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Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
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Ključna riječ "trgovinski spor"

51 Rezultat(i)

Datum izrade : 20-04-2024

[Alternative dispute resolution](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-03-2024

Podnositelj EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Područje politike Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ alternativno rješavanje sporova | digitalni sadržaj | elektronička trgovina | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno digitalno tržište | marketing | međunarodna trgovina | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravosuđe | prijedlog EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | pružanje usluga | roba i usluge | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | zaštita potrošača

Sažetak Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is defined as a process allowing complaints to be settled out of court with the assistance of an impartial dispute resolution body. On 17 October 2023, the European Commission adopted proposals for a directive amending several directives pertaining to consumer rights and ADR, in which the notion of complaint relates to situations where a relation between a consumer and a trader gives rise to a complaint from the consumer. Through ADR, consumers are able to settle a complaint against a trader for breach of contract, outside court procedures, assisted by impartial, neutral dispute mediation, arbitration or conciliation. Since 2013, the share of e-commerce in the EU economy has increased significantly, up from 2 % to 4 % of EU GDP, increasing the relevance of ADR for consumers. Each year, circa 300 000 eligible disputes between consumers and traders are examined by ADR entities, with resolution rates between 17 % and 100 % across the Member States. The Commission proposal pursues three objectives, to: adapt the ADR legislative framework to digital markets; facilitate the use of ADR in cross-border disputes; and simplify ADR procedures. In the European Parliament, the file was referred to the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection. The committee adopted its report unanimously on 22 February 2024. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.. On 13 March 2024, Parliament adopted the report as its first reading position with 605 votes in favour, 7 votes against and 13 abstentions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU framework on alternative dispute resolution for consumers](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-02-2024

Podnositelj TENHUNEN Susanna

Područje politike Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ alternativno rješavanje sporova | direktiva EU-a | elektronička trgovina | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građansko pravo | građansko pravo | građanskopravna tužba | marketing | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | potrošačko pravo | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravosuđe | rješavanje sporova | trgovačko pravo | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | uredba EU-a

Sažetak Directive (2013/11/EU) on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes (the 'ADR Directive') provides an out-of-court solution for consumers to resolve disputes on goods and services purchased from traders established in the single market. Together with Regulation (EU) No 524/2013 on online dispute resolution for consumer disputes (the 'ODR Regulation'), the ADR Directive forms a horizontal EU-level framework for alternative dispute resolution. The significant increase of online sales, in particular during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as contractual challenges exposed by the energy crisis, have highlighted the continued importance of an effective, low-cost and fair way to resolve disputes between consumers and traders. Typically, these disputes concern return of money, reparation of faulty products, or termination of a contract based on unfair terms. Although the ADR mechanisms are deemed a clear improvement for consumers, the digitalisation of the consumer market, the complexity of the procedures and lack of awareness challenge the existing ADR architecture adopted in 2013. Despite successive updates, the ODR platform has reportedly not achieved its objectives. On 17 October 2023, the European Commission therefore proposed to introduce targeted amendments to the ADR Directive and to repeal the ODR Regulation. It also put forward a new recommendation setting quality requirements for online marketplaces and EU trade associations providing dispute resolution systems. In addition to aiming for a modernised ADR framework, these proposals for revision contribute to the Better Regulation simplification and burden reduction targets. During the ninth legislature, the European Parliament has addressed ADR in the context of policies having consumer protection – including access to redress – at their core. These include, among other policies, automated decision-making. In addition, Parliament has dealt with several petitions from citizens relating to the implementation and application of the ADR mechanisms in practice. Preliminary rulings of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) have clarified the interpretation of certain provisions of the ADR Directive and thus facilitated legal certainty.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Investor-state protection disputes involving EU Member States: State of play](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 14-11-2022

Podnositelj HALLAK ISSAM

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Međunarodno javno pravo

Ključna riječ energetska politika | ENERGIJA | Europska energetska povelja | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | međunarodna odgovornost | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodno pravo | međunarodno ulaganje | PRAVO | strano ulaganje | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | zaštita ulaganja

Sažetak There are major concerns in the EU in relation to the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) provisions associated with investor protection agreements. ISDS relies on a legal framework of arbitration that is separate from domestic courts. This analysis provides an overview of ISDS cases involving current EU Member States. The main finding is that, on average, nearly 16 % of claimed amounts translate into (known) compensation in cases involving current EU Member State respondents. Nearly a third of the amounts claimed in EU Member States' pending cases relate to potential breaches of the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT), where most claimants are investors with reported EU home states only. Moreover, the decision of the Court of Justice of the EU in the Achmea case is likely to have reduced the number of intra-EU initiated cases.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

Multilateral investment court: Framework options

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-06-2021

Podnositelj HALLAK ISSAM

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ dokumentacija | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | izvješće | izvršenje presude | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međunarodni sud | međunarodno pravo | međunarodno trgovačko pravo | međunarodno ulaganje | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | Organizacija Ujedinjenih naroda | PRAVO | pravosuđe | sudac | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | Ujedinjeni narodi | ulaganje u inozemstvu | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava | žalba

Sažetak The Council of the EU has authorised the European Commission to represent the EU and its Member States in the intergovernmental talks at the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), with a view to reforming the existing investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) system. The latter provides a procedural framework for disputes between international investors and host states in relation to international investment agreements, and relies on arbitration procedures. The system has raised serious concerns among stakeholders across the EU, especially in relation to the transparency and consistency of decisions, the independence of arbitrators, and the cost and duration of arbitral procedures. The intergovernmental talks at UNCITRAL are aimed at reforming the system in a manner that would address these concerns; the overarching goal of the Council mandate is to establish a full-fledged permanent multilateral investment court with an appellate mechanism and tenured judges. UNCITRAL talks started in 2017; in April 2019, the working group identified three areas of concerns, namely a) consistency and predictability of arbitral decisions; b) integrity of arbitrators and decision-makers; and c) cost and duration of ISDS disputes. The states then tabled reform proposals that provided the framework for the discussions launched in October 2019. The UNCITRAL Secretariat has circulated two documents summarising the proposals regarding the selection and appointment of ISDS members, the establishment and scope of an appellate mechanism, and the enforcement mechanism. The proposals range from perfecting the current ISDS to setting up formal investment courts comprised of first-instance and appellate tribunals. The documents include questions to the government delegations. In its reply to the initial draft, the delegation at UNCITRAL for the EU and its Member States supports the establishment of a multilateral investment court composed of a first-instance and an appellate tribunal staffed by full-time adjudicators.

Briefing [EN](#)

The emerging contours of President Biden's foreign policy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-06-2021

Podnositelj PARRY Matthew

Područje politike Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Amerika | Azija | Oceanija | dokumentacija | državni poglavar | ekonomska geografija | Europa | izvješće | Kina | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | POLITIKA | politička geografija | politički okvir | Rusija | sastanak na vrhu | Sjedinjene Američke Države | transatlantski odnosi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | vanjska politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak In mid-June 2021, United States (US) President Joe Biden is due to visit Europe for his first overseas trip since taking office in January. He will attend the Group of Seven (G7) summit from 11 to 13 June in Cornwall (United Kingdom), a NATO leaders' summit in Brussels on 14 June, followed by an EU-US summit on 15 June, and, on 16 June, a summit in Geneva (Switzerland) with Russian President Vladimir Putin. President Biden's arrival in Europe will mark almost five months in office, providing an opportunity to take stock of his foreign policy record thus far. As the Democratic candidate in the November 2020 US presidential election, Biden promised that if elected he would pursue a 'foreign policy for the middle class'. He argued that strengthening the majority of citizens' financial security, investing in US industrial capacity, and countering destabilising inequities at home, would allow a more socially and economically cohesive US to compete with and confront rivals on the world stage. He also argued that his administration's most pressing domestic challenges – including overcoming the coronavirus pandemic, and adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change on the US – would require international cooperation. The Biden Administration's policy papers, positions and statements identify two broad priorities that guide its foreign policy: first, 'building back better' on a global scale, in pursuit of the same imperative at home. Second, working with allies to counter the threats to US interests posed by authoritarian rivals such as China and Russia, while working tactically with those same rivals where theirs and US interests overlap. Biden's early foreign policy moves have fulfilled promises to reverse Trump Administration policies in key areas, such as by re-entering the Paris Agreement, re-affirming the importance of the transatlantic partnership and other traditional alliances, and engaging diplomatically with rivals. However, elements of the previous administration's policies remain, in particular some of its trade policy priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Review of EU Enforcement Regulation for trade disputes

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-03-2021

Podnositelj GRIEGER Gisela

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ EUROPSKA UNIJA | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | politika suradnje | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | rješavanje sporova | treća zemlja | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | uredba EU-a | zajednička trgovinska politika

Sažetak On 12 December 2019, the European Commission adopted a proposal to amend Regulation (EU) No 654/2014 concerning the exercise of the EU's rights for the application and enforcement of international trade rules ('the Enforcement Regulation') of 15 May 2014. The Enforcement Regulation enables the EU to suspend or withdraw concessions or other obligations under international trade agreements in order to respond to breaches by third countries of international trade rules that affect the EU's commercial interests. The proposed amendments were aimed at empowering the EU to impose counter-measures in situations where EU trade partners violate international trade rules and block the dispute settlement procedures included in multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements, thus preventing the EU from obtaining final binding rulings in its favour. - The Council adopted its negotiating position on 8 April 2020, and the Committee on International Trade (INTA) of the European Parliament adopted its position on 6 July 2020. Trilogue negotiations concluded on 28 October with a provisional agreement, which INTA endorsed on 10 November. Parliament adopted the agreed text on 19 January 2021. Following the Council's approval, the Regulation as amended entered into force on 13 February 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Enforcement Regulation review

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 13-01-2021

Podnositelj GRIEGER Gisela

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ EUROPSKA UNIJA | intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izgrađivanje Europe | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodno pravo | međunarodno trgovačko pravo | međuvladine organizacije | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | prijedlog EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | rješavanje sporova | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | uredba EU-a | zajednička trgovinska politika

Sažetak The blockage, since December 2019, of the Appellate Body of the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organization (WTO) creates legal gaps for the enforcement of international trade rules. To bridge these gaps, the European Commission proposed to broaden the scope of Regulation (EU) No 654/2014 concerning the exercise of the EU's rights for the application and enforcement of international trade rules ('the Enforcement Regulation'). The European Parliament is scheduled to vote at first reading during the January plenary session on the text agreed in trilogue with the Council.

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

EU-US dispute over civil aircraft subsidies

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 17-11-2020

Podnositelj TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ Amerika | carinska zapreka | državna potpora | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | INDUSTRIJA | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni spor | međuvladine organizacije | politička geografija | PRIJEVOZ | rješavanje sporova | Sjedinjene Američke Države | strojarstvo | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | ZEMLJOPIS | zrakoplov | zrakoplovna industrija | zračni i svemirski prijevoz

Sažetak Since the 1980s onset of intensified sales competition between American and European civil aircraft manufacturers, aircraft trade has been a point of contention in transatlantic trade. Between 1992 and 2004, the Bilateral Agreement on Trade in Large Civil Aircraft regulated the permitted levels of support to aircraft manufacturers. In 2003, Europe's Airbus sold more large civil aircraft than United States-owned Boeing for the first time. The following year, the USA renounced the agreement and launched a World Trade Organization (WTO) case over State aid given to Airbus. The European Union filed a parallel case against US subsidies to Boeing. Following a long-standing dispute, the WTO authorised US imposition of countermeasures worth nearly US\$7.5 billion in 2019. In October 2020, in a mirror case brought by the EU against the US subsidies to Boeing, the EU was authorised to impose retaliatory tariffs. On 9 November, the EU imposed these tariffs, on US\$4 billion worth of US aircraft, food and drink production. In addition to the tariffs, the aviation industry has been hard-hit by the coronavirus crisis. Joe Biden's success in the recent Presidential election strengthen hopes for a negotiated solution to the dispute.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

Multilateral Investment Court: Overview of the reform proposals and prospects

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-01-2020

Podnositelj HALLAK ISSAM

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ alternativno rješavanje sporova | arbitraža | arbitražni sud | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | međunarodna arbitraža | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodno pravo | međunarodno trgovačko pravo | međunarodno ulaganje | politika ulaganja | PRAVO | pravosuđe | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava

Sažetak The Council of the European Union has authorised the European Commission to represent the EU and its Member States at the intergovernmental talks at the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), with a view to reforming the existing investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) system. The latter provides a procedural framework for disputes between international investors and hosting states, and relies on arbitration procedures. However, there have been growing concerns among states and stakeholders about the system's reliance on arbitrators, given its lack of transparency, issues over the predictability and consistency of their decisions, and the excessive costs involved. UNCITRAL talks aim to address these concerns by reforming the system. The EU and its Member States support the establishment of a multilateral investment court (MIC), composed of a first instance and an appellate tribunal staffed by full-time adjudicators. UNCITRAL talks on ISDS reform started in 2017. In April 2019, the working group finalised the list of concerns regarding the current ISDS system and agreed that it was desirable to work on reforms. The states then tabled reform proposals that provided the framework for the discussions that started in October 2019. The proposals range from introducing binding rules for arbitrators to setting up formal investment courts comprised of first instance and appellate tribunals. All in all, the proposals reflect two distinct approaches. Some states back the creation of tools – such as a code of conduct and/or an advisory body for smaller economies and small and medium-sized enterprises – to complement the current system. Others favour fundamental changes through the creation of a two-court system with appointed members. The latest round of talks took place in January 2020, and another is scheduled for March/April 2020. Although states are eager to reform the ISDS system, the complexity of the issue is likely to require additional sessions before agreement can be reached.

Briefing [EN](#)

International trade [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-09-2019

Podnositelj CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ Amerika | Azija | Oceanija | dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomski rast | geopolitika | gospodarsko stanje | humanističke i društvene znanosti | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izvješće | Kina | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodna trgovina | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | politička geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | Sjedinjene Američke Države | skupina za strateško promišljanje | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | zajednička trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS | ZNANOST

Sažetak The escalating trade conflict between the United States (US) and China has dampened economic growth in the European Union and other regions of the world, analysts say, and poses a further question mark over the continuity of the post-Cold War rules-based order. The EU is seeking to position itself as a defender of the multilateral rules-based system in the context of growing economic nationalism. The EU will need to coordinate closely its trade and climate policies, and think clearly about how best to defend its economic interests in the challenging new geopolitical environment facing the incoming European Commission. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on international trade policy. More reports on trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU challenges at a time of transition [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-09-2019

Podnositelj CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Područje politike Demokratsko, institucionalno i parlamentarno pravo EU-a

Ključna riječ Amerika | Azija | Oceanija | dokumentacija | ekonomska geografija | Europa | Europska komisija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | institucije EU-a | europska javna služba | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izgrađivanje Europe | izvješće | Kina | konkurentnost | međunarodna trgovina | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | OKOLIŠ | organizacija poslovanja | politika klimatske promjene | politika okoliša | politička geografija | POSLOVANJE | KONKURENCIJA | povlačenje iz EU-a | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA | ISTRAŽIVANJE | Sjedinjene Američke Države | skupina za strateško promišljanje | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | Velika Britanija | Sjeverna Irska | zajednička trgovinska politika | zajednička vanjska i sigurnosna politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The European Union faces numerous challenges, both short and long-term, as it prepares to choose the new executive, a European Commission for the next five years, following elections to the European Parliament in May 2019. The most immediate task is for European Commission President-elect, Ursula von der Leyen, to put together a college of Commissioners and secure its approval by the European Parliament. The EU is also engaged in difficult talks on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, currently due on 31 October. On the economic front, the EU needs to deal with the fallout of a trade conflict between the United States and China, and to boost its competitiveness, as the two other global powerhouses swiftly pursue the digitalisation of their economies. In the face of political volatility in the US, Europe should also consider enhancing its defence capabilities. Last, but not least, the Union must deliver on its pledge to remain the world's leader in efforts to fight climate change. This note brings together recent commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the EU. More papers analysing the outcome of the European Elections can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July.

