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Izveides datums : 19-03-2024

[Single Resolution Board: Accountability arrangements \(9th parliamentary term\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-12-2023

Autors MAGNUS Marcel

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi

Atslēgvārds atklāta izskatīšana | budžets | civiltiesības | dokumentācija | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | FINANSES | finanšu kontrole | iestādes darbība | iestāžu savstarpēja sadarbība (ES) | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | locekļu iecelšana | maksātspēja | monetārā ekonomika | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | rezumēšana | TIESIBAS | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācīja | uzņēmējsabiedrība, kas nonākusi grūtībās

Kopsavilkums This document provides an overview of public hearings and exchange of views with the Chair of the Single Resolution Board (SRB) in the ECON Committee since July 2019. It also provides an overview of all external papers requested by the ECON Committee by a standing panel of banking experts. Lastly, the annex contains an overview of the respective legal bases for these hearings as part of the accountability framework of the SRB. For an overview of public hearings during the 8th parliamentary term, please see here.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Single Supervisory Mechanism: Accountability arrangements \(9th parliamentary term\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-12-2023

Autors MAGNUS Marcel

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi

Atslēgvārds atklāta izskatīšana | dokumentācija | Eiropas Centrālā banka | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ES banku savienība | FINANSES | finanšu iestāde | finanšu intervence | finanšu stabilitāte | finanšu uzraudzība | institucionālās pilnvaras (ES) | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kapitāla brīva kustība | kreditiestādes un finanšu iestādes | monetārā ekonomika | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | tirgus intervence

Kopsavilkums This document provides an overview of the public hearings of the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank in the ECON Committee during the 9th parliamentary term (since July 2019), and lists all research papers requested by the ECON Committee, which are in general provided by a standing panel of banking experts. The annex gives an overview of the respective legal bases for those hearings, which form part of the accountability framework of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM).

Briefing [EN](#)

[2022: The year that shook the world \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-12-2022

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | Vide | Ārietas

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskās sekas | epidēmija | humanitārās zinātnes | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | koronavīrusa slimība | Krievijas-Ukrