovno uključivanje u rad | potpora za zapošljavanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | rauni narodnoga gospodarstva | siromaštvo | strukovna izobrazba | tržište rada | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak The Commission proposes to establish a European Social Plus (ESF+) by merging different funds and programmes, and a strengthened European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF). These proposals would contribute to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights and enhance social Europe. The impact assessment report (IA) concerning the proposals explains the challenges of funding and the defined objectives of the proposals. In relation to the proposed measures, risks and mitigating measures have also been discussed. It can be noted that the IA essentially concentrates in providing a thorough assessment of the selected measures, rather than discussing possible alternatives and comparing and assessing them. In addition, it would have benefited the analysis, if the link with the specific objectives had been elaborated more, as the description of social impacts is quite limited, and health impacts are not discussed although the Health Programme is merged into the ESF+. It would have been useful to have further explanation on the merger of the Health Programme into the ESF+ and its expected synergy impacts. A more detailed description would have been welcome concerning the results of the targeted stakeholder consultations.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Protectionism and international diplomacy

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 25-06-2018

Vanjski autor Ms Kamala DAWAR

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Amerika | Azija i Oceanija | carinska politika | carinski pregovori | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko stanje | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | geopolitika | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | humanistike i društvene znanosti | institucionalna reforma | izgraivane Europe | Kina | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | mevladine organizacije | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politika geografija | povlaenje iz EU-a | povlaenje iz sporazuma | protekcionizam | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | stanje Europske unije | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | Velika Britanija i Sjeverna Irska | zajednika trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS | ZNANOST

**Sažetak** Just three decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall signifying the end of Cold War aggression and the ascendancy of international liberalism, the world faces even greater uncertainty. In every region of the world, geopolitical shifts are taking place that have brought offensive trade agendas to the fore. The US has withdrawn from underwriting the post-World War Two international economic and foreign policy architecture, instead proposing to build a wall between itself and neighbouring Mexico, imposing unilateral tariff increases while refusing to negotiate new international agreements. In Europe, the project of ever greater integration has been attacked by Brexit, as well as other populist sentiment against the perceived power of EU institutions and the forces of globalisation.

The breakdown of the western coalition advocating global governance has left a power vacuum that other key players such as China are forced to respond to. These current tectonic shifts in power and foreign policy positions impact on every country and every individual in the early 21st century. While many governments strive to maintain international cooperation and further integration, it is an unpredictable era. For trade policy has established itself firmly within the arena of high foreign diplomacy and as a result, traditional assumptions and adherence to international norms can no longer be assumed in such a state of political and economic flux. Yet when trade policy becomes a tool of diplomacy and foreign policy, sound economic reasoning can be lost to political decision making.

This report shines a spotlight on the rise of protectionism in the 21st century. It examines the diplomatic dynamics behind economic nationalism and its attack on the established liberal international institutions that were created after the second World War to settle disputes without recourse to war. Before focusing on the US, UK, EU and China, the first chapter centers on the threat to economic integration and cooperation in promoting sustainable development through the multilateral rules-based system established under the World Trade Organization.

Studija [EN](#)

## China [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-03-2018

Podnositelj CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Amerika | Azija i Oceanija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | globalizacija | Indija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | kazneno pravo | Kina | korupcija | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | politika geografija | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | skupina za strateško promišljanje | TRGOVINA | višestranji odnosi | Zapadni Balkan | ZEMLJOPIS

**Sažetak** The National People's Congress has recently confirmed Xi Jinping as China's President, along with several appointments of his allies to top state jobs. It has also approved amendments to China's Constitution which, in particular, abolish the limit of two five-year terms for the office of President, prompting concerns that the country is moving towards a more autocratic system. These decisions have cemented Xi's grip on power in a country that plays an increasingly important role in the global economy, as well as in security and foreign affairs. Analysts say that China's growing assertiveness poses a challenge to the United States, whose policies are becoming increasingly unpredictable, and to other international actors. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June, 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The impact of new technologies on the labour market and the social economy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-03-2018

Vanjski autor EPRS, DG

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Industrija | Socijalna politika | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije digitalna podijeljenost | društvena nejednakost | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društveni okvir | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | globalizacija | informacije i obrada informacija | informacijska tehnologija i obrada podataka | inovacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | nezaposlenost zbog tehnikoga napretka | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija rada | organizacija rada i radni uvjeti | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | proizvodnost | raspodjela bogatstva | rauni narodnoga gospodarstva | raunovodstvo | socijalna ekonomija | strukovno usavršavanje | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka promjena | tržište rada | tržište rada | utjecaj informacijske tehnologije | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak This STOA study investigates the potential employment effects of new information and communication technologies, by examining the relationship between innovation, new technologies, employment and inequality. It reviews the existing literature and experiences of previous technological revolutions, and argues that the race between job creation through new products, and job destruction from process innovation, has been won in the past by the job-creating effects of innovation. It concludes that there is an uneven distribution in the costs of digitalisation, because of the skills-biased nature of technological change - so the challenge of the future lies in coping with rising inequality from technological change. The study also proposes a set of policy options for dealing with the employment effects of digitalisation.

Studija [EN](#)

Prilog 1 [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 05-02-2018

Podruje politike Javno zdravlje | Kultura | Meunarodna trgovina | Podruje slobode, sigurnosti i pravde | Promet | Proraun | Proraunski nadzor | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Amerika | Azija i Oceanija | borba protiv kriminala | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска geografija | ekonomска politika | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | europski službenik | globalizacija | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | javno zdravstvo | Kina | organizacija prijevoza | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politika geografija | pravilnik o osoblju (EU) | PRIJEVOZ | prijevoz roba | radno pravo i radni odnosi | Rusija | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | Srbija | sukob interesa | terorizam | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | zdravlje | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: State of play in early 2018](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 26-01-2018

Podnositelj BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Podruje politike Demokratsko, institucionalno i parlamentarno pravo EU-a

Kljuna rije djelovanje institucija | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска geografija | Ekonomski i monetarna unija | ekonomска politika | Europska komisija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | INDUSTRIGA | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno digitalno tržište | jedinstveno tržište | meunarodna uloga EU-a | migracija | migracijska politika EU-a | monetarna ekonomija | OKOLIŠ | podruje slobode, sigurnosti i pravde | politika klimatske promjene | politika okoliša | politika zapošljavanja EU-a | strategija rasta EU-a | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This publication provides an up-to-date overview and analysis of the state of play in the delivery by the European Commission of the various legislative and other political initiatives flowing from the ten priorities asserted by its President, Jean-Claude Juncker, at the time of his election by the European Parliament in July 2014. This in-depth analysis draws on a wide range of EPRS publications, and it updates a previous edition, The Europe Commission at mid-term – State of play of President Juncker's ten priorities, published in July 2017. It has been compiled and edited by Isabelle Gaudeul-Ehrhart, with contributions and support from across the Members' Research Service and the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value of EPERS, in particular from the following policy analysts: Piotr Bakowski, Angelos Delivorias, Gregor Erbach, Roderick Harte, Elena Lazarou, Tambiama Madiega, Nora Milotay, Shara Monteleone, Anita Orav, Christian Scheinert, Andrej Stuchlik, Marcin Szczepanski, Laura Tilindyte and Sofija Voronova. The graphics have been prepared by Giulio Sabbati, and are derived from the on line 'Legislative Train Schedule' application, launched by Parliament to track progress on the Commission's legislative proposals.

Detaljna analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Religion and the EU's external policies: Increasing engagement](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-12-2017

Podnositelj PERCHOC Philippe

Podruje politike Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | kultura i religija | ljudska prava | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | nastava | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | politika EU-a | politika suradnje | prava i slobode | PRAVO | radno pravo i radni odnosi | sloboda samoodreenja | socijalni partneri | trea zemlja | vjerska institucija | vjerski sukob | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | školovanje u vjerskoj školi

Sažetak Since 11 September 2001, the European Union has been increasingly confronted by religious crises in a world in which globalisation is reshaping religious demography. In parallel with similar developments in the Member States and the United States, the EU has developed instruments to give greater consideration to religious trends when addressing human rights concerns and engaging key partner countries. Faith-based organisations are playing a pivotal role in a number of new fields, including climate change, development, and conflict resolution, and the EU is taking them increasingly into account. In addition, religion plays an important role in the internal and external policies of some key EU partners, as this study shows in annexes. That is why this field is slowly emerging as a new dimension in the EU's external policies. The annexes in this paper, concerning individual countries, were drafted by Naja Bentzen, Gisela Grieger, Beatrix Immenkamp, Elena Lazarou, Velina Lilyanova, Martin Russell, Alexandra Friede and Jessica Park.