Briefing [EN](#)

Balanced and fairer world trade defence: EU, US and WTO perspectives

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 29-05-2019

Vanjski autor Erdal YALCIN, Hannes WELGE, André SAPIR, Petros C. MAVROIDIS

Područje politike Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Amerika | carinska politika | ekonomska geografija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINACIJE | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | monetarni odnosi | odbor Europskoga parlamenta | politička geografija | ponovno uvođenje carinskih pristojbi | Sjedinjene Američke Države | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska bilanca | trgovinski spor | trgovinsko ograničenje | ZEMLJOPIS | širenje informacija o EU-u

Sažetak This workshop of the Committee on International Trade discussed recent developments in trade defence legislation and practice from the perspectives of the EU, the USA and the WTO. A set of trade defence rules have been agreed in the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), in particular on anti-dumping, anti-subsidies and safeguards. The WTO also provides a dispute settlement system for cases brought forward by its members. The EU has recently adopted two sets of new legislation on Trade Defence Instruments (TDI), known as 'TDI methodology' and 'TDI modernisation'. These new rules aim at enhancing the EU's trade defence, without deviating from its commitment to an open economic environment set in an international rules based order. The US has its own rules and practice for trade defence and continues to distinguish between countries having a market economy and those who don't - a difference abandoned by the EU in its latest reform. Moreover, the Trump Administration has imposed many new tariffs on foreign imports, often based on the national security exception provided by the WTO - a justification contested by most of the countries targeted. Furthermore, the US expressed concerns about the system of dispute settlement in the WTO, blocking nominations to its Appellate Body. Experts gave their views on whether all these recent developments are contributing to an international trade defence regime that is 'fair' and 'balanced', taking into account the different perspectives.

Studija [EN](#)

Towards a new EU policy approach to China: 21st EU-China Summit – April 2019

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 08-04-2019

Podnositelj GRIEGER Gisela

Područje politike Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Amerika | Azija | Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | Kina | komunikacije | kopneni prijevoz | kopneni prijevoz | marketing | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | oznaka podrijetla | politička geografija | prijenosna mreža | PRIJEVOZ | pristup tržištu | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | sastanak na vrhu | Sjedinjene Američke Države | Sporazum o javnoj nabavi | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | tehnološki transfer | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | višestrani odnosi | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak With the European Parliament elections set for May 2019, the 21st EU-China Summit has been advanced, to be held in Brussels on 9 April 2019, only nine months after the previous one. The 2018 summit's joint statement captured a broad range of deliverables that had been achieved over a three-year period, since the EU and China had failed to agree on joint statements in 2016 and 2017. Considering that not even the short-term commitments on the trade and investment agenda from 2018 have been met, that the context of US-China great power competition looms large and that the EU has adopted more assertive language in its recently issued EU-China strategic outlook, it remains to be seen whether meaningful outcomes will be reached at this year's summit.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 25-03-2019

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

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Međunarodno privatno pravo i pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima | Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti

Ključna riječ Azija | Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izgrađivanje Europe | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Međunarodni centar za rješavanje ulagačkih sporova | međuvladine organizacije | mišljenje Europskoga suda | nadležnost EU-a | pravo EU-a | Singapur | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | Ujedinjeni narodi | ulaganje EU-a | ulaganje u inozemstvu | zajednička trgovinska politika | zaštita ulaganja | ZEMLJOPIS | širenje informacija o EU-u

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

Studija [EN](#)

US duties on imports of Spanish ripe olives

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 06-03-2019

Podnositelj TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj

Ključna riječ agrarna politika | Amerika | biljni proizvod | carinska politika | ekonomska geografija | Europa | izvoz EU-a | maslina | maslinarstvo | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | politička geografija | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | poljoprivredna djelatnost | POLJOPRIVREDNO-PREHRAMBENA INDUSTRIJA | ponovno uvođenje carinskih pristojbi | Sjedinjene Američke Države | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | uvozno ograničenje | zajednička agrarna politika | ZEMLJOPIS | Španjolska

Sažetak In January 2019, the European Union (EU) launched a case before the World Trade Organization (WTO) against the United States (US) challenging duties on imports of Spanish ripe olives, definitively in place since July 2018. US authorities have concluded that certain EU support measures for Spanish olive producers under the common agricultural policy (CAP) are contrary to WTO rules and can be countervailed. Given the importance of such support for EU farmers, the US measures could have far-reaching consequences for the EU's agricultural model and set precedents in the WTO.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

Expedited settlement of commercial disputes

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 05-12-2018

Podnositelj MAŃKO Rafał

Područje politike Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti

Ključna riječ građanski postupak | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | PRAVO | pravosuđe | rješavanje sporova | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor

Sažetak The value of cross-border civil litigation is estimated at €7.7 billion annually. However, enforcing cross-border commercial contracts in national courts is cumbersome due to often protracted civil proceedings and divergences in national procedural rules. The Legal Affairs Committee suggests to remedy this by creating a European expedited civil procedure, and possibly even establishing a European commercial court. The committee's legislative-initiative report is due to be debated during the December plenary session.

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

Expedited settlement of commercial disputes in the European Union

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 05-12-2018

Podnositelj EVAS Tatjana

Područje politike Međunarodno privatno pravo i pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima | Ugovorno pravo, trgovačko pravo i pravo trgovačkih društava | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Ključna riječ alternativno rješavanje sporova | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | PRAVO | pravo na tužbu | pravosuđe | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I IŠTRAŽIVANJE | sudski postupak | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | usklađivanje normi

Sažetak The EU legal services market is the second largest in the world. Commercial, business to business (B2B) litigation is one of the largest segments of the legal services market. The EU measures on choice of law, choice of forum and enforcement proved to be successful in supporting EU competitiveness. However, to enhance competitiveness of the EU litigation market and ensure further growth, a set of EU measures to simplify and expedite settlement of commercial disputes is needed. The EU measures should focus on the enhancement of procedural efficiency, among other things, by taking action to reduce length of procedure. The 2018 European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) suggests that the EU actions to expedite settlement of commercial disputes could generate European added value for the EU economy and businesses in the range of 4.6 to 5.7 billion EUR annually. The European added value can be created through increase in direct contribution of litigation services revenues to the EU economy and through reduction of opportunity costs to business associated with length of judicial proceedings.

Studija [EN](#)

The G20 Summit in Buenos Aires

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 29-11-2018

Podnositelj LAZAROU Eleni

Područje politike Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Amerika | Argentina | Azija i Oceanija | civilno društvo | ekonomska geografija | Grupa 20 | Kina | klimatska promjena | ljudska prava | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | međuvladine organizacije | OKOLIŠ | pokret za ljudska prava | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politička geografija | prava i slobode | PRAVO | sastanak na vrhu | Sjedinjene Američke Države | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | uništavanje okoliša | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak On 30 November and 1 December 2018, Argentina hosts the 13th Group of Twenty (G20) summit. This is the first time that a G20 summit is being hosted by a South American country, coinciding with the 10th anniversary of the consolidation of the G20 at leader level following the 2008 summit in Washington. Main challenges will include achieving consensus on climate and trade, with US-China relations being a decisive factor in the latter.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

A Ten-Year-Long “EU Mediation Paradox”- When an EU Directive Needs To Be More ...Directive

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-11-2018

Vanjski autor Giuseppe De Palo, Professor of Alternative Dispute Resolution Law and Practice at Mitchell Hamline School of Law, St Paul, U.S.A

Područje politike Međunarodno privatno pravo i pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima

Ključna riječ direktiva EZ-a | dokumentacija | države članice EU-a | ekonomska geografija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građanski postupak | građansko pravo | građansko pravo | građanskopravna tužba | izvršna vlast i javne službe | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | POLITIKA | politika suradnje | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravobranitelj | pravosudna suradnja | pravosuđe | prekogranična suradnja | pristup sudovima | trgovačko pravo | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | ZEMLJOPIS | širenje informacija

Sažetak Ten years since its adoption, the EU Mediation Directive remains very far from reaching its stated goals. This briefing summarises the main achievements and failures in the implementation at national level. In addition, it assesses the conclusions of previous research and of the European Parliament's resolution on the implementation of the Mediation Directive.

Briefing [EN](#)

COLLECTIVE REDRESS IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 03-10-2018

Vanjski autor Rafael AMARO, Associate Professor at the University Paris-Descartes, France
Maria José AZAR-BAUD, Associate Professor at Paris-Sud University, France
Sabine CORNELOUP, Professor at the University Paris II Panthéon-Assas, France
Bénédicte FAUVARQUE-COSSON, Professor at the University Paris II Panthéon-Assas, France
Fabienne JAULT-SESEKE, Professor at the University of Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France

Područje politike Međunarodno privatno pravo i pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima

Ključna riječ alternativno rješavanje sporova | države članice EU-a | ekonomska geografija | javno savjetovanje | komunikacije | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | PRAVO | pravo na tužbu | pravosuđe | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | rješavanje sporova | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | tužba pred sudom | usklađivanje normi | zajednički interes | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Legal Affairs, aims to assess the current state of play of collective redress at national and European levels, evaluate the opportunity of a European intervention in the matter and provide the European Parliament with concrete recommendations. Both the assessment and the recommendations have been drafted keeping in mind the essential issue raised by collective redress: access to justice. This principle, which is essential in a Union enforcing the rule of law, is currently challenged by the existing divergences. As such the creation of harmonised collective redress mechanism is becoming an increasingly pressing matter.

Studija [EN](#)

Izvršni sažetak [DE](#), [FR](#)

Building Competence in Commercial Law in the Member States

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 14-09-2018

Vanjski autor Prof. Dr. Giesela Ruhl

Područje politike Pravo o tržišnom natjecanju i njegovo uređenje | Ugovorno pravo, trgovačko pravo i pravo trgovačkih društava | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ arbitraža | države članice EU-a | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno tržište | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | politika suradnje | PRAVO | pravosuđe | prekogranična dimenzija | regije i regionalna politika | treća zemlja | trgovačko pravo | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI Committee), sheds light on cross-border commercial contracts and their operation in theory and practice. It describes the legal framework in which commercial contracts operate and analyses current commercial practice as regards choice of law and choice of forum. It concludes that the laws and the courts of some states are more popular than others and suggests to adopt a bundle of measures that will improve the settlement of international disputes in the EU. Among others, the study suggests to introduce an expedited procedure for cross-border commercial cases and to establish specialized courts or chambers for cross-border commercial matters in each Member State. In addition, the study suggests to establish a European Commercial Court.

Studija [EN](#)

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

Future trade relations between the EU and the UK: Options after Brexit

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 16-03-2018

Vanjski autor Piet Eeckhout

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi | Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ carinska politika | carinska unija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska posljedica | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | Europski ekonomski prostor | izgrađivanje Europe | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | politička geografija | povlačenje iz EU-a | pristup tržištu | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | trgovinski spor | Velika Britanija i Sjeverna Irska | zajednička trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This study analyses the various options for the future trade relations between the EU and the UK, after Brexit. It examines the various models against the canvas of two distinct paradigms: market integration and trade liberalization. It finds that an intermediate model, which would allow for continued convergence and mutual recognition in some sectors/freedoms, but not others, is unavailable and cannot easily be constructed for legal, institutional, and political reasons. The stark choice is between a customs union/free trade agreement, or continued internal market membership through the EEA or an equivalent agreement. The study further analyses the effects of Brexit on the UK's continued participation in the trade agreements concluded by the EU. Notwithstanding a range of complexities, the study finds that such continued participation is not automatic but subject to negotiation.

Studija [EN](#)

The EU's Market Access Strategy: does it reach its main goals?

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 13-12-2017

Vanjski autor Bernard HOEKMAN, Matteo FIORINI, Roberta IGLIOZZI, Naïs RALAISON and Aydin YLDIRIM.

Područje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Međunarodna trgovina | Pravo o tržišnom natjecanju i njegovo uređenje | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija

Ključna riječ DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | društveni okvir | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | ispitivanje javnoga mnijenja | izvoz EU-a | međunarodna trgovina | pristup tržištu | protekcionizam | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | trgovinsko ograničenje | zajednička trgovinska politika

Sažetak The EU Market Access Strategy (MAS) and associated Market Access Partnership (MAP) is a EU trade policy operational instrument designed to identify and remove market access restrictions confronting EU firms in third country export markets. Since the 2008 financial crisis, there has been a steady increase in the number of trade restricting measures imposed by EU trading partners. The MAS is a key tool through which the EU seeks to work with third countries to prevent, remove and reduce market access barriers. There is broad support for the MAS among stakeholders who are aware of the mechanism and a virtual consensus that greater emphasis should be given by the European Union to identifying and removing barriers to trade and investment in third countries. Two types of challenges confront the MAS and, as a result, its effectiveness. One centres on the identification of protectionist measures and the ability of the EU to induce policy changes by trading partners. The other is to improve awareness among EU exporters of the existence of the MAP and leveraging the tools that are available to address market access restrictions. The European Parliament can contribute to addressing these challenges by engaging with national parliaments and constituencies on the existence and utility of the MAS and in advocating that market access issues be prioritised in the activities of the European Commission. The European Parliament can also play an increased role in helping to achieve the goals of the MAS and support EU exports by raising market access issues when they engage with third country counterparts.

Studija [EN](#)

Multilateral court for the settlement of investment disputes

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 24-11-2017

Podnositelj TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | izravno ulaganje | međunarodna konvencija | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | međunarodni pregovori | međunarodni sud | međunarodno ulaganje | PRAVO | rješavanje sporova | strano ulaganje | studija o utjecaju | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava | višestrani odnosi | zajednička trgovinska politika

Sažetak This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above recommendation, submitted on 13 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on International Trade. The recommendation aims to pave the way for the creation of a framework for the resolution of international investment disputes. The IA notes that foreign investors and host countries have settled their investment disputes through the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS, ad hoc arbitration) since the 1950s. In recent years, concerns have been voiced about the ISDS, in particular in the context of the negotiation processes of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) (EU-USA) and of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) (EU-Canada). Based on the results of the public consultation carried out in 2014, the European Commission presented a plan in May 2015 to reform the investment resolution system. It comprises, as a first step, an institutionalised court system (Investment Court System, ICS) for future EU trade and investment agreements and, as a second step, the establishment of an 'international investment Court'. According to the IA report, 'since 2016 the Commission has actively engaged with a large number of partner countries both at a technical and political level to further the reform of the ISDS system and to build a consensus for the initiative of a permanent multilateral investment Court' (IA, p. 6). In its resolutions of 8 July 2015 on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and of 6 April 2011 on the future European international investment policy, Parliament noted the need to reform the investment dispute settlement mechanism. In its resolution of 5 July 2016 on the future strategy for trade and investment, it supported the aim of creating a 'multilateral solution to investment disputes'.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Consequences of Brexit for the Customs Union and the Internal Market Acquis for Goods

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-06-2017

Vanjski autor Prof. Dr Piet Eeckhout

Područje politike Ocjena praktične uporabe prava i politike | Planiranje budućih djelovanja | Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću | Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ carinska politika | carinske formalnosti | carinski sporazum | ekonomska geografija | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | jedinstveno tržište | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međuvladine organizacije | načelo međusobnog priznavanja | politika suradnje | politička geografija | povlačenje iz EU-a | pravna stečevina Zajednice | pravo EU-a | pregovori o sporazumu EU-a | slobodno kretanje roba | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | treća zemlja | TRGOVINA | trgovina izvan EU-a | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | trgovinski sporazum | Velika Britanija i Sjeverna Irska | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak •The consequences of Brexit depend on the model which will be adopted for the future relationship between the EU and the UK. These models should be compared with a respect to a number of different parameters, which are not confined to substantive trade rules but include also questions of legal effect and dispute settlement.
•There are very substantial differences between, on the one hand, the EU Membership and EEA models; and on the other the WTO/FTA models. Those differences are focused on the approach to regulatory convergence and to the legal effects of the agreements and their enforcement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Prospects for a Multilateral Investment Court

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 14-06-2017

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | građanskopravna tužba | izgrađivanje Europe | međunarodna trgovina | međunarodni sud | pravni sustav EU-a | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravosuđe | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | strano ulaganje | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | ulaganje u inozemstvu | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava | zaštita ulaganja | žalba

Sažetak Since 2015, the European Commission has worked on the establishment of a Multilateral Investment Court (MIC). The purpose of this court is to have a permanent international body that can settle investment disputes between investors and states. The MIC would replace the current system of investor-to-state dispute settlement (ISDS) based on ad hoc commercial arbitration, which has become controversial over the past few years.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

Eurasian Economic Union: The rocky road to integration

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-04-2017

Podnositelj RUSSELL Martin

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ carinska politika | carinska unija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska integracija | ekonomska politika | ekonomsko stanje | ekonomsko ustrojstvo | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | geopolitika | gospodarsko stanje | humanističke i društvene znanosti | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | institucionalno ustrojstvo | izgrađivanje Europe | liberalizacija trgovine | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | odnosi EU-a | politička geografija | Rusija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | vanjska politika | zajedničko tržište | zemlje ZND-a | ZEMLJOPIS | ZNANOST

Sažetak Since the 1991 breakup of the Soviet Union, various attempts have been made to re-integrate the economies of its former republics. However, little progress was made until Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan launched a Customs Union in 2010. In 2015, this was upgraded to a Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). Modelled in part on the EU, this bloc aims to create an EU-style Eurasian internal market, with free movement of goods, services, persons and capital. So far, the EEU's performance has been poor. Trade has slumped; this has more to do with Russia's economic downturn than the effects of economic integration, but there are signs that the new bloc is favouring protectionism over openness to global trade, which in the long term could harm competitiveness. Especially following the showdown between the EU and Russia over Ukraine, the EEU is widely seen in the West as a geopolitical instrument to consolidate Russia's post-Soviet sphere of influence. Fear of Russian domination and trade disputes between EEU member states are hindering progress towards the EEU's economic objectives. However, prospects may improve when Russia comes out of recession. The EEU is developing relations with third countries, such as Vietnam, which in 2015 became the first to sign a free-trade agreement with the bloc. For its part, the EU has declined to recognise the EEU as a legitimate partner until Russia meets its commitments under the Minsk agreements to help end the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Mediation Directive](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 16-12-2016

Podnositelj TYMOWSKI Jan Mikołaj

Područje politike Područje slobode, sigurnosti i pravde

Ključna riječ direktiva EZ-a | dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građanski postupak | građansko pravo | građansko pravo | građanskopravna tužba | izvršna vlast i javne službe | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | POLITIKA | politika suradnje | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravo EU-a | pravobranitelj | pravosudna suradnja | pravosuđe | prekogranična suradnja | pristup sudovima | studija o utjecaju | trgovačko pravo | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | širenje informacija

Sažetak Taking into account the limited objectives set within the Mediation Directive, namely to facilitate access to alternative dispute resolution and promote mediation that would operate in a balanced relationship with judicial proceedings, its implementation throughout the European Union has been rather successful and unproblematic. In some Member States, it has triggered the establishment of previously non-existent mechanisms and institutions; in others, it has ensured some alignment of procedural law and various practices. The challenges lying ahead are linked to the limitations of comparing different national solutions without the benefit of coherent data on the use and impact of mediation, and to experience with the implementation of other European Union (EU) acts (such as the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Directive from 2013). The growing recognition of the usefulness of mediation as such will in any case be further strengthened by the continuous exchange of best practices in different national jurisdictions, supported by appropriate action at the European level.

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

[The Implementation of the Mediation Directive - Workshop on 29 November 2016](#)

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 21-11-2016

Vanjski autor Giuseppe DE PALO, Leonardo D'URSO, Geoffrey VOS, Felix STEFFEK, Carlos ESPLUGUES, Jose Luis IGLESIAS and Jin Ho VERDONSCHOT

Područje politike Međunarodno javno pravo | Međunarodno privatno pravo i pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima | Ocjena praktične uporabe prava i politike | Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti | Ugovorno pravo, trgovačko pravo i pravo trgovačkih društava

Ključna riječ direktiva EZ-a | dokumentacija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građanski postupak | građansko pravo | građansko pravo | građanskopravna tužba | izvršna vlast i javne službe | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | POLITIKA | politika suradnje | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravo EU-a | pravobranitelj | pravosudna suradnja | pravosuđe | prekogranična suradnja | pristup sudovima | studija o utjecaju | trgovačko pravo | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | širenje informacija

Sažetak The workshop, organised by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs upon request by the JURI Committee, will provide an opportunity to discuss the state of implementation of the Mediation Directive (2008/52/EC), in the light of the recently published European Commission report on the application of the Directive (COM (2016) 542) and in view of the European Parliament's Implementation Report. The papers included in this compilation examine the application of the Mediation Directive in the Member States, as well as its relationship with both judicial proceedings and other forms of alternative and online dispute resolution. The papers propose possible avenues to improve the situation, in particular by promoting a better use of mediation and ADR and facilitating the intra-EU recognition of settlements.

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

[Research for AGRI Committee - The Interactions between the EU's External Action and the Common Agricultural Policy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 07-07-2016

Vanjski autor Alan SWINBANK (School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading, the UK)

Područje politike Planiranje budućih djelovanja | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj

Ključna riječ agrarna politika | carinska politika | carinski pregovori | europska politika susjedskih odnosa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | GATT | izgrađivanje Europe | konvencija AKP-EU-a | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međuvladine organizacije | odnos poljoprivrede i trgovine | održiva poljoprivreda | OKOLIŠ | opće povlastice | politika okoliša | politika suradnje | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | poljoprivredno ustrojstvo i proizvodnja | pomoć u razvoju | potpora poljoprivredi | proširenje Unije | smanjenje emisija plina | sporazum o slobodnoj trgovini | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovina poljoprivrednim proizvodima | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | zajednička agrarna politika | zajednička trgovinska politika

Sažetak The CAP has been strongly influenced by the EU's External Actions. The various Enlargements, and trade policies to favour its neighbours to both the East and South, and for its former colonies, have left their mark. However it is external pressures through the GATT/WTO that have had the most defining effect. Current pressures stem from a new generation of Free Trade agreements, the need to reduce agriculture's greenhouse gas emissions, and to respond to Brexit.

[Studija](#) [EN](#), [PL](#)

Major EU-China antidumping cases

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 31-05-2016

Podnositelj GRIEGER Gisela

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ alternativna energija | Azija i Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | ENERGIJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrija bicikala i motorkotača | industrija željeza i čelika | industrija željeza, čelika i ostale metalne industrije | Kina | konkurencija | kopneni prijevoz | kožarska i tekstilna industrija | kućanski predmet | međunarodna trgovina | obućarstvo | ostale razne industrije | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PRAVO | pravosuđe | PRIJEVOZ | protudampinško zakonodavstvo | solarna ćelija | strojarstvo | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | uvoz EU-a | vozilo s dva kotača | zajednička trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS | žalba Europskom sudu

Sažetak In 2015, China remained by far the major target of antidumping (AD) investigations initiated by the European Commission. With a total of 53 AD measures in force against imports from China in that year, the country ranked ahead of Indonesia (10), Malaysia (6), Russia (6), India (5) and Taiwan (5). All six new AD probes in 2015 concerned the country, although Russia and Taiwan were also targeted in two of those. AD duties imposed in past probes and expiring between 2016 and 2020 are concentrated in labour- and resource-intensive sectors, such as bicycles, ceramics, chemicals, solar panels and steel sectors, and concern industries with significant employment levels. A review of some key AD cases in these sectors shows that, besides circumventing AD duties, Chinese exporters have increasingly engaged in litigation against the EU before the EU Courts in order to avoid non-market economy treatment. In parallel, the Chinese government, which has become an active user of all available steps of the dispute settlement mechanism of the World Trade Organization (WTO) more generally, has challenged both procedural and substantive aspects of the EU Antidumping Regulation, while it has also employed what may be perceived as 'tit for tat' or retaliation strategies and its increased bargaining power through diplomatic channels. Against the backdrop of unprecedented over-capacity in Chinese heavy industries, notably in the steel sector, and an unabated surge in Chinese steel imports into the EU, in February 2016 new AD investigations into several steel products from China were launched. For details of the methodology for 'Calculation of dumping margins', at the heart of all antidumping cases, see the EPRS publication by Laura Puccio, PE 583.794.

Briefing [EN](#)

Workshop on "Bringing EU-Turkey Trade and Investment Relations Up to Date?"

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 19-05-2016

Vanjski autor Kamala Dawar (University of Sussex, the UK) and Sübidey Togan (Center for International Economics, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey)

Područje politike Energetika | Međunarodna trgovina | Međunarodno javno pravo | Međunarodno privatno pravo | pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima | Okoliš | Pravo intelektualnog vlasništva | Razvojna i humanitarna pomoć | Sigurnost hrane | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Azija i Oceanija | carinska politika | carinska unija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska integracija | ekonomska politika | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | GATT | intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izgrađivanje Europe | konkurencija | liberalizacija trgovine | međunarodna trgovina | politika tržišnog natjecanja | politička geografija | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | pristupanje Europskoj uniji | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | strano ulaganje | tehnička zapreka | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | Turska | zajednička trgovinska politika | zaštita ulaganja | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The case is made paper maintains that the EU-Turkey CU of 1995 covering industrial goods should be modernised and modified to take into account the various and growing criticisms of the original CU. Furthermore, economic integration between the EU and Turkey should be strengthened by signing a complementary deep integration regional trade agreement (RTA) between the EU and Turkey, covering agriculture, SPS measures, services, government procurement, investment, and dispute settlement. For Turkey, the objective would be to achieve comprehensive liberalisation, while for the EU this is an ideal opportunity to harness the economic and political potential of deeper integration with Turkey, in line with its wider trade and investment policy.

Studija [EN](#)

UN Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 26-01-2016

Podnositelj PUCCIO Laura

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ dvostrani sporazum | Europska komisija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | informacije i obrada informacija | informacijska tehnologija i obrada podataka | institucije EU-a i europska javna služba | izvršna vlast i javne službe | konvencija UN-a | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | međunarodno pravo | međunarodno trgovačko pravo | objavljivanje informacija | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | ovlasti institucija EU-a | POLITIKA | potpisivanje sporazuma | PRAVO | prijenos ovlasti | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | zaštita ulaganja

Sažetak The Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), in force since April 2014, introduce requirements on the publication of certain documents in arbitral proceedings which apply the UNCITRAL arbitration rules. The new Mauritius Convention would allow those transparency rules also to be applied in disputes arising under investment agreements existing prior to April 2014. The Council is currently debating on what basis the EU and its Member States can sign the Convention.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

The Investment Chapters of the EU's International Trade and Investment Agreements in a Comparative Perspective

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 29-09-2015

Vanjski autor Steffen HINDELANG and Carl-Philipp SASSENATH (Freie Universität Berlin, Germany)

Područje politike Demokratsko, institucionalno i parlamentarno pravo EU-a | Energetika | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Industrija | Istraživačka politika | Javno zdravlje | Kultura | Međunarodna trgovina | Međunarodno javno pravo | Međunarodno privatno pravo i pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima | Obrazovanje | Okoliš | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj | Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti | Promet | Razvojna i humanitarna pomoć | Sigurnost hrane | Turizam | Ugovorno pravo, trgovačko pravo i pravo trgovačkih društava | Unutarnje tržište i carinska unija | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću | Zapošljavanje | Zaštita potrošača

Ključna riječ Amerika | Azija | Oceanija | dokumentacija | dvostrani sporazum | ekonomska geografija | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | izgrađivanje Europe | Kanada | Litva | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | međunarodno pravo | međunarodno trgovačko pravo | Njemačka | OBRAZOVANJE | KOMUNIKACIJE | politička geografija | poredbeni studij | PRAVO | pravosuđe | reguliranje ulaganja | Singapur | Sjedinjene Američke Države | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | strano ulaganje | sudski postupak | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | zaštita ulaganja | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) clauses in international investment agreements have traditionally been based on an approach which may be termed 'light touch regulation' of investment protection. The avenue taken by the recently negotiated EU draft agreements, the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) and the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement (EUSFTA), can be described as 'more comprehensive regulation'. Likewise, EUSFTA and CETA provide a rather detailed body of law on substantive standards for the protection of foreign investment. While this may add to the clarity and predictability of the current regime of international investment law, it may also lead to a reduced standard of protection. Compared with other agreements, EUSFTA and CETA have attempted to rebalance the protection of private property and the host state's regulatory autonomy. In terms of the regulation of ISDS proceedings, EUSFTA and CETA preserve its principle characteristics but deliver moderate change in five areas: (1) consultation mechanisms, (2) the relationship between ISDS and domestic remedies, (3) the appointment and conduct of arbitrators, (4) cost allocation, and (5) transparency rules. This study proposes (1) further development regarding the coordination between effective domestic legal systems and ISDS and (2) the start of negotiations for the establishment of a permanent appeals mechanism in a regional or bilateral context.

Studija [EN](#)

Trade in Commodities, Obstacles to Trade and Illegal Trade

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 11-09-2015

Vanjski autor Samuel R. SCHUBERT and Elina BRUTSCHIN (Webster University Vienna, Austria) ; Johannes POLLAK (Vienna Institute for Advanced Studies, Austria)

Područje politike Energetika | Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Industrija | Međunarodna trgovina | Međunarodno javno pravo | Međunarodno privatno pravo i pravosudna suradnja u građanskim stvarima | Ocjena praktične uporabe prava i politike | Okoliš | Razvojna i humanitarna pomoć | Socijalna politika | Usvajanje zakonodavstva u EP-u i Vijeću

Ključna riječ Azija | Oceanija | cijena robe | cijene | drvna industrija | drveni proizvod | ekonomska geografija | ENERGIJA | FINACIJE | INDUSTRIJA | industrija željeza, čelika i ostale metalne industrije | izvozna politika | izvozno ograničenje | kemija | kemijski element | Kina | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | nedopuštena trgovina | obojeni metal | oporezivanje | porez na izvoz | rudarstvo i proizvodnja ugljena | sigurnost opskrbe | sirovina | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | ugljen | zajednička trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak Free trade in raw materials is of great importance for the EU. China remains the EU's main supplier of critical raw materials and thus concentrates on the most recent evidence on its export restrictions. Despite recent WTO rulings, China is still implementing a wide range of trade distorting measures in the form of export licensing or through the introduction of a resource tax. While we can trace certain welfare benefits for the Chinese domestic market following the introduction of export restrictions, we can clearly relate increasing illegal trade outflow from China to its restrictive trade policies. While the use of the WTO provides one of the most straightforward mediums to offset trade distortions, more effective measures include the addition of explicit clauses on critical raw materials in bilateral trade agreements and a strong regulatory framework in the member states prohibiting imports of conflict or illegal raw materials.

Studija [EN](#)

Future scenarios for US-Cuba relations

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-02-2015

Podnositelj PUCCIO Laura

Područje politike Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Amerika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske sankcije | ekonomsko stanje | gospodarsko stanje | Kuba | međunarodna sigurnost | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | miroljubiva koegzistencija | odnos zakonodavne i izvršne vlasti | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | politička geografija | političko stanje | Sjedinjene Američke Države | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | vanjska politika | zajednička trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak On 17 December 2014, US President, Barack Obama, announced the start of a new phase in US-Cuba relations. The US embargo to Cuba has been in place for more than 50 years. International opposition to the embargo has grown since the beginning of the 1990s when US embargo legislation started to present extraterritorial implications. More recently, domestic support for the embargo has also started fading. US economic interest in the island has risen since Cuba became an importer of US agricultural products, and a series of economic policy reforms were introduced by the Castro government opening the way toward a mixed economy model. In this context and after successfully concluding a prisoner-exchange deal with Cuba, President Obama announced a period of normalisation. This normalisation process will most probably be constrained by the still strong opposition from Congress. The powers and discretion of the President to modify the embargo rules are limited by legislation dating back to the 1990s. Radical changes in relations between the two countries will therefore be dependent on Congress's willingness to amend or completely revoke embargo legislation. Opposition to major changes in the embargo rules is still strong in Congress, as political reforms in Cuba have lagged behind economic policy changes. This is likely to lead to a slower and more prudent process for dismantling the embargo. The maintenance of the main embargo legislation means that some of the rules with extraterritorial implications will remain in place. In particular, the rules from the 1996 Helms Burton Act and Section 211 of the 1998 Omnibus Appropriations Act that the EU had challenged in the past will, for the moment, remain in place.

Briefing [EN](#)

Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) - State of play and prospects for reform

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-01-2015

Podnositelj LATEK Marta | PUCCIO Laura

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | izgrađivanje Europe | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Međunarodni centar za rješavanje ulagačkih sporova | međunarodni sud | PRAVO | pregovori o sporazumu EU-a | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | strano ulaganje | TRGOVINA | trgovinska arbitraža | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | Ujedinjeni narodi | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava | zaštita ulaganja

Sažetak Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms are found in more than 3 000 international investment treaties, but have been increasingly criticised in recent years. International investment agreements, and the ISDS mechanism, were originally created to protect investors from arbitrary expropriation and ensure non-discriminatory treatment for foreign investments, in countries considered risky. In such countries, with the judiciary not fully independent from government, arbitration was considered a more neutral framework to ensure enforcement of the host state's obligations towards investors. The progress made on comprehensive free trade agreements (FTAs) between the EU and Canada and the United States – in both cases including provisions for ISDS – has intensified discussion on the mechanism in the EU. A number of doubts exist with respect to the impartiality of arbitrators, while the relative broad interpretation given to the provision has been considered to have substantially reduced states' freedom to regulate, creating an imbalance between the investor's right to protection and the host state's sovereign right to regulate its market. The EU supports ISDS arbitration in general, while recognising the need for its reform. Indeed a consensus seems to be emerging on systemic problems found in this increasingly used system. That has led the European Commission to propose some innovative provisions in the framework of negotiations on EU trade and investment agreements, but without calling into question the ISDS system itself. This is an updated version of a briefing published in January 2014.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Legal Instruments and Practice of Arbitration in the EU \(Study, Annex, Questionnaire, Answers to Questionnaire\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 15-01-2015

Vanjski autor Tony COLE, Ilias BANTEKAS, Federico FERRETTI, Christine RIEFA, Barbara WARWAS and Pietro ORTOLANI

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Ugovorno pravo, trgovačko pravo i pravo trgovačkih društava

Ključna riječ Amerika | arbitraža | arbitražni sud | države članice EU-a | ekonomska geografija | Europa | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | izgrađivanje Europe | izvori i grane prava | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | politička geografija | poredbeno pravo | pravna struka | PRAVO | pravosuđe | profesionalna etika | radno pravo i radni odnosi | Sjedinjene Američke Države | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | strano ulaganje | TRGOVINA | trgovinska arbitraža | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava | ZAPOSŁAVANJE I RADNI UVJETI | zaštita ulaganja | ZEMLJOPIS | Švicarska

Sažetak Upon request by the JURI Committee, this study investigates the law and practice of arbitration across the European Union and Switzerland. It includes an in-depth examination of the practice and the laws relating to arbitration in each Member State of the European Union and Switzerland, as well as an examination of the involvement of Member States and the European Union in arbitration. While substantial harmony exists across the European Union at both the level of law and practice, the Study finds that arbitration in the European Union is predominantly regional, rather than transnational. It also concludes that investment arbitration is often a beneficial feature of investment agreements, although the terms of such agreements must be carefully designed.

