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EP ekspertų grupės Think Tank leidinių sąrašas

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Rūšiuoti Rūšiuoti pagal datą
Raktinis žodis "dalijimosi ekonomika"

19 Rezultatai

Sukūrimo data : 17-04-2024

Data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 21-02-2024

Autorius Niestadt Maria

Politikos sritis Vartotojų apsauga | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo rinka | dokumentacija | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | ilgalaikė nekilnojamojo turto nuoma | skaitmeninimas | skaitmeninės platformos darbuotojas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | statyba ir miestų planavimas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | viešbučių verslas | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka During the February II plenary session, Parliament is set to vote on a provisional agreement reached between the European Parliament and the Council on the proposed regulation on data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services. The proposal aims to facilitate registration of hosts and their short-term rental units (such as houses, apartments and rooms). It also aims to reduce inconsistencies in how online platforms share data with public authorities, and help to increase consumer confidence in these services.

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

The platform economy and precarious work

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 11-09-2020

Išorės autorius Harald Hauben (ed.), Karolien Lenaerts, Willem Waeyaert

Politikos sritis Koronavirusas | Perspektyvinis planavimas | Socialinė politika | Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Užimtumas | Vartotojų apsauga | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo rinka | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė analizė | ekonominė analizė | ekonominė struktūra | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | skaitmeninė technologija | skaitmeninės platformos darbuotojas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS

Santrauka Platform work has rapidly developed since it first emerged in the EU, though concerns have been raised about the employment and working conditions of platform work and the risk of precariousness it entails. Platform work has, therefore, been identified as a policy priority by European policy-makers. This study presents an analytical literature review that focuses on the challenges and risks of precariousness of platform work and explores possible pathways for EU action. It covers aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis was prepared at the request of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs of the European Parliament.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Transport policy

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 14-02-2020

Autorius PAPE Marketa

Politikos sritis Transportas

Raktinis žodis APLINKA | aplinkos blogėjimas | aplinkos politika | automobilių tarša | bendroji transporto politika | dalijimosi ekonomika | darnus judumas | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | išmetamųjų dujų kiekio mažinimas | klimato kaita | poveikis aplinkai | TRANSPORTAS | transporto politika | žaliąji ekonomika

Santrauka Transport is a strategic sector of the EU economy. Essential to ensuring free movement, it enables people and goods to overcome distances, borders and natural barriers, directly affecting the everyday lives of all EU citizens. Maintaining the flow of goods from producers and manufacturers to consumers makes efficient transport systems a backbone of European integration. For the single market to function well in all regions, the EU needs sustainable, efficient and fully interconnected transport networks. As the demand for transport services grows, reducing transport emissions and negative impacts on human health and the environment has become one of the main challenges. New technologies, such as digitalisation, and connected and automated mobility, open new possibilities to improve transport safety, security and efficiency, and to reduce emissions, but also transform the employment in the sector in terms of working conditions and required skills. Collaborative economy developments, such as car-sharing and bike-sharing services are changing user behaviour and mobility patterns. EU transport policy needs to help the sector cut emissions drastically by running on less and cleaner energy, utilise modern infrastructure, and reduce its impact on the environment. The new President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, has put transport on a fast track towards becoming decarbonised and digital. This transformation is to be a key part of her European Green Deal and 'making Europe fit for the digital age' priorities. In 2020, the Commission will propose a 'climate law', committing the EU to becoming climate neutral by 2050. The European Council has endorsed this objective and Parliament had already called for ambitious goals and a corresponding long-term EU budget. While concrete steps towards this ambitious goal remain to be defined, it will require a step change to make transport modern, sustainable and decarbonised.