Detaljna analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [What next after the US withdrawal from the TPP? What are the options for trade relations in the Pacific and what will be the impact on the EU?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 27-11-2017

Vanjski autor Peter CHASE, Pasha L. HSIEH, Bart KERREMANS

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije Amerika | Australija | Azija | Azija i Oceanija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski analiza | ekonomski geografija | ekonomski politika | ekonomski posljedica | geopolitika | globalizacija | humanistike i društvene znanosti | Kanada | Meksiko | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | Novi Zeland | Peru | politika geografija | povlaenje iz sporazuma | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | TRGOVINA | trgovina po zemljama | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | zajednika trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS | ZNANOST | ile

Sažetak The Trans-Pacific Partnership was a landmark trade agreement signed by 12 Pacific Rim countries including the US on 4 February 2016. TPP had commercial as well as geopolitical significance for the Obama administration and was a key component of the former president's so-called "pivot" to Asia. On his first full day in office, on 24 January 2017, President Trump pulled the US out of TPP leaving the other 11 signatories to grapple with the consequences. They have since vowed to move forward even without US participation, reviewing the existing clauses and rebranding the regional agreement under the name of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Negotiations on the CPTPP will continue in 2018. The European Parliament has requested three experts from the EU, US and Asia to consider the implications of the US withdrawal from the TPP and draw conclusions on how the EU should position itself in this high-growth and geopolitically-strategic area. The findings were presented during a Workshop organised by the Policy Department for the International Trade Committee on 8 November 2017 in Brussels.

Studija [EN](#)

## [The added value of international trade and impact of trade barriers - Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 25-10-2017

Podnositelj NIEMINEN Risto | PUCCIO Laura

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društveni okvir | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski analiza | ekonomski analiza | ekonomski politika | globalizacija | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | mevladine organizacije | organizacija rada i radni uvjeti | politika suradnje | radni uvjeti | statistika | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | trea zemlja | TRGOVINA | trgovina izvan EU-a | trgovinska politika | trgovinski sporazum | tržište rada | tržište rada | upravljanje kadrovima i nagraivanje | utvrivanje plae | uvjeti života | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak This Cost of Non-Europe Report, prepared for the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade, analyses the economic added value of international trade. Aimed at feeding into on-going debates about the roles of globalisation and the rules-based multilateral trade system, it presents an overview of key trade theories, global trade patterns and the arguments for opening and restricting international trade. It analyses distributional consequences of such trade, the role of global value chains and the consequences of protectionism.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Harnessing globalisation for local and regional authorities: Challenges and possible solutions](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-09-2017

Podnositelj MARGARAS Vasileios

Podruje politike Regionalni razvoj

Kljuna rije dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski rast | globalizacija | gospodarska suradnja | gospodarsko stanje | izvješe o rezultatima istraživanja | izvršna vlast i javne službe | konkurentnost | meunarodna suradnja | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | održivi razvoj | organizacija poslovanja | POLITIKA | politika suradnje | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | regionalna i lokalna vlast | TRGOVINA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Current and Emerging Trends in Disruptive Technologies: Implications for the Present and Future of EU's Trade Policy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 20-09-2017

Vanjski autor Mira BURRI, senior lecturer, University of Lucerne, Switzerland

Podruje politike Demokratsko, institucionalno i parlamentarno pravo EU-a | Europska dodana vrijednost | Financijska i bankska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Istraživaka politika | Meunarodna trgovina | Meunarodno javno pravo | Pravo intelektualnog vlasništva | Ugovorno pravo, trgovacko pravo i pravo trgovakih društava | Unutarnje tržiste i carinska unija

Kljuna rije digitaliziranje | digitalna tehnologija | dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | elektronika trgovina | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | informacijska tehnologija i obrada podataka | internet | izgraivanje Europe | komunikacije | marketing | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meuvladine organizacije | obrada podataka | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | prekognanini tok podataka | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | pružanje usluga | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka promjena | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | trgovinsko ograničenje | utjecaj informacijske tehnologije | zajednika trgovinska politika

Sažetak Digital technologies, taken as a broad generic category of technological inventions and applications, fall under a rare kind of 'disruptive technologies' that can radically change existing economic sectors, enable new modes of work, production and consumption and trigger broader societal transformations. To make apt policy decisions, there is a distinct need to understand what these technologies and their effects actually are and how they may develop over time. This study attends to this need in particular with regard to the implications of digital technologies for EU's external trade policies. It accentuates the critical importance of data and cross-border data flows for the emergent digital economy and underscores the need to appropriately address them with a calibrated and more proactive positioning of the EU in international trade venues.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Reflection paper on harnessing globalisation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-09-2017

Podnositelj SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | Ekomska i monetarna unija | ekomska integracija | ekomska politika | Evropska investicijska banka | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski fond za prilagodbe globalizaciji | evropski strukturni i investicijski fondovi | FINANCIJE | finansije EU-a | globalizacija | institucija Evropske unije | institucije EU-a i evropska javna služba | izgraivanje Europe | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | meunarodni sporazum | mevladine organizacije | monetarna ekonomija | održivi razvoj | produblivanje Evropske unije | protekcionizam | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSJAVA VJEĆI RADNI UVJETI

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The future of EU finances](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 08-09-2017

Podnositelj D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Proraun | Proraunski nadzor

Kljuna rije carinska politika | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | EKONOMIJA | Ekomska i monetarna unija | ekomska politika | Evropska komisija | evropska obrambena politika | evropska socijalna politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | finansije EU-a | globalizacija | institucije EU-a i evropska javna služba | izgraivanje Europe | izrada prorauna EU-a | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | monetarna ekonomija | obrana | produblivanje Evropske unije | slobodna trgovinska zona | TRGOVINA | višegodišnji finansijski okvir

Sažetak The European Commission has completed its series of reflection papers on the future of the EU, with a document that analyses how the EU budget could evolve in the coming years to address current and new challenges. The paper should help shape the proposals, due in the coming months, for the next Multiannual Financial Framework of the EU, for the period from 2021 on.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [The G20 Summit in Hamburg: Key issues](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 05-07-2017

Podnositelj LAZAROU Eleni

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | globalizacija | Grupa 20 | izgraivanje Europe | kazneno pravo | korupcija | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | mevladine organizacije | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | oporezivanje | politika klimatske promjene | politika okoliša | politika ulaganja | porezna politika | PRAVO | protekcionizam | sastanak na vrhu | TRGOVINA | trgovinski odnosi

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

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [The 2017 G7 Summit in Taormina](#)

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 23-05-2017

Podnositelj LAZAROU Eleni

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | grupa vodeih industrijaliziranih zemalja | izgraivanje Europe | meuinstuticinalni odnosi | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | meuvladine organizacije | OKOLIS | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politika klimatske promjene | politika okoliša | protekcionizam | sastanak na vrhu | TRGOVINA

Sažetak On 26 and 27 May 2017, the G7 will hold its 43rd summit in Taormina, Italy. The summit is expected to focus on the global economy, foreign policy, security of citizens, and environmental sustainability. The EU will be represented by the Presidents of the European Council and Commission.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [International trade \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 31-03-2017

Podnositelj CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije Amerika | Azija i Oceanija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izgraivanje Europe | Japan | Kina | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meuvladine organizacije | politika suradnje | politika geografija | povlaenje iz EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | protekcionizam | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | skupina za strateško promišljanje | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | trea zemlja | TRGOVINA | trgovinski sporazum | Velika Britanija i Sjeverna Irska | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The election of Donald Trump, who favours a bilateral over multilateral approach to international economic relations, as U.S. President may herald the end of an era of progressive liberalisation in global trade since the Second World War. At their meeting in March, finance ministers of the G20 group of major economies dropped their decade-long call to resist protectionism in international trade from their usual statement, under pressure from the new U.S. Treasury Secretary, Steven Mnuchin. More changes in international trade may also result from the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, which will redefine their mutual trade relations and those with third countries. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and commentaries from major international think tanks and research institutes on current issues in global trade.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [EU Economic Diplomacy Strategy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 03-03-2017

Podnositelj BOUYALA IMBERT Florence

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomski rast | Europska investicijska banka | Europska komisija | Europska služba vanjskih poslova | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | klasifikacija poduzeća | mala i srednja poduzeća | meuinstuticinalna suradnja EU-a | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | meunarodni poslovi | odbor Europskoga parlamenta | ovlasti Europskoga parlamenta | parlament | parlamentarni nadzor | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | pravni sustav EU-a | pravo EU-a | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | ulaganje | unaprejenje trgovine | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The post-World War II order is undergoing profound changes with globalisation and the emergence of new economic powers. The economy has gradually taken over as the main driver of political influence and global now transcend the old national or regional divides. As the EU was emerging as a global economic player, the economic and financial crisis made the need to tap into foreign markets all the greater. The creation of the European External Action Service (EEAS), incorporating the EU delegations, and the new EU competence for direct foreign investment under the Treaty of Lisbon have given the Union the tools to assume an independent identity in economic diplomacy. As a result, the EU's business-promotion policy evolved into a much more sophisticated economic diplomacy strategy, handled in a more structured manner by the Commission and the EEAS. The European Parliament must now be involved, beyond its legislative and scrutiny roles, in devising this new strategy. Not only could the EP add to the debate but it can also help the Commission and the EEAS with its long-established tradition of parliamentary diplomacy.

Detaljna analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## [The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: State of play at the start of 2017](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 12-01-2017

Podnositelj BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Podruje politike Demokratsko, institucionalno i parlamentarno pravo EU-a

Kljuna rije Amerika | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | Ekonomski i monetarna unija | ekonomska politika | ekonomski rast | energetska politika | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | institucija Europejske unije | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgraivanje Europe | jedinstveno digitalno tržište | jedinstveno tržište | meunarodna trgovina | migracija | migracijska politika EU-a | monetarna ekonomija | OKOLIS | otvaranje novih radnih mesta | podruje slobode, sigurnosti i pravde | politika klimatske promjene | politika okoliša | politika geografija | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | TRGOVINA | ulaganje | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSJAVA VJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | ZEMLJOPIS

**Sažetak** This publication provides an overview of the work done by the European Commission under the first two work programmes of Jean-Claude Juncker's presidency, and more specifically an update of the initiatives taken in the framework of the ten priority areas for action. The in-depth analysis draws on a wide range of publications by EPRS, and updates a previous edition 'The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: State of play in mid-2016', published in May last year. It has been compiled and edited by Isabelle Gaudeul-Ehrhart with contributions and support from across the Members' Research Service and the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value of EPRS, in particular from the following policy analysts: Piotr Bakowski, Angelos Delivorias, Gregor Erbach, Elena Lazarou, Tambiana Madiega, Anita Orav, Laura Puccio, Christian Scheinert, Andrej Stuchlík, Marcin Szczepanski, Laura Tilindyté and Sofija Voronova. The graphics are by Giulio Sabbati, and are derived from the 'Legislative Trains' application, recently launched by Parliament to track progress on the Commission's legislative proposals. As the European Commission, under its President, Jean-Claude Juncker, begins the implementation of its 2017 work programme, this publication seeks to provide an updated overview of the work already done in each of its ten priority areas since the Commission took office. Moreover, as this Commission approaches the midway point of its mandate, it is of growing interest regularly to assess progress towards the targets that the Commission has set itself, and to identify areas in which difficulties have been, or are being, encountered.

Detaljna analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Economic Dialogue with Ireland - ECON on 8 November 2016](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 04-11-2016

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

Podruje politike Europski semestar | Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije bruto domai proizvod | cijene | državna potpora | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska integracija | ekonomska politika | ekonomski rast | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski monetarni fond | Eurostat | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarska suradnja | gospodarsko stanje | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | Irska | javne financije i proračunska politika | javni dug | kazneno pravo | klasifikacija poduzeća | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | monetarni odnosi | multinacionalno poduzeće | politika suradnje | politika geografija | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | potrošačka cijena | PRAVO | rauni narodnoga gospodarstva | srednjororno predvijanje | statistika metoda | utaja poreza | ZEMLJOPIS

**Sažetak** 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.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Workshop on How to support the internationalisation of SMEs and microenterprises](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 14-10-2016

Vanjski autor Mike Coyne, Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services (CSES)  
Stephan Kreutzer, Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services (CSES)

Podruje politike Energetika | Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | inozemno tržište | izgraivanje Europe | klasifikacija poduzeća | mala i srednja poduzeća | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | mevladina suradnja EU-a | održivi razvoj | politika suradnje | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | potpora poduzetništvu | program EU-a | trea zemlja | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika

**Sažetak** This paper summarises the discussions taking place during a workshop organised by the Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy for the ITRE Committee on how to support the internationalisation of SMEs and microenterprises. The focus lay on the challenges and barriers, and the drivers to SME internationalisation. Moreover, the success of, and SME participation in EU measures supporting access to new markets were debated.

Studija [EN](#)

## The impact of globalisation: Winners and losers in the EU and the USA

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 04-07-2016

Podnositelj LECERF Marie

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Socijalna politika

Kljuna rije Amerika | analiza troškova i koristi | društvena nejednakost | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društveni okvir | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | Europska unija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski fond za prilagodbe globalizaciji | FINANCIJE | financijska stabilnost | financijsko tržište | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | politika geografija | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | preraspodjela prihoda | rauni narodnoga gospodarstva | raunovodstvo | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | slobodno kretanje kapitala | statistika | tržišna ekonomija | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE | RADNI UVJETI | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak Does globalisation level up living standards or increase inequality? Economists have long been debating the role free trade plays in creating winners and losers. By opening up markets, globalisation reduces the number of monopolies, while consumers benefit from the resulting increase in competition. But globalisation also leads to losses, or at least smaller net gains, for some and it can also increase economic inequality. Once a purely economic and social issue, the question of who wins and who loses in globalisation has become a topic for heated political debate in Europe and the USA.

Detaljna analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## The EU's global strategy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 27-05-2016

Podnositelj CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje | Sigurnost i obrana

Kljuna rije dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | imenik | institucije EU-a | europska javna služba | izgraivanje Europe | meuinstitucionalna suradnja EU-a | meunarodna uloga EU-a | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | pravo EU-a | vanjska nadležnost EU-a | zajednika vanjska i sigurnosna politika | širenje informacija

Sažetak The European Council decided last year that the EU needs a new, comprehensive global strategy to face the growing challenges of globalisation, shifts in economic and political power and expanding zones of conflict and instability. Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, is to present such a strategy during the European Council meeting in June 2016. Phenomena such as the digital revolution, climate change, competition for resources, growing inequality and aging populations will require smart policies and tough decisions if the EU is to avoid a decline of its global leverage. Some useful analysis of the challenges and choices facing the Union were presented in a 2015 report by the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), an inter-institutional project, entitled 'Global Trends to 2030: Can the EU meet the challenges ahead?' This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on the EU's global strategy and related issues.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## Tailor-Made Support for SMEs towards Effective Implementation of the EU's Trade and Investment Strategy

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 02-05-2016

Vanjski autor Robert BLACKBURN

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije Austria | Bavarska | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomska potpora | ekonomska statistika | Europa | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | globalizacija | inovacija | intervencijska politika | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | Italija | klasifikacija poduzeća | mala i srednja poduzeća | Njemacka | politika geografija | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | regije zemalja Zajednice | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | ulaganje | unapređenje trgovine | Velika Britanija | Sjeverna Irska | zajednika trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS | eška | Spanjolska

Sažetak A Workshop on Tailor-made support for SMEs towards effective implementation of the EU's trade and investment strategy took place in the European Parliament on 17 February 2016. Professor Blackburn gave an analysis on SME internationalisation and policy interventions, and representatives of SMEs shared their experiences in this field.