Studija [EN](#)

Prilog 1 [EN](#)

Prilog 2 [EN](#)

Prilog 3 [EN](#)

[The WTO Rules against China on Measures Limiting Export of Rare Earths](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 31-03-2014

Podnositelj BENDINI Roberto

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ Azija | Oceanija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | ENERGIJA | FINACIJE | izvozno ograničenje | Kina | konkurencija | metalna rudača | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međunarodno pravo | međunarodno trgovačko pravo | međuvladine organizacije | ograničavanje tržišnoga natjecanja | oporezivanje | porez na izvoz | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | PRAVO | protekcionizam | rudarstvo | proizvodnja ugljena | Tijelo za rješavanje sporova | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak On 26 March 2014, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) circulated a report on the dispute about China's rules on the exports of rare earths. The dispute had been initiated by complaints from the EU and Japan, with another 16 countries participating as third parties in the proceedings. In the report, a WTO dispute settlement panel concluded that Beijing had breached international trade rules by applying restrictions on its exports of various forms of rare earths, tungsten and molybdenum. Rare earths are a set of strategic minerals necessary to produce modern smartphones, cameras and hybrid cars. The WTO ruling is not definitive, and China has 60 days to appeal. It is, however, unlikely that the organisation's Appellate Body will reverse the decision taken by the dispute settlement panel. If Beijing does not comply, this may pave the way to imposing retaliatory measures against products exported by China.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Agriculture in Brazil and Relations with the EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 14-03-2014

Podnositelj MASSOT MARTI Albert | RAGONNAUD Guillaume | TROPEA Francesco

Područje politike Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj

Ključna riječ agrarna politika | Amerika | Brazil | demografija | demografija i stanovništvo | DRUŠTVENA PITANJA | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska regija | ekonomsko stanje | gospodarsko stanje | izvršna vlast i javne službe | međunarodna trgovina | nacionalna agrarna politika | POLITIKA | politička geografija | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | poljoprivredna statistika | položaj poljoprivrede | potpora poljoprivredi | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | regije i regionalna politika | sustavi poljoprivrednoga gospodarenja | tehnologija i tehnički propisi | transgencijska biljka | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovina poljoprivrednim proizvodima | trgovinski spor | upravni ustroj | zajednička agrarna politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This study consists of: 1) an introductory section setting out the main physical and demographic data; 2) a general chapter on the Brazilian economy; 3) an in-depth analysis of the agricultural sector in terms of both production and commercial aspects; 4) an overview of conflicts and potentially conflictive issues in EU-Brazil relations; 5) and finally, some general comments on the new CAP 2014/2020.

Studija [EN](#)

European Small Claims Procedure: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Vrsta publikacije Briefing
Datum 14-03-2014
Podnositelj MANIAKI-GRIVA Alexia
Područje politike Pravo EU-a: pravni sustav i akti | Prethodna procjena učinka | Zaštita potrošača
Ključna riječ analiza troškova i koristi | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska analiza | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građanski postupak | građanskopravna tužba | izgrađivanje Europe | izrada pravnih propisa EU-a | klasifikacija poduzeća | mala i srednja poduzeća | međunarodna trgovina | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravosudna suradnja EU- a u građanskim predmetima | pravosuđe | računovodstvo | studija o utjecaju | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | troškovi postupka | zaštita potrošača
Sažetak This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) n°861/2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure and Regulation (EC) n° 1896/2006 creating a European order for payment procedure (COM (2013) 794), submitted on 19 November 2013. It analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal. It is drafted for informational and background purposes to assist the relevant parliamentary committee and Members more widely in their work.
Briefing [EN](#)

North-East Atlantic fish stock disputes: The mackerel and herring conflicts

Vrsta publikacije Briefing
Datum 09-12-2013
Podnositelj WEISSENBERGER Jean
Područje politike Ribarstvo
Ključna riječ ekonomska geografija | ekonomske sankcije | Europa | Island | kvota ulova | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | međuvladine organizacije | morska riba | Norveška | Otvčji Otoci | politička geografija | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | povlačenje iz sporazuma | ribarski ugovor | ribarstvo | svjetska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | uvozno ograničenje | zajednička ribarska politika | zaštita ribljega fonda | ZEMLJOPIS
Sažetak International disputes have arisen over the fishing of herring and mackerel in the North-East Atlantic following the unilateral raising of fishing quotas for these stocks by Iceland and the Faroe Islands. The European Commission has imposed sanctions against the Faroe Islands with regard to their non-sustainable fishing of herring but, so far, it has not taken measures against Iceland or the Faroes in respect of their position on the fishing of mackerel stock.
Briefing [EN](#)

European small claims procedure: An opportunity for enhancing cross-border enforcement

Vrsta publikacije Briefing
Datum 03-10-2013
Podnositelj MAŃKO Rafał
Područje politike Ugovorno pravo, trgovačko pravo i pravo trgovačkih društava
Ključna riječ Amsterdamski ugovor | EUROPSKA UNIJA | građanski postupak | informacije i obrada informacija | izgrađivanje Europe | međunarodna trgovina | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | ponašanje potrošača | potrošnja | PRAVO | pravo EU-a | pravosudna suradnja EU- a u građanskim predmetima | pravosuđe | prevođenje | provedba prava EU-a | sukob nadležnosti | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | troškovi postupka | ustroj pravosudnoga sustava | zaštita potrošača | žalba
Sažetak Legislatures in some EU Member States (MS) have introduced special, simplified and accelerated tracks for small claims in legally uncomplicated cases. Those procedures vary both as regards the threshold and level of simplification. The Treaty of Amsterdam gave the EU powers to harmonise civil procedure. As part of that mandate, the EU has adopted a number of coordination instruments (regulating conflicts of jurisdiction and mutual recognition) and created two autonomous EU civil procedures, including the European Small Claims Procedure (ESCP).
Briefing [EN](#)

Principal EU-US trade disputes

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz
Datum 22-04-2013
Podnositelj SKOBA Laine
Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina
Ključna riječ Amerika | ekonomska geografija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | INDUSTRIJA | izgrađivanje Europe | liberalizacija trgovine | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | međunarodni pregovori | međuvladine organizacije | perad | politička geografija | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | poljoprivredna djelatnost | Sjedinjene Američke Države | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | strojarstvo | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | ZEMLJOPIS | zrakoplovna industrija
Sažetak The prospect of transatlantic free trade talks has brought the EU-US trade relationship, the largest bilateral trading relationship in the world, into the spotlight. Trade disputes account for a small fraction of the total volume of this trade, around 2% according to the Commission, despite often receiving prominent media coverage. But a number of long-running disputes between the EU and the US are indicative of the challenges negotiators of a bilateral trade agreement face.
Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

The Trans-Pacific Partnership and its Impact on EU Trade

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 25-02-2013

Podnositelj BENDINI Roberto

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Amerika | Azija | Azija i Oceanija | carinska politika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska integracija | ekonomska politika | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | politička geografija | Sjedinjene Američke Države | slobodna trgovinska zona | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | trgovinski sporazum | zajednička trgovinska politika | zemlje ASEAN-a | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) is perhaps the most ambitious trade initiative — both in its scope and in the number of negotiating countries — to have been launched since the breakdown of the World Trade Organisation's Doha round of negotiations. The TPP, which has become US-led initiative since Washington formally joined the negotiating process in 2009, is widely perceived as a key component of the US's recent 'pivot' towards Asia. The agreement's provisions are designed to boost US trade policy by helping Washington increase exports to the Asia-Pacific region, and to do so on Washington's own terms. The TPP is also often viewed as a platform for achieving wider US foreign policy goals, and specifically countering the rising influence of China in the region. The potential economic gains for all participating countries are significant and projected to grow as the number of participants rises. Yet the obstacles to concluding the agreement are formidable and raise doubts about its feasibility. The uncertainty surrounding the TPP is further compounded by its closed-door negotiations, which leave many important questions unanswered. The impact of the TPP on the EU is likely to be negative, making the EU's efforts to conclude free trade agreements with various Asian economies more urgent than ever.