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

Multimedia [Transport policy](#)

Artificial intelligence in transport: Current and future developments, opportunities and challenges

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 27-03-2019

Autorius Niestadt Maria

Politikos sritis Mokslinių tyrimų politika | Transportas

Raktinis žodis Bendroji mokslinių tyrimų ir eksperimentinės plėtros programa | dalijimosi ekonomika | dirbtinis intelektas | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | geležinkelių transportas | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | intelektinė transporto sistema | jūrų ir vidaus vandens kelių transportas | jūrų laivyba | kelių transportas | moksliniai tyrimai ir eksperimentinė plėtra | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | oro ir kosminis transportas | oro transportas | robotika | sausumos transportas | TRANSPORTAS | transporto politika | transporto sauga | transporto struktūra | vidaus laivyba | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Artificial intelligence is changing the transport sector. From helping cars, trains, ships and aeroplanes to function autonomously, to making traffic flows smoother, it is already applied in numerous transport fields. Beyond making our lives easier, it can help to make all transport modes safer, cleaner, smarter and more efficient. Artificial intelligence-led autonomous transport could for instance help to reduce the human errors that are involved in many traffic accidents. However, with these opportunities come real challenges, including unintended consequences and misuse such as cyber-attacks and biased decisions about transport. There are also ramifications for employment, and ethical questions regarding liability for the decisions taken by artificial intelligence in the place of humans. The EU is taking steps to adapt its regulatory framework to these developments, so that it supports innovation while at the same time ensuring respect for fundamental values and rights. The measures already taken include general strategies on artificial intelligence and rules that support the technologies enabling the application of artificial intelligence in transport. In addition, the EU provides financial support, in particular for research.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Artificial intelligence in transport: Current and future developments, opportunities and challenges](#)

Cooperatives: Characteristics, activities, status, challenges

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 26-02-2019

Autorius KARAKAS Cemal

Politikos sritis Pramonė

Raktinis žodis apibendrinimas | bendrovių teisė | civilinė teisė | dalijimosi ekonomika | dokumentacija | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė analizė | ekonominė politika | ekonominė struktūra | informacijos skleidimas | kooperatyvas | nacionalinė teisė | organizacijų teisinis statusas | pagalba | monėms | regionai ir regioninė politika | socialinė ekonomika | tarptautinė statistika | tarpvalstybinis pobūdis | teisinis statusas | TEISĖ | teisės šaltiniai ir sritys | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | verslo organizavimas | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Cooperatives are autonomous associations of people aspiring to achieve their objectives through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. International organisations, such as the United Nations and the European Union (EU), value the role cooperatives play for society, the economy and (international) development. There are 3 million cooperatives worldwide; together, they provide employment for 280 million people, equating to 10 % of the world's employed population. The 300 largest cooperatives and mutuals in the world had a total turnover of US\$2.018 trillion in 2016. In the EU there are some 131 000 cooperatives, with more than 4.3 million employees and an annual turnover of €992 billion. While cooperatives have grown in importance for the (social) economy over the past four decades, they face both long-standing and new challenges, resulting from globalisation or the presence of myriad national laws, but also from organisational and governance issues. Cooperatives have become more product-based and less region-based (in terms of member representation). In addition, cross-border-oriented cooperatives and producer organisations often experience legal uncertainty because of the absence or inconsistent application of international legislation. Policy- and law-makers are currently discussing a number of initiatives aimed at creating a level playing field for cooperatives, both in the EU and globally, that would allow them to compete with investor-oriented firms without giving up their social and cultural orientation. An enabling European legal framework could provide transversal recognition of the cooperative business model across the different sectors of the economy. While small and emerging cooperatives need more targeted funding, and assistance with capacity-building and organisational aspects, larger cooperatives require more EU and national-level support in order to achieve their aims in terms of professionalisation.

[Briefing EN](#)

Social protection in the EU: State of play, challenges and options

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 11-10-2018

Autorius MILOTAY Nora

Politikos sritis Socialinė politika | Užimtumas | Visuomenės sveikata | Švietimas