Studija [EN](#)

## [The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund: European Implementation Assessment](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 21-03-2016

Podnositelj REYNOLDS Stephane

Podruje politike Prijenos i provedba prava | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije automobilska industrija | borba protiv nezaposlenosti | djelatnik EU-a | dokumentacija | države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomska recesija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski fond za prilagodbe globalizaciji | finansije EU-a | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | INDUSTRIJA | industrija strojeva | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | pravo EU-a | statistika EU-a | strojarstvo | sustav financiranja EU-a | tržište rada | uključivanje u rad | uredba EU-a | višak radnika | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSJAVA | RADNI UVJETI | ZEMLJOPIS | znanstveno mišljenje | zrakoplovna industrija

Sažetak This European Implementation Assessment aims to provide a detailed overview of a range of official reports and evaluations concerning the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) between 2007 and 2014, namely the Commission's Annual Reports from 2008 through to 2012 on the activities of the EGF, the Report from the Commission on the activities of the EGF in 2013 and 2014, the mid-term review of 2011 and the final ex-post evaluation of the EGF in 2015. For this exercise, the analysis also draws on the findings of a European Court of Auditors Special Report, on past EESC and CoR opinions on the EGF, as well as on European Parliament and Member State positions, and on a range of other information sources. This assessment aims to consolidate the main findings of previous evaluations, reports and positions into a presentation of the overall achievements and difficulties recorded with the EGF over the period under review, in order to identify areas for improvement in the activities selected for EGF funding and in the implementation and monitoring of the fund. What is most apparent is that while the fund has clearly benefitted workers being made redundant in large enterprises, particularly the most vulnerable groups, and especially in a select group of Member States, further improvements are needed to ensure that the fund is used across more sectors more evenly, to the greater benefit of SMEs, and also to promote entrepreneurship. Finally, this assessment identifies ways in which the application process and implementation phase could be made more efficient, and suggests various means to better focus monitoring and future evaluations of the EGF.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [The World Economic Forum: Influential and controversial](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-01-2016

Podnositelj DELIVORIAS Angelos

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije agrarna politika | digitalna tehnologija | dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomski rast | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | forum | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska revolucija | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | izgrađivanje Europe | izvješće o radu | komunikacije | legitimnost | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | meunarodni sastanak | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | održiva poljoprivreda | organizacija poslovanja | otvaranje novih radnih mjeseta | POLITIKA | politika geografija | politiki okvir | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | poslovna politika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSJAVA | RADNI UVJETI | ZEMLJOPIS | Švicarska

Sažetak The World Economic Forum is considered to have significant influence. At the same time, it attracts considerable criticism. To its proponents, the organisation – through its meetings – enables business, NGOs and political leaders to meet and debate possible solutions to key issues of global concern. To its critics, the Forum, and specifically its annual meetings, is nothing more than an opaque venue for political and business leaders to take decisions without having to account to their electorate or shareholders. Nevertheless, its longevity and the high profile of those attending its events, make it an organisation that is well known and widely referenced. This year, the Forum's Annual Meeting – with the theme 'Mastering the Fourth Industrial Revolution: how to adapt to the transformation of production, distribution and consumption systems, caused by mobile internet, smaller, cheaper and more powerful sensors, as well as artificial intelligence and machine learning' – will be co chaired by six personalities from varying backgrounds, and attended by over 2 500 participants, including several European Commissioners.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Promoting Good Tax-Governance in Third-Countries: The Role of The EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-12-2015

Vanjski autor Jeffrey OWENS (WU Global Tax Policy Center, Institute for Austrian and International Tax Law, WU Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria)

Podruje politike Europski semestar | Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Ocjena praktine uporabe prava i politike | Proraun | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeu

Kljuna rije davanje informacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomski rast | europska porezna suradnja | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | informacije i obrada informacija | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgrađivanje Europe | izvršavanje vlasti | izvršna vlast i javne službe | javnost uprave | kazneno pravo | korupcija | meunarodna suradnja | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | oporezivanje | POLITIKA | politika suradnje | porezni sustav | PRAVO | transparentnost u donošenju odluka | zemlje u razvoju

Sažetak This paper forms part of a series of analytical pieces on the absence of EU-coordination regarding aggressive tax planning and its effects, prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the ECON Committee of the European Parliament. Globalization is knitting separate national economies into a single world economy. This is occurring as a result of rising flows of trade and investment, greater labour mobility, and rapid transfers of technology. Deregulation of financial markets, reductions in trade and investment barriers, and reduced communications and transportation costs have spurred those trends. High tax rates are more difficult to sustain in this new economic environment. As economic integration increases, individuals and particularly businesses gain greater freedom to take advantage of foreign economic opportunities. However, the lack of transparency is giving rise to political concerns to opposition to unfair international tax competition. Against this background, the paper sets out some suggestions for how the EU could use taxation to promote good governance in third countries and intensify its work in this area.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Is Globalization Reducing the Ability of Central Banks to Control Inflation?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 16-11-2015

Vanjski autor Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Paul HUBERT, Fabien LABONDANCE and Xavier RAGOT (OFCE, Observatoire Français des Conjonctures Économiques) ;  
Grégory CLAEYS and Guntram WOLFF (Bruegel) ;  
Christian DREGER, Malte RIETH and David POTHIER (DIW, Deutsches Institut für  
Wirtschaftsforschung) ;  
Salomon FIEDLER, Nils JANNSEN, Stefan REITZ and Maik WOLTERS (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) ;  
Eddie GERBA and Corrado MACCHIARELLI (LSE, London School of Economics) ;  
Christopher HARTWELL (CASE, Centre for Social and Economic Research) ;  
Andrew HUGHES HALLETT (School of Economics and Finance, University of St Andrews)

Podruje politike Evropski semestar | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja

Kljuna rije cijene | države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | Evropska središnja banka | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Euroskupina (podruje eura) | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | gospodarsko upravljanje (EU) | inflacija | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | monetarna ekonomija | monetarna politika | monetarni odnosi | stabilnost cijena | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The notes in this compilation prepared by key monetary experts explore the different ways in which globalisation could have an impact on inflation and monetary policy transmission channels. The growing integration of production processes, commodity price shifts and the reduced ability of wage negotiators to set wages due to globally more integrated labour markets are examples of powerful factors shaping domestic inflation developments. The notes have been requested by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) of the European Parliament as an input for the November 2015 session of the Monetary Dialogue between the Members of the ECON Committee and the President of the ECB.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Selected International Third-Country Tax-Governance Issues](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 13-10-2015

Vanjski autor Jeffrey OWENS

Podruje politike Financijska i bankska pitanja | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Istraživaka politika | Ocjena praktine uporabe prava i politike | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Kljuna rije bankovna tajna | cijena transfera | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | FINANCIJE | globalizacija | informacije i obrada informacija | informacijska tehnologija i obrada podataka | izvršna vlast i javne službe | klasifikacija poduzeća | konkurenčija | kreditne i financijske institucije | meunarodna suradnja | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodno porezno pravo | meunarodno tržišno natjecanje | multinacionalno poduzeće | objavljivanje informacija | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | oporezivanje | POLITIKA | politika suradnje | porez na dobit | porezna reforma | porezni sustav | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | pranje novca | raspodjela poreznoga opterećenja | slobodno kretanje kapitala | upravna suradnja

Sažetak This paper forms part of a series of analytical pieces on various key tax issues, prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the TAXE Special Committee of the European Parliament. It examines some of the pressures that European countries will face over the coming decade as they move towards a more transparent tax environment and continue to push for better tax compliance and the impact on promoting good governance in third countries. The first part of this paper provides a brief overview of some of the megatrends that will affect tax systems and then looks at some of the trends in tax levels and structures. This is followed by an examination of some of the challenges that EU tax policy makers facing and how EU governments are responding to these challenges.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [The EU's Trade Policy: From Gender-Blind to Gender-Sensitive?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 09-07-2015

Podnositelj VIIUP Elina

Podruje politike Demokracija | Globalno upravljanje | Ljudska prava | Meunarodna trgovina | Razvojna i humanitarna pomo | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Afrika | Amerika | Armenija | Azija i Oceanija | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | društveni okvir | društveni uinak | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomska posljedica | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | Gruzija | Indija | izgrađivanje Europe | jednaka plaa | Jordan | Kanada | Kina | Koreja (Južna) | Latinska Amerika | liberalizacija trgovine | ljudska prava | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meunarodno pravo | meunarodno radno pravo | meuvladnine organizacije | Moldova | održivi razvoj | politika geografija | položaj žene | prava i slobode | PRAVO | rad žena | ravnopravnost spolova | sjeverna Afrika | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | sudjelovanje žena | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | Ukrajina | upravljanje kadrovima i nagrađivanje | zajednika trgovinska politika | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSJAVA | RADNI UVJETI | zemlje ASEAN-a | zemlje GCC-a | zemlje u razvoju | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The services of the European Commission are currently reflecting on the follow-up to the Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015 (COM (2010) final). The EU's trade policy has not yet been fully integrated into this Strategy, providing an opportunity for the INTA committee to consider whether and how gender issues should be dealt with in the context of the EU's trade policies. Article 8 TFEU provides that "in all its activities, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality between men and women." The trade policy issues that are discussed by the European Parliament's INTA committee can have differing gender impacts across the various sectors of the economy. Understanding the gender dimension of trade agreements better will therefore contribute to better policy making and to ensuring that both sexes can take advantage of the benefits of trade liberalisation and be protected from its negative effects.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [The future of the EU trade policy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 26-06-2015

Podnositelj BENDINI Roberto

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina | Planiranje buduih djelovanja | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Amerika | Azija i Oceanija | države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgraivanje Europe | Japan | javno mnenje | jedinstveno tržište | Kina | marketing | meuinstitucionalni odnosi EU-a | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meuvladine organizacije | necarinska zapreka | normizacija | ovlasti institucija EU-a | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politika geografija | pregovori o sporazu EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | Sjedinjene Amerike Države | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska statistika | vanjska trgovina | zajednika trgovinska politika | zajednika vanjska i sigurnosna politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak After years of relative stagnation and emphasis on multilateral negotiations (WTO), the European Union has instigated an impressive number of trade negotiations, some successfully concluded. The scene is currently dominated by negotiations with the US (TTIP) and Japan. The success of the current Commission will greatly depend on the outcome of these negotiations.