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)

Recent EU-China trade frictions

Vrsta publikacije Kratki prikaz

Datum 17-12-2012

Podnositelj GRIEGER Gisela

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ alternativna energija | Azija i Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | ENERGIJA | Kina | konkurencija | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | POSLOVANJE I KONKURENCIJA | protudampinška pristojba | solarni kolektor | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | trgovinski spor | trgovinsko ograničenje | zajednička trgovinska politika | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This year, frictions between China and the EU on trade have come to a head. Growing Chinese export volumes to the EU have been affected by EU trade-defence instruments (TDIs), while China's announcements of retaliatory measures have increasingly been followed by formal WTO complaints against the EU.

Kratki prikaz [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "EU - Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement"

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 07-12-2012

Vanjski autor Robert DOVER (Dover and Joones Ltd., United Kingdom) , Ramesh CHAITOO (University of Ghent, Belgium) and Kurt HUEBNER (University of British Columbia, Canada)

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina

Ključna riječ Amerika | ekonomska geografija | EUROPSKA UNIJA | FINACIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | izgrađivanje Europe | Kanada | liberalizacija trgovine | međunarodna trgovina | OBRAZOVANJE I KOMUNIKACIJE | odgoj i obrazovanje | politika ulaganja | politička geografija | pregovori o sporazumu EU-a | priznavanje istovrijednosti diploma | proizvod s podrijetlom | sporazum EU-a o trgovini | TRGOVINA | trgovinski spor | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak This document contains proceedings of the workshop on "EU - Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement", held on 10 October 2012 in Brussels, Belgium.

Studija [EN](#)

Trade and Economic Relations with China - 2012

Vrsta publikacije Detaljna analiza

Datum 12-06-2012

Podnositelj BENDINI Roberto | KILROY Matthew

Područje politike Gospodarstvo i monetarna pitanja | Međunarodna trgovina | Vanjski poslovi

Ključna riječ Azija | Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | FINANCIJE | financiranje i ulaganje | Kina | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međunarodno ulaganje | međuvladine organizacije | nadzor uvoza | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | trgovinski sporazum | uvoz EU-a | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak 2012 will be a politically interesting but difficult year for China. The 18th National Congress of the China's Communist Party, due to take place in the autumn, is unlikely to dramatically modify the economic and trade strategy that Beijing has followed so far. However, the Chinese policy-makers will have to make long-lasting decisions this year — including how to deal with the global financial turmoil that has gripped its most important trading partners, the United States and the European Union — in order to ensure that the country remains stable. Chinese trade and economic policy will thus be determined by both internal and external factors. External factors include the problem of sovereign debts in the Euro area. This has already severely impacted Chinese export performance, as demand for Chinese goods has fallen to levels rarely seen in the past two decades. To offset this threat to its industry, China must seriously reconsider the structure of its economy and its status as an exporting country. The country's economic growth strategy will have to be adapted to boost domestic consumption. A sustained internal market will therefore be essential to maintain China's GDP growth at healthy levels and avoid a potentially disruptive slowdown of the national economy. Major issues that will need to be addressed include:

- imbalances between the rural areas and the industrial coastal areas,
- a real estate market that needs to be kept under close scrutiny,
- a potentially fragile banking system and
- unsustainably high levels of investment.

The EU's trade and economic relations with China are generally good. Negotiations for a bilateral investment treaty are underway, and Beijing has softened certain access barriers to its market. However, the EU is still dissatisfied with China's reluctance to fully implement its World Trade Organisation (WTO) commitments and to proceed with a new trade agreement that would replace the 1985 partnership and cooperation ag

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

The Trade Chapter of the European Union Association Agreement with Central America

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 27-03-2012

Vanjski autor Steve WOOLCOCK (London School of Economics, UNITED KINGDOM) , Jody KEANE (Overseas Development Institute, UNITED KINGDOM) , Christopher STEVENS (Overseas Development Institute, UNITED KINGDOM) , Lorand BARTELS (University of Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM)

Područje politike Ljudska prava | Međunarodna trgovina | Pravo intelektualnog vlasništva | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna riječ Amerika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomska politika | EUROPSKA UNIJA | intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | izgrađivanje Europe | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | održivi razvoj | opće povlastice | politika suradnje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | regije i regionalna politika | regionalna integracija | sporazum o pridruživanju EU-u | Srednja Amerika | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovina poljoprivrednim proizvodima | trgovinska politika | trgovinska suradnja | trgovinski spor | ZEMLJOPIS

Sažetak The EU Central America Association Agreement is an example of the successful completion of a region-to-region agreement and therefore in line with the EU's aim of promoting regional integration in other regions through trade and association agreements. For the EU, economic welfare gains and employment effects from the trade chapter of the Agreement are because of the relative small size of the Central American market expected to be negligible. However, EU exporters will benefit from lower tariffs on manufactured goods especially in automobiles. For the Central American countries (CA), there is the potential of significant gains, but these are not evenly spread. The fact that CA exporters already benefited from zero tariffs on almost all exports to the EU under the extended Generalised System of Preferences (GSP+) means that there are relatively few sectors that will have enhanced access with the exception of bananas, raw cane sugar and shrimps. Above all, the Agreement will provide legally secure access to the EU market. The Agreement also tackles cross border services and establishment, technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues as well as trade remedies in the shape of anti-dumping, countervailing duties or multilateral safeguards. The provisions on intellectual property rights include Geographic Indications (GIs). The trade chapter furthermore contains a human rights clause which stipulates that the parties must ensure that human rights are respected within their jurisdiction. Furthermore there are provisions on sustainable development.

[Studija](#) [EN](#)

The EU and the WTO Dispute Settlement Procedure as Applied to Agriculture

Vrsta publikacije Studija

Datum 01-01-2000

Vanjski autor O'Connor and Company, Brussels

Područje politike Međunarodna trgovina | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj

Ključna riječ agrarna politika | carinska politika | carinski pregovori | međunarodna organizacija | međunarodna trgovačka arbitraža | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEĐUNARODNI ODNOSI | međunarodni poslovi | međuvladine organizacije | POLITIKA | politika i javna sigurnost | POLJOPRIVREDA, ŠUMARSTVO I RIBARSTVO | poslovnik | Tijelo za rješavanje sporova | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovina poljoprivrednim proizvodima | trgovinski spor | zajednička agrarna politika

Sažetak This report examines the impact of the WTO dispute settlement system on the CAP. Other WTO Agreements (in particular the agreement on agriculture, the agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and the agreement on technical barriers to trade) have more direct impact on the CAP. These agreements have set out the Community's main negotiated commitments in this sector. The dispute settlement procedure merely interprets and clarifies these commitments and their implementation.

[Studija](#) [EN](#)

The Agricultural Negotiations of the Uruguay Round of GATT and the Creation of WTO

Vrsta publikacije **Detaljna analiza**

Datum **01-11-1996**

Podnositelj **ANGELIDIS Angel**

Područje politike **Međunarodna trgovina | Poljoprivreda i ruralni razvoj**

Ključna riječ **carinska politika | GATT | intelektualno vlasništvo | istraživanje i intelektualno vlasništvo | marketing | međunarodna trgovina | MEĐUNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | međuvladine organizacije | OKOLIŠ | politika okoliša | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA I ISTRAŽIVANJE | pružanje usluga | Svjetska trgovinska organizacija | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovina poljoprivrednim proizvodima | trgovinska arbitraža | trgovinska politika | trgovinski spor | Urugvajski krug | zaštita okoliša**

Sažetak **International trade and GATT. The agricultural implications in the context of the Uruguay Round agreements, the creation of the World Trade Organisation and the debate in relation to European agriculture.**

Detaljna analiza [EN](#)