Raktinis žodis BusinessEurope | dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo organizavimas ir darbo sąlygos | darbo santykiai | darbo sąlygos | darbo teisė ir darbo santykiai | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | ES biudžetas | Europos organizacijos | Europos profesinių sąjungų konfederacija | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos finansai | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos mainai | laisvas darbuotojų judėjimas | nevyriausybinių organizacijų | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | socialinis dempingas | socialinių įstatymų suderinimas | socialinė apsauga | socialinės apsaugos įstatymai | socialinės teisės | TARPTAUTINĖS ORGANIZACIJOS | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Globalisation, technological change, an aging population and changes to the world of work have made securing social protection for all, i.e. economic and social security, a major challenge. When social protection systems work well, they can have a stabilising effect on the economy and promote socio-economic equality and stability. By contrast, inadequate or ineffective systems can exacerbate inequality. Indeed, improving the existing social protection systems is the priority of half of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights – the European Commission's overarching social field initiative designed to serve as a compass for policies updating current labour market and welfare systems. While implementation of the 'social pillar' remains primarily the responsibility of the Member States, in close cooperation with the social partners, the European Commission has put forward several legislative and non-legislative initiatives to support this process in the area of social protection. These include the proposal for a recommendation on social protection for all, including non-standard workers, responding to calls from the European Parliament and the social partners and stakeholders. This proposal had the difficult task of addressing all the disagreements that had arisen during the two-phase consultation in the preparatory phase. While all parties seem to agree on the importance of adjusting social protection to the new realities of life and work, there are differences of opinion concerning the technicalities, such as the financing of schemes. This is in part a reflection of the current evidence that raises many questions as to the optimal response to the new challenges in very diverse systems of social protection across the Member States. The main trends currently include a combination of social protection and social investment, individualisation of social protection schemes and a potential move towards universal social protection, whereby social protection would be removed from the employment relationship. However, financing these schemes poses a challenge.

Briefing [EN](#)

Latest on the digital economy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 20-07-2018

Autorius CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis Azija ir Okeanija | bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | dalijimosi ekonomika | dezinformacija | duomenų apsauga | e. sveikata | EB reglamentas | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė geografija | ekonominė struktūra | ekspertų grupė | elektroninė prekyba | Europa | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | FINANSAI | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | GEOGRAFIJA | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | Kinija | kompiuterinis nusikaltimas | mokesčiai | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė propaganda | PREKYBA | rinkodara | Rusija | ryšiai | skaitmeninės ekonomikos apmokestinimas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | sveikata | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The digital revolution, which is reshaping the global economy and societies, offers numerous opportunities, but also poses many challenges, thereby putting governments in a dilemma on how to shape it. While empowering individuals in many ways and spurring impressive inventions, it poses threats of cyber-attacks and privacy abuse. It also raises concern about the future of the labour and social security markets. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on the digital economy by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

The collaborative economy and taxation: Taxing the value created in the collaborative economy

Publikacijos rūšis Išsami analizė

Data 28-02-2018

Autorius REMEUR Cécile

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Mokesčiai | Vartotojų apsauga | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | dalijimosi ekonomika | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | FINANSAI | mokesčiai | skaitmeninės ekonomikos apmokestinimas

Santrauka EU citizens' daily lives have been changed by the emerging collaborative economy. However, the terms employed to describe the phenomenon are as many and varied as the interpretations of what the collaborative economy actually comprises. The collaborative economy encompasses many situations that do not match the standard business categories and types of transactions. The collaborative economy blurs the lines, not least as regards taxation. For policy-makers to understand how taxation of the collaborative economy can be put into practice requires fighting the surrounding fog of terms and categories. Privileging a case-by-base and tax-by-tax, rather than a straightforward 'one-size-fits-all' approach, is a prerequisite for grasping the potential benefits of this fast-evolving and multifaceted reality.

Išsami analizė [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Platform Economy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 16-02-2018

Autorius CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai

Raktinis žodis bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | dalijimosi ekonomika | dirbtinis intelektas | duomenų apsauga | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | ekspertų grupė | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | internetas | kultūra ir religija | literatūra | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | PREKYBA | ryšiai | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | turizmas | vartojimas | vartotojų apsauga | SVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The digital revolution is reshaping the world, changing people's habits in communication, work, leisure and politics. A major part of this revolution is the expansion of the economy based on digital platforms that match demand and supply for labour without an intermediation of traditional corporations. Platforms also allow people to socialise regardless of geographic distance, find entertainment and travel opportunities easily, and do many other things. Some well-known platforms are Google, Twitter, LinkedIn, Apple, Amazon, Uber and AirBnB. While offering vast opportunities to the economy, platforms are also posing tough challenges, for example, in fostering often-precarious, project-based forms of employment at the expense of stable contracts with social security protection, or putting pressure on traditional news media. This note brings together commentaries and studies by international think tanks and research institutes on the role of digital platforms, notably in labour markets, and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Study in Focus: The Social Protection of Workers in the Platform Economy

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 21-12-2017

Autorius SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Politikos sritis Socialinė politika | Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo jėgos judumas | darbo rinka | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė geografija | ekonominė struktūra | ES teisė | ES valstybė narė | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | GEOGRAFIJA | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinio draudimo išmoka | socialinio draudimo įmoka | socialinių įstatymų suderinimas | socialinė apsauga | socialinės apsaugos įstatymai | tautinė diskriminacija | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | vienodas vertinimas

Santrauka This note, prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, summarises the background on the phenomenon of platform work, and introduces the focus and the key findings of the recent study "The Social Protection of Workers in the Platform Economy". It then lists the key recommendations of the study to give the interested audience a quick overview on the main findings of the study.

Briefing [EN](#)

Digital Services in the Area of Accommodation and Transportation: Economic and Legal Aspects

Publikacijos rūšis Išsami analizė

Data 15-12-2017

Išorės autorius Prof. Dr. Stuart John BARNE

Politikos sritis EP ir Tarybos priimami teisės aktai | ES teisė. Teisės sistema ir aktai | Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Vartotojų apsauga | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | dalijimosi ekonomika | dokumentacija | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė analizė | ekonominė struktūra | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | FINANSAI | informacija vartotojui | internetas | keleivių vežimas | laisvalaikis | mokesčiai | mokesčių vengimas | oro ir kosminis transportas | oro transportas | PREKYBA | rinkodara | ryšiai | skaitmeninimas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | tiesioginis pardavimas | TRANSPORTAS | transporto struktūra | turizmas | vartojimas | SVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka This paper examines the development of digital business models in the provision of flights and short-term accommodation services. It discusses the growing importance of digital intermediaries and their associated business model features, some of which provide significant value, and others which could be considered deleterious and in need of regulatory scrutiny. The paper concludes with some suggestions for regulation based on technology, algorithms and big data analytics. This could enable a more soft-touch, automatic, dynamic and individualised approach to regulation. This research paper has been commissioned by Policy Department at the request of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee.

Išsami analizė [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2017

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 11-12-2017

Politikos sritis Biudžetas | Laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvė | Transportas | Užimtumas | Vystymasis ir humanitarinė pagalba

Raktinis žodis bibliografija | dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo rinka | dokumentacija | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | EP komitetas | ES institucijos ir Europos viešasis administravimas | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | informacijos sklaida | nestandartinės darbo formos | skaitmeninės platformos darbuotojas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinė apsauga | socialinė apsauga | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | SVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

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

Glaustai [EN](#)

The Social Protection of Workers in the Platform Economy

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 07-12-2017

Išorės autorius Chris FORDE, Mark STUART, Simon JOYCE, Liz OLIVER, Danat VALIZADE, Gabriella ALBERTI, Kate HARDY, Vera TRAPPMANN, Charles UMNEY, Calum CARSON, Centre for Employment Relations Innovation and Change (CERIC), University of Leeds, UK; Justyna KATJA, Gabriela YORDANOVA

Politikos sritis Europos pridėtinė vertė | Perspektyvinis planavimas | Socialinė politika | Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Teisės perkėlimas ir įgyvendinimas | Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo laikas | darbo organizavimas ir darbo sąlygos | darbo santykiai | darbo sąlygos | darbo teisė ir darbo santykiai | demografija ir gyventojai | demografinė analizė | EB teisų praktika | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | kolektyvinės derybos | laisvas darbuotojų judėjimas | psichinė įtampa | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinių įstatymų suderinimas | socialinė apsauga | socialinės apsaugos įstatymai | socialinės teisės | TEISE | teisės ir laisvės | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS

Santrauka This study investigates the social protection of workers in the platform economy at the request of the European Parliament's Employment and Social Affairs Committee. The report reviews literature and previous research on the platform economy with the aims of defining it and developing a typology for understanding its nature. It discusses the growth and drivers of the platform economy, as well as benefits and challenges for workers, reporting findings from 50 interviews conducted with expert stakeholders in eight European countries and from an original survey of 1,200 platform workers. It dissects the different normative layers that need to be considered when looking at the challenges of social protection of platform workers from a legal perspective. Finally, the report draws conclusions and makes recommendations concerning arrangements for the provision of social protection for workers in this growing sector of the economy.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Santrauka [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Priedas 1 [EN](#)

Understanding non-tariff barriers in the single market

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 09-10-2017

Autorius SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikos sritis Ekonomikos ir pinigų klausimai | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis bendroji rinka | bendroji skaitmeninė rinka | dalijimosi ekonomika | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | FINANSAI | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | mokesčiai | netarifinė kliūtis | pasiūlymo pateikimas | PREKYBA | prekybos politika | PVM | standartizacija | tarptautinė prekyba | tarpusavio pripažinimo principas | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | viešojo pirkimo–pardavimo sutartis

Santrauka Despite the achievements of single market integration, many non-tariff barriers (NTBs) persist, preventing realisation of its full economic potential. These arise from laws, technical regulations and practices, and create obstacles for trade. NTBs can be of a general character, such as problems with the implementation and enforcement of EU law at the national level, missing or differing e-government solutions, or complex VAT requirements in intra-EU trade. NTBs can also be sector-specific and concern only specific markets for goods, services or retail. Accordingly, the EU is tackling NTBs with a mix of general and sectoral initiatives, often cutting across various policy areas. The Juncker Commission, now at the mid-term of its mandate, made deepening the single market one of its main priorities. The Commission's single market and digital single market strategies address many NTBs. However, greater Member State involvement, stronger monitoring, and increased political emphasis on the single market are likely to be needed to remove the barriers and deepen single market integration. NTBs are also increasingly mentioned in the context of debates on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union. The impacts of Brexit on the single market and NTBs are as yet unclear, but early analysis points to the likelihood of legal uncertainty and the need to address a multitude of often challenging issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for the TRAN Committee - Infrastructure funding challenges in the sharing economy

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 04-05-2017

Išorės autorius Matthias FINGER, Juan José Montero, Nadia BERT, David KUPFER, Marcin WOLEK

Politikos sritis Transportas

Raktinis žodis bendroji transporto politika | dalijimosi ekonomika | EKONOMIKA | ekonominis padarinys | ekonominė analizė | ekonominė struktūra | FINANSAI | finansavimas ir investavimas | finansavimo metodas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | informacinių technologijų poveikis | miesto transportas | poveikio tyrimas | PREKYBA | TRANSPORTAS | transporto ekonomika | transporto infrastruktūra | transporto politika | transporto struktūra | vartojimas | viešasis transportas | visuotinės svarbos paslaugos | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The study analyses the disruption created by shared mobility in the funding of transport infrastructure. While recognizing the benefits of shared mobility in terms of reduction of private car use, the study identifies that there might be short term negative effects on the revenues of long distance railway and coach operators. It also points out other potential risks, which include capture of value by commissions charged by platforms mediating mass-transit services (Mobility as a Service), freeriding and lower tax contributions. The study makes recommendations to reduce these risks.

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

The future of work in the EU

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 24-04-2017

Autorius KISS Monika

Politikos sritis Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo aplinka | darbo organizavimas ir darbo sąlygos | darbo rinka | darbo vietų kūrimas | EBPO | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė analizė | ekonominė struktūra | ES statistika | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | informacinių technologijų poveikis | nauja užimtumo forma | profesinis judumas | robotizavimas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinis poveikis | socialinė apsauga | socialinė apsauga | socialinė sistema | TARPTAUTINĖS ORGANIZACIJOS | tarpvalstybinės organizacijos | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | technologinis pakeitimas | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | užimtumo statistika | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Economic and technical changes are redrawing the map of the world of work: new jobs are appearing while others are becoming obsolete, and atypical work patterns are replacing full-time work and open-ended contracts. In addition, work is increasingly being carried out on online platforms connecting buyers and sellers, or by large project teams across borders and time zones. Robotics and digitalisation raise new questions, as machines are progressively replacing the human workforce for routine tasks, and as new types of professional and personal skills are required to respond to technological progress. Active labour-market policies are needed to cater for the changing reality in the world of work. This concerns social security systems, which must adapt to new, constantly changing, requirements, unresolved ethical and practical problems relating to robotics, and the need for new digital skills, which are essential to survive in the new working environment.