The Union's trade strategy cannot be limited to the creation of new negotiation tables, but must also ensure the proper implementation of negotiated agreements and combat the rise of new non-tariff barriers. The European Union and its bodies must also be able to convince civil society that its actions are correct and secure the solid support of Member States and public opinion for the new international agreements which will gradually come into force. This significant objective can only be achieved if the Union's trade policy is able to incorporate the aspirations of European citizens and provide coherent responses, based on the ongoing and unconditional defence of the common interest. Obviously, this objective does not merely involve the Commission, but calls for a proactive and credible contribution from the European Parliament and the Council.

Detaljna analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## [The 2015 G7 summit: Seeking common ground on global issues](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-06-2015

Podnositelj SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje

Kljuna rije Afrika | Afrika | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ekonomska recesija | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | grupa vodećih industrijaliziranih zemalja | izgraivanje Europe | klimatska promjena | meunarodna sigurnost | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | meuvladine organizacije | morski okoliš | OKOLIŠ | politika suradnje | politika geografija | položaj žene | pomo izbjeglicama | prirodnji okoliš | razvojna politika | Rusija | sastanak na vrhu | sigurnost opskrbe | trgovina | TRGOVINA | Ukrajina | uništavanje okoliša | vanjska politika | zajednika vanjska i sigurnosna politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal forum for international cooperation consisting of seven leading industrialised nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the USA). The heads of state or government of these countries have convened annual meetings since 1975 to discuss issues of global interest. The group has an informal nature and operates without a permanent secretariat. A rotating presidency is responsible for preparation of its annual summits. Since 1981, the EU has taken part in all G7 sessions.

The next Summit will be held under the German presidency on 7 and 8 June 2015 in Schloss Elmau, Bavaria. The main points on the agenda will be the global economy, foreign and security policies, development, and climate issues. The leaders will also be discussing the UN conferences taking place later in 2015, the post-2015 agenda and many other specific issues such as resource efficiency, the marine environment and energy security.

Preparations for the Summit included engagement with representatives of civil society (such as non-governmental organisations, the science and research community, and business associations) and three ministerial meetings (with the participation of foreign, energy, and finance ministers respectively) which helped to set the Summit agenda. The programme will however only be finalised at the last minute, dependent on the most pressing recent developments.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Addressing conflicts of interest in public-private partnerships \(PPPs\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-01-2015

Podnositelj SGUEO Gianluca

Podruje politike Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti | Proraun | Proraunski nadzor | Unutarnje tržiste i carinska unija

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomski razvoj | FINANCIJE | financijski propis | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izvršna vlast i javne službe | javne financije i proraunska politika | javni ugovor | javno-privatno partnerstvo | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | radno pravo i radni odnosi | razvojna politika | sukob interesa | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | vanjska trgovina | ZAPOSJAVA VANJSKE RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak The term 'public-private partnership' (PPP) is used to describe a broad and varied spectrum of cooperative relationships between public actors (governments, agencies and international organisations, or a combination thereof) and private actors (companies or not-for-profit entities). There is therefore no standard global definition of precisely what a PPP is. PPPs have increased in number over the past decade. This has given rise to concerns regarding the exposure of PPPs to the risk of conflicts of interest. Such risks may arise, for example, with the possibility that preference is given to national tenderers or applicants whenever a contract is awarded by the public contracting authorities; or through the possibility that weaker actors may be excluded from participating in a PPP because of the preference given a priori to stronger actors. The EU attempts to strike a balance by combining broad definitions of conflicts of interest with a number of legal tools tailored to identifying, managing and resolving specific conflicts. The legal tools currently in place to avoid conflicts of interest in this context can be divided into two broad categories. Hard-law tools include provisions for ensuring that public officials perform their duties in a fair and unbiased way. These rules apply along the entire decision-making process concerning PPPs. To complement such rules, a vast array of soft-law tools is also in place, including criteria to guide decisions of public actors on support to enterprises or financial intermediaries, support for internationally recognised guidelines and principles, and commitment towards voluntary initiatives to increased fiscal transparency.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Wage and Income Inequality in the European Union](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-01-2015

Vanjski autor Christian DREGER (DIW Berlin) ; Enrique LÓPEZ-BAZO, Raul RAMOS, Vicente ROYUELA and Jordi SURIÑACH (Barcelona University)

Podruje politike Europski semestar | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Ocjena praktine uporabe prava i politike | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | globalizacija | jednak plaa | kolektivno pregovaranje | najniža plaa | niska plaa | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | radno pravo i radni odnosi | raspodjela prihoda | rauni narodnoga gospodarstva | statistika | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka promjena | upravljanje kadrovima i nagrajanje | utvrđivanje plae | vanjska usluga | ZAPOSJAVA VANJSKE RADNI UVJETI | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This report, provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, summarises the results of the project "Wage Dispersion in the European Union". It has three objectives: first, to describe the recent evolution of wage dispersion across EU member states using different definitions of labour earnings and inequality measures; second, to analyse the relationship between wage dispersion and labour market institutions related to collective bargaining and minimum wages taking into account recent policy reforms; and, last, to evaluate the impact of changes in wage inequality on overall income distribution in the EU.

Studija [EN](#)

## [The Group of Twenty \(G20\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-01-2015

Podnositelj BASSOT Etienne | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje

Kljuna rije bankarsko pravo | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | energetska politika | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financijsko zakonodavstvo | globalizacija | izgraivanje Europe | kazneno pravo | korupcija | kreditne i financijske institucije | legitimnost | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | meuvladine organizacije | OKOLIŠ | oporezivanje | POLITIKA | politika klimatske promjene | politika okoliša | politiki okvira | porezna politika | PRAVO | razvojna politika | sastanak na vrhu | slobodno kretanje kapitala | strukturna prilagodba | svjetska ekonomija | svjetska organizacija | TRGOVINA

Sažetak The Group of Twenty (G20) is an informal forum for international cooperation, and consists of 19 major economies plus the European Union. It gained in prominence in 2008 – when regular summits at the level of leaders commenced – taking on the role of 'global crisis management committee'. While the majority of observers argue that the G20 did remarkably well to contain the financial and economic crisis in 2008 and 2009, it has been less successful in finding consensus and making progress on its agenda since the urgency and immediate pressures diminished. The outcomes of recent summits have therefore been rather modest, if not disappointing. The gap between agreed commitments and their implementation varies across policy areas and member countries but, for many observers, threatens to undermine the G20's credibility. The assessment of G20 policies remains mixed as its achievements are often accompanied by stalled progress and failure to implement. However, there are limits as to what can be accomplished due to the G20's voluntary rather than legal character, and lack of a formal enforcement mechanism. The G20 and the EU have the potential to mutually advance their agendas. The EU is strongly represented in the G20 which, according to some, gives it some influence on the G20's agenda. At the same time G20 commitments have had substantial impact on Europe's reforms of its financial sector. The November 2014 Brisbane summit was hailed as a success by the leaders, whereas the view of commentators was more mixed. Many argue that it was a modest, selective success, with political issues crowding an economically oriented agenda. It remains to be seen whether the G20 can support long-term economic recovery.

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

## [Food Safety: State-of-Play, Current and Future Challenges](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-10-2014

Vanjski autor Robert Pederson (Food Policy Consultants) and Guillermo Hernández (Milieu Ltd)

Podruje politike Sigurnost hrane | Socijalna politika

Kljuna rije DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politički | genetiki promijenjen organizam | globalizacija | klimatska promjena | meunarodna trgovina | nanotehnologija | OKOLIS | otrovna tvar | POLJOPRIVREDA, SUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | poljoprivredna djelatnost | POLJOPRIVREDNO-PREHRAMBENA INDUSTRIJA | prehrambena tehnologija | prehrambena tehnologija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | propisi o hrani | ptija gripa | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | uništavanje okoliša | zdravlje | zdravstveni rizik

Sažetak Food safety seeks to strike a balance between guaranteeing a high level of public health, environmental and consumer protection, while at the same time providing a stable regulatory environment for actors in the food chain. Food safety challenges relate to cross-cutting issues such as globalisation and climate change, as well as to specific cases – e.g. persistent episodes of food borne illness, Endocrine Disruptors and nanotechnology, particularly in the context of current and future regulation and non-regulatory actions. This document was provided by Policy Department A for the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee (ENVI).

[Detaljna analiza EN](#)

## [The Implications of the G7's Revival for the EU and Global Governance: Reflections from the 3-4 June 2014 Brussels Summit](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-06-2014

Podnositelj TROSZCZYSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Podruje politike Globalno upravljanje | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski geografski | ekonomski politički | energetski politički | ENERGIJA | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | grupa vodećih industrijskih zemalja | izgrađivanje Europe | klimatska promjena | meunarodna sigurnost | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meunarodne sankcije | MĘNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | mevladine organizacije | OKOLIS | opskrba energijom | politika geografija | Rusija | sastanak na vrhu | sigurnost opskrbe | trgovina | TRGOVINA | Ukrajina | uništavanje okoliša | vanjska politika | zajednička vanjska i sigurnosna politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The 3-4 June Brussels summit of the world's leading industrial nations confirmed a change in the group's configuration that holds promise and challenges for the EU. Without Russia at the table – the result of the Group of 7 leaders' decision to exclude the country after it unlawfully annexed Crimea – the meeting produced a strongly-worded condemnation of Moscow's interference in Ukraine, but also important decisions on energy security that will support EU efforts to diversify and shore up its energy supply. In general, the tighter structure of the group may presage greater internal harmony, although possibly also greater external pressures. The revival of the Group of 7 (G7) formation, after years of Russian participation in the Group of 8 (G8), risks alienating some international partners, notably within the Group of 20 (G20). While it may be too early to proclaim, as some have, the 'death of the G8', it is time to anticipate the changed contours of a post-G8 world, which will alter the dynamics of global governance – including in the G20, NATO, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations – as well as for the EU.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [Chinese investment in the EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-05-2014

Podnositelj SKOBA Laine

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Azija i Oceanija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski analiza | ekonomski geografski | ekonomski nezavisnost | ekonomski politički | ekonomski posljedica | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | globalizacija | izgrađivanje Europe | izravno ulaganje | Kina | MEUNARODNI ODNOSSI | meunarodni poslovi | poticanje ulaganja | pregovori o sporazumu EU-a | pristup tržištu | strano ulaganje | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | ulaganje u inozemstvu | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak From ports to cars to food processing, China's foreign direct investment (FDI) in the EU concerns a wide variety of economy sectors. Negotiations on an EU-China bilateral investment treaty were launched in 2013, to ensure more reciprocity in business relationships.

[Briefing EN](#)

## The Development of a European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 10-06-2013

Vanjski autor Valerio BRIANI (Istituto Affari Internazionali - IAI, Italy), Alessandro MARRONE (Istituto Affari Internazionali - IAI, Italy), Christian MÖLLING (lead , German Institute for International and Security Affairs - SWP, Germany) and Tomas VALASEK (Central European Policy Institute - CEPI, Slovakia)

Podruje politike Industrija | Sigurnost i obrana | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije države lanice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski geografska | ekonomska politika | europska politika naoružavanja | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | INDUSTRija | industrijska suradnja | industrijsko restrukturiranje | industrijsko ustrojstvo | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | izgrađivanje Europe | MEUNARODNI ODNOŠI | obrana | politika suradnje | sigurnost opskrbe | trgovina | TRGOVINA | vojna industrija | zajednika sigurnosna i obrambena politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak In 2007 the EU member states inaugurated a European Defence Technological and Industrial Base strategy. The gradual integration of national DTIB should lead to selfsufficiency for security of supply – but on a European rather than national level. A better co-ordinated, less duplicative defence landscape was to emerge, to better serve the political objectives of European defence. Six years on, with the European Council on defence scheduled for later this year, this is the right time to define where EDTIB stands today and what added value can EU institutions offer to sustain and develop it. The current state and the long-term trend of the defence policies and industrial activities make the materialisation of the current vision of the EDTIB increasingly improbable. The joint political vision has lost contact with the individual political and industrial reality of the growing export orientation of European suppliers. In addition, security of supply depends ever more on the influx of civilian and defence goods as well as raw materials from beyond Europe's borders. The EDTIB is trapped between the national and global developments. New solutions have to be added to the already existing recommendations. A key step would be a revision of the 2007 EDTIB Strategy.

Studija [EN](#)

## The Resale Right Directive

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 15-11-2012

Podnositelj COPELAND Nicholas

Podruje politike Pravo intelektualnog vlasništva

Kljuna rije DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno tržište | kultura i religija | pravo EU-a | pravo slijenja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | provedba prava EU-a | trgovina umjetninama | umjetniko stvaralaštvo

Sažetak In 2011 the global art and antique trade was valued at over €46 million, with the EU having more than a one-third share. More than half of this figure is made up of modern and contemporary art. However, in contrast to the general acceptance of copyright globally there are different views on how visual artists should be remunerated. Within the EU such artists benefit from a resale right.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## European SMEs and International Trade

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 23-02-2012

Vanjski autor ANTOLDI Fabio (Catholic University of Milan, Italy), SASS Magdalna (ICEG European Centre, Hungary) and SMALLBONE David (Kingston University London, United Kingdom)

Podruje politike Industrija | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | globalizacija | izvozna subvencija | klasifikacija poduzeća | konkurenčija | konkurenčnost | mala i srednja poduzeća | meunarodno tržišno natjecanje | organizacija poslovanja | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | pristup tržištu | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | unapređenje trgovine

Sažetak According to the Europe 2020 flagship Communication on an Integrated Industrial Policy and the review of the Small Business Act, supporting the internationalization process of the European SMEs is crucial to promote EU competitiveness. Recent data shows that 85% of new jobs, in the EU, between 2002 and 2010 were created by SMEs. However, a very small percentage of SMEs is active beyond the Single Market, notwithstanding rapidly growing market opportunities abroad.

The two key questions in the Workshop were : (1) what are the best policies supporting SMEs in accessing third markets and (2) is a better coordination between national and EU-level initiatives needed, and if so, how to accomplish this. The INTA Committee had requested the organization of the Workshop in order to explore proposals for implementing new strategies to improve the internationalization process.

Studija [EN](#)

## THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT 2025 - PREPARING FOR COMPLEXITY

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-01-2012

Kljuna rije demografija i stanovništvo | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomska posljedica | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski parlament | globalizacija | informacijska tehnologija i obrada podataka | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | institucionalna reforma | interesna skupina | izgrađivanje Europe | izrada pravnih propisa EU-a | izravna demokracija | izvršavanje vlasti | izvršna vlast i javne službe | meuninstuticionalna suradnja EU-a | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija rada i radni uvjeti | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politici okvir | pravo EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | radni uvjeti | stareni stanovništvo | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka promjena | transparentnost u donošenju odluka | utjecaj informacijske tehnologije | zajednika vanjska i sigurnosna politika | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

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

## Impact of Globalisation on Employment and Social Policies in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 02-08-2011

Vanjski autor Ken HEYDON (London School of Economics, UK)

Podruje politike Industrija | Meunarodna trgovina | Socijalna politika | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | društveni okvir | društveni uinak | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomski razvoj | europska socijalna politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | financije EU-a | fondovi EU-a | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | inovacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | politika zapošljavanja EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | radna norma | radno pravo i radni odnosi | struktura zaposlenosti | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | zajednika trgovinska politika | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak The demands on the European social model are unlikely to abate; globalisation will continue and the EU's mandate will widen. And yet the ability to pay for social protection will be severely tested in the face of ageing populations, fiscal consolidation and action to address sovereign debt. Three broad policy implications suggest themselves. First, in coming years there will be a compelling case, not least in the EU, for open markets as a stimulus to innovation and growth. Second, EU social protection linked to globalisation, within the framework of flexicurity, will need to be better targeted and better implemented, in order to help those who lose from globalisation and to realise the EU's full potential in skill-intensive activity. Third, trade policy will need to be seen in the broader context of sound domestic economic management.

Studija [EN](#)

## Impact of sanctions and isolation measures with North Korea, Burma/Myanmar, Iran and Zimbabwe as case studies

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 31-05-2011

Vanjski autor PORTELA Clara Dr, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Singapore Management University, Visiting Fellow - Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, BELGIUM

Podruje politike Ljudska prava | Vanjski poslovi

Kljuna rije Afrika | analiza sluaja | Azija i Oceanija | dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | Iran | izgraivanje Europe | Koreja (Sjeverna) | meunarodna uloga EU-a | meunarodne sankcije | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | Mijanmar | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | politika geografija | ZEMLJOPIS | Zimbabwe

Sažetak The present study explores how the introduction of targeted sanctions has transformed the practice of international organisations, looking at the examples of North Korea, Burma/Myanmar, Iran and Zimbabwe. Although the ultimate effectiveness of the individual sanctions measures can hardly be ascertained, not least due to their co-existence with unilateral sanctions proactively enforced by the US, the analysis demonstrates that the character of sanctions measures, and the changing nature of the international system, has put the use of sanctions and isolation measures in different terms than was the case just a couple of decades ago. While it is beyond the scope of this study to reframe the scholarly and policy controversies on the use of sanctions, it is posited that such debate should shift from the "whether" sanctions should be used to the "how" sanctions should be employed, and that the quality of the public debate would benefit from enhanced public awareness of the EU's policies in this regard. Finally, the study concludes that despite the absence of formal decision making powers over EU sanctions policies, the European Parliament can play a decisive role in their formulation building up on its proactive record in the scrutiny of EU foreign policy. It should enhance its contribution by requesting from the Council to report regularly on the design of sanctions, their use in negotiations with the target, their role in supporting reformists within the elites and the position of democratic forces, their conformity with human rights and their ultimate political efficacy.

Studija [EN](#)

## UN Conference on Least Developed Countries

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 01-04-2011

Podnositelj LATEK Marta

Podruje politike Razvojna i humanitarna pomo

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomska reforma | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | izgraivanje Europe | konferencija UN-a | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNI ODNOSI | meunarodni poslovi | najslabije razvijena zemlja | politika suradnje | pomo u razvoju | procjena pomoi | trgovinska suradnja

Sažetak The Fourth UN Conference on LDCs takes place in Istanbul on 9-13 May 2011. A delegation from the EP's Development Committee is expected to participate as part of the EU delegation. The 48 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) remain stuck in poverty and have become increasingly marginalised, despite decades of special development actions. The conference will discuss calls for a shift in approach.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

## [Workshop on the Future of the EU Trade Policy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 30-03-2011

Vanjski autor DEMARTY Jean Luc (Director-General DG Trade), ERIXON Fredrik (Director ECIPE), GRANELLI TRÍAS Francesc (University of Barcelona), MATTHES Jürgen (Cologne Institute for Economic Research), PELKMANS Jacques (College of Europe) and WOOLCOCK Stephen (London School of Economics)

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije carinska politika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | ekonomske rast | financiranje izvoza | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | krug pregovora iz Dohe | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meuvladine organizacije | necarinska zapreka | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | uvozna politika | zajednika trgovinska politika

Sažetak Documents of the workshop on the future of the EU trade policy, held on 15 March 2011 in the European Parliament.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Innovation and Industrial Policy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-02-2011

Vanjski autor European Techno-Economic Policy Support Network (ETEPS) with contribution from : Anette Braun (Future Technologies Consulting of VDI Technologiezentrum GmbH), Vera Grimm (Future Technologies Consulting of VDI Technologiezentrum GmbH), Sabine Korte (Future Technologies Consulting of VDI Technologiezentrum GmbH), Sylvie Rijkers-Defrasne (Future Technologies Consulting of VDI Technologiezentrum GmbH) and René Wintjes (UNU-MERIT, Maastricht University)

Podruje politike Industrija | Istraživaka politika

Kljuna rije demografija | demografija i stanovništvo | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска политика | globalizacija | INDUSTRIRJA | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | inovacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i razvoj | konkurentnost | mjerilo | nova tehnologija | OKOLIS | organizacija poslovanja | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | prirodna dobra | prirodnji okoliš | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | tehnologija i tehnički propisi

Sažetak Following the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs, great efforts have been undertaken by most Member States to further improve their innovation support. Moreover, the European Commission aims at a more coherent, more coordinated approach towards innovation policy. The present study gives advice on how innovation policy could be better integrated with industrial and research policy based on a comparative analysis at country level and an in-depth examination of a sample of nine different European sectors.

Studija [EN](#)

Izvršni sažetak [DE](#), [FR](#)

## [The role and impact of the European Social Fund](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-10-2010

Podnositelj ANDREANELLI Moira

Podruje politike Obrazovanje | Socijalna politika | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije borba protiv nezaposlenosti | društvena integracija | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | EKONOMIJA | ekonomска и социјална повезаност | ekonomска politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski socijalni fond | financije EU-a | globalizacija | izgrađivanje Europe | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | odgoj i obrazovanje | otvaranje novih radnih mesta | pokretljivost radne snage | politika zapošljavanja EU-a | stalno obrazovanje | tržište rada | zapošljavanje | ZAPOŠLJAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak The briefing note provides background information on the role and functioning of the European Social Fund for the hearing on "The role and impact of the European Social Fund" organised by the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs on 9 November 2010. The note gives an overview of the key developments which have marked the ESF since its set up at the origin of the European Economic Community up to the present.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Emergent Global Challenges : What Europe Needs to Do to Tackle the Triple Crises of Tax, Finance and Climate](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-04-2010

Vanjski autor Sony Kapoor (Re-Define - Rethinking Development, Finance & Environment, Berlin, Brussels, London, Oslo)

Podruje politike Financijska i bankarska pitanja | Globalno upravljanje | Okoliš | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomski recesija | energetska politika | ENERGIJA | FINANCIJE | fosilno gorivo | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | klimatska promjena | OKOLIS | oporezivanje | porezna politika | staklenici plin | uništavanje okoliša

**Sažetak** This paper considers how globalization has changed the nature of risks we are facing. It shows how, at the same time as idiosyncratic risks have fallen, the threat of system wide risks has risen significantly. This has been accompanied by an ever increasing degree of externalities and faster and larger cross border flows of not just commerce but people, information technologies and pathogens. While the increase in cross border flows has generated new opportunities, it has also exposed us to new threats. This calls for new institutional structures and a new approach to global governance. The European Union should, as the most integrated region in the world, take the lead in both taking these emergent challenges head on and developing a model for new governance that can be replicated at the global level. This would be beneficial for Europe, and for the world. In the second part, this paper lays out specific short to medium term measures that Europe must take in order to tackle the triple fiscal, financial and climate crises confronting the world. This would not only help Europe emerge stronger and more integrated but would also allow the Union to take the lead in global affairs.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Global Challenges : Navigating a Way for the EU as a Global Actor](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 13-04-2010

Vanjski autor Tomas RIES (Swedish Institute of International Affairs)

Podruje politike Istraživačka politika | Okoliš | Sigurnost i obrana

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski integracija | ekonomski politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | informacije i obrada informacija | informacijsko društvo | izgrađivanje Europe | meunarodna sigurnost | meunarodna sigurnost | meunarodna uloga EU-a | MEUNARODNI ODNOŠI | mir | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | održivi razvoj | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | propadanje okoliša | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka promjena | uništavanje okoliša | zaštita okoliša

**Sažetak** We live in an age of deep transformation of both the global and human condition. The driving forces are essentially technological, but they have profound ecological and social consequences. On the deepest level, the post-industrial revolutions in science and technology are further multiplying our power to manipulate our physical environment, both by increasing our understanding of the world about us, and by giving us ever more powerful technological and economic development. This can be either good or bad, depending upon how we use our increased power. Here the record from the industrial age is mixed and depends upon one's perspective. Socially some 15% of the world's population - including the EU - have reached historically unparalleled standards of living, while almost all other societies in the world have had their traditional forms of livelihood disrupted and some 20% are now helplessly uprooted. Ecologically the legacy of the industrial revolution is disastrous, but it has also led to advances in science and technology that enable us to address our current problems. Humanity - or the elite portion of humanity to which the EU belongs - is empowered as never before. This leads to one fundamental long term challenge, and a series of more immediate short term challenges which are analyzed in this paper.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Transport and Globalisation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-01-2010

Vanjski autor József Pálfalvi (Közlekedéstudományi Intézet Nonprofit Kft. - KTI, Budapest, Hungary)

Podruje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Meunarodna trgovina | Promet

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | energetska politika | energetska uinkovitost | ENERGIJA | globalizacija | konkurenčija | kopneni prijevoz | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | OKOLIS | organizacija prijevoza | politika okoliša | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PRIJEVOZ | prijevoz putnika | prijevoz roba | smanjenje emisija plina | svjetska ekonomija | TRGOVINA | tržišno natjecanje | zaštita okoliša | željeznički prijevoz

**Sažetak** In this note we give information about the globalisation processes that have taken place in the world economy and world trade, and examine their effects on goods transport. We propose the wider-scope application of ex-transport solutions, in order to moderate the level of environmental load. In the field of passenger transport, the long-term expected decrease and ageing of the population may play a role. It is worth examining in what ways the above factors modify the volumes and habits of passenger transport and the traditional structure of towns, and to what extent the tools of mobility management can be applied.