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

Fostering social innovation in the European Union

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 17-01-2017

Autorius MILOTAY Nora

Politikos sritis Energetika | Socialinė politika | Užimtumas | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga | Švietimas

Raktinis žodis dalijimosi ekonomika | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | ES politika | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SĄJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos finansai | fondai (ES) | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | inovacija | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | POLITIKA | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinis poveikis | socialinė ekonomika | socialinė sistema | valdžia | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba

Santrauka Strengthening the social dimensions of European Union policies, in general, and of the economic and monetary union, in particular is an increasingly important discourse across the Member States, particularly since the 2008 financial crisis. Social innovation, which is gaining increasing importance in the public, private and third (i.e. voluntary, non-profit) sectors, can greatly contribute to addressing the growing challenges, such as migration, poverty and global warming. The European Union particularly promotes social innovation through employment and social policies as well as policies on the single market. The main initiatives explicitly target the governance and funding mechanism of social innovation, including its regulatory environment, powering public-sector innovation, the social economy, as well as providing policy guidance and fostering new policy practices. Due to the complexity of the concept and ecosystem of social innovation and its very diverse contexts in the Member States, European Union policies have varied impact: regulations can have controversial effects in terms of visibility of initiatives, and many organisations still cannot access sufficient funding. To make these initiatives more effective it is important to know more about the impact of social innovation, including its social and environmental value and the importance of these for the economy. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

Challenges and opportunities for Europe's small transport firms

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 15-11-2016

Autorius PAPE Marketa

Politikos sritis Transportas | Turizmas | Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis administracinė priežiūra | Bendroji mokslinių tyrimų ir eksperimentinės plėtros programa | dalijimosi ekonomika | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | mažos ir vidutinės įmonės | moksliniai tyrimai ir intelektinė nuosavybė | paslaugų teikimo laisvė | pateikimas į rinką | POLITIKA | PREKYBA | prekybos politika | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | technologinis pakeitimas | TRANSPORTAS | transporto politika | transportą reglamentuojantys teisės aktai | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba | įmonių rūšys

Santrauka The projected growth in demand for transport will magnify the challenges – such as congestion, decarbonisation and the digital transition – faced by the EU transport sector. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in this sector are confronted by these evolving trends but can also play a vital role in addressing them and building new business opportunities. The EP's Committee on Transport and Tourism has adopted an own-initiative report on new opportunities for small transport businesses, including collaborative business models, to be debated during the November plenary session.

Glaustai [EN](#)

The Situation of Workers in the Collaborative Economy

Publikacijos rūšis Išsami analizė

Data 04-10-2016

Autorius SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Politikos sritis Socialinė politika | Užimtumas

Raktinis žodis dalijimosi ekonomika | darbo organizavimas ir darbo sąlygos | darbo rinka | darbo sąlygos | darbo teisė ir darbo santykiai | darbuotojų atstovavimas | diskriminacija dėl lyties | duomenų apsauga | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė struktūra | elektroninė prekyba | FINANSAI | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | interneto svetainė | mokesčiai | pajamų mokestis | PREKYBA | profesinė kvalifikacija | rasinė diskriminacija | rinkodara | ryšiai | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialinė apsauga | socialinės apsaugos įstatymai | tarnybinė padėtis | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka The collaborative economy (or “platform economy”), encompassing work-on-demand via apps like Uber and crowdwork like Amazon Mechanical Turk, has grown exponentially in recent years, thanks to the development of high-speed networks, the exploitation of big data and the availability of mobile devices, which have cut down transaction costs and allow for real-time effective matching of supply and demand. While creating many new opportunities for digital and physical services, which have, thanks to lower costs as compared to established operators, rather expanded the market for services instead of crowding out the incumbents, this new digitally based economy has also raised questions on the situation of workers. As this literature review shows, their legal status (either as employees or self-employed) is often unclear, and negative effects on the labour market can be witnessed (such as missing social protection, low remuneration of work, questionable work-life balance and more). Many of these effects are due to the functioning of the digital economy, which relies on micro-tasks, trust-inducing mechanisms as ratings and - at times opaque - algorithms. The literature review also presents policy solutions as discussed in recent literature.

Išsami analizė [EN](#)