The issues covered by this note were presented and discussed in the framework of a workshop on 'The Future of Transport' held in the European Parliament on 2 December 2009.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Trends and Key Policy Issues in the Area of Internal Market 2009-2019](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 15-07-2009

Podnositelj MELLAR Balazs

Podruje politike Unutarnje tržiste i carinska unija

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | informacijska tehnologija | izgraivanje Europe | javni ugovor | jedinstveno tržiste | komunikacije | nova tehnologija | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | OKOLIS | politika okoliša | politika okoliša EU-a | potrošačko društvo | potrošnja | pravo EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | provedba prava EU-a | proširenje Unije | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika

Sažetak The aim of this paper is to analyse forward trends affecting the Single Market and identify some of the key policy choices in the period 2009-2019. It concludes that large untapped opportunities to decrease the gap between the potential and the reality of the Single Market exists and proposes concrete short and long term policy actions to enhance the functioning of the internal market.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

## [Human Enhancement](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-05-2009

Vanjski autor Christopher COENEN (ITAS), Mirjam SCHUIJFF (Rathenau Institute), Martijn SMITS (Rathenau Institute), Pim KLAASSEN (University of Amsterdam), Leonhard HENNEN (ITAS), Michael RADER (ITAS) and Gregor WÖLBRING (University of Calgary)

Podruje politike Istraživacka politika | Javno zdravlje | Socijalna politika

Kljuna rije bioetika | DRUŠVENA PITANJA | društvena pojava | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | farmaceutski proizvod | genetici inženjerstvo | globalizacija | kultura i religija | multikulturalnost | nanoteknologija | nova tehnologija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | zdravlje

Sažetak The study attempts to bridge the gap between visions on human enhancement (HE) and the relevant technoscientific developments. It outlines possible strategies of how to deal with HE in a European context, identifying a reasoned pro-enhancement approach, a reasoned restrictive approach and a case-by-case approach as viable options for the EU. The authors propose setting up a European body (temporary committee or working group) for the development of a normative framework that guides the formulation of EU policies on HE.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Globalisation of the Media Industry and Possible Threats to Cultural Diversity](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-07-2001

Vanjski autor Dr Maria Teresa La Porte Alfaro, together with Dr. Teresa Sabada, University of Navarra, Spain

Podruje politike Industrija | Kultura

Kljuna rije audiovizualna proizvodnja | DRUŠVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | globalizacija | komunikacije | komunikacijska industrija | konkurentnost | kultura i religija | kulturna politika | multikulturalnost | nova tehnologija | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija poslovanja | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | tehnologija i tehnički propisi

Sažetak The objective of this report is to assess if the new circumstances produced by globalisation in the media industry represent a threat for cultural diversity and, if this is the case, to determine the areas affected and evaluate the consequences for the content distributed by the media.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Cultural Diversity and the Information Society](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-07-2001

Vanjski autor Jesse B.T. Marsh (Atelier Studio Associato, Palermo, Italy)

Podruje politike Industrija | Kultura

Kljuna rije digitalna tehnologija | DRUŠVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | globalizacija | informacije i obrada informacija | informacijsko društvo | inovacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | kultura i religija | kulturna razlika | kulturni identitet | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | obrazovna politika | odgoj i obrazovanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | tehnologija i tehnički propisi

Sažetak The forces of globalisation and technology development are paradoxical by nature, offering both threats and opportunities for cultural diversity. Yet the information society is currently perceived only as an economic imperative in a new environment shaped by rapid information technology developments, based on visions shaped primarily by technologist and business concerns and priorities. The prevailing options embedded in these visions, such as globalisation based on cultural homogenisation, are questionable not only from a political and social standpoint, but also in economic terms. In the final analysis, information society developments will hinge on political and social acceptance, for better or worse

Studija [EN](#)

## [International Environmental Policies, Globalisation and the WTO](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-04-2001

Vanjski autor ICEU GmbH, Brussels, and Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, Brussels

Podruje politike Meunarodna trgovina | Okoliš | Razvojna i humanitarna pomo

Kljuna rije dogovorno dopušteno onešenje | ekološka naljepnica | EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | marketing | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | meuvladine organizacije | OKOLIS | politika okoliša | smanjenje emisija plina | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinsko ograničenje | utjecaj na okoliš | zajednika trgovinska politika | zaštita okoliša | zemlje u razvoju

Sažetak The purpose of this Study is to help clarify the relationship between trade and environmental policies and, based on the existing literature and latest international debate, to analyse to what extent trade and environmental policies should support and complement each other.

Studija [EN](#)

## [Globalization and the Role of R&D](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-02-1998

Vanjski autor Paul J.J. Welfens (University of Postdam), John T. Addison (University of South Carolina), David B. Audretsch (Georgia State University), Hariolf Grupp (Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research - ISI, Karlsruhe)

Podruje politike Industrija | Istraživaka politika | Meunarodna trgovina

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomski razvoj | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | istraživanje | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i razvoj | istraživaka politika EU-a | konkurenčija | meunarodna trgovina | meunarodna trgovina | MEUNARODNI ODNOŠI | meunarodno tržište | natjecanje | odnos industrije i istraživanja | politika suradnje | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | strano ulaganje | TRGOVINA | znanstvena suradnja

Sažetak The study seeks to develop the links between research and development (R&D) policy and economic globalization and provides a survey of economic trends towards globalization and the growth of international competition and, furthermore, demonstrates the implications which these factors have for the reformation of the EU's R&D policy (see the Community's 5th Research Framework Programme).

Studija [EN](#)

## [The European Union and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-05-1997

Vanjski autor Valeria Biagiotti, Robert Schuman Scholar

Podruje politike Industrija | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomski rast | EUROPSKA UNIJA | globalizacija | gospodarsko stanje | INDUSTRija | industrijska politika EU-a | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno tržište | klasifikacija poduzeća | konkurentnost | mala i srednja poduzeća | organizacija poslovanja | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA

Sažetak Internationalisation of SMEs is an important issue for the EU Commission. This document discusses its feasibility.

Studija [EN](#)

Izvršni sažetak [XL](#)

## [European Union-Far East Asia \(Excluding China\): Energy Cooperation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-05-1997

Vanjski autor Dr Paul J.J. Welfens, University of Postdam (D)

Podruje politike Energetika | Industrija | Istraživaka politika | Zapošljavanje

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomski politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | globalizacija | gospodarstvo temeljeno na znanju | INDUSTRija | industrija suvremene tehnologije | industrijsko ustrojstvo i politika | informacije i obrada informacija | informacijsko društvo | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i razvoj | konkurenčnost | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | organizacija poslovanja | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | struktura zaposlenosti | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološka promjena | tržište rada | tržište rada | zapošljavanje | ZAPOSJAVA | RADNI UVJETI

Sažetak This study seeks to describe prospects for and possible areas of cooperation in the energy sector between the EU and the countries in the Far East (ASEAN States, Japan and Korea).

Studija [EN](#)

## [Information and Technology Research in the Regions of Europe](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-01-1997

Vanjski autor Nina Bredgaard Sorensen, Robert Schuman Scholar

Podruje politike Industrija | Istraživaka politika | Regionalni razvoj

Kljuna rije EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | EUROPSKA UNIJA | financije EU-a | globalizacija | gospodarstvo temeljeno na znanju | informacijska tehnologija | inovacija | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i razvoj | komunikacije | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | Okvirni program za istraživanje i razvoj | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | regije i regionalna politika | regionalna politika EU-a | regionalni razvoj | strukturni fondovi

Sažetak A study on the present situation in European research and the existence of cooperation among regions.

Studija [DA](#), [EN](#), [ES](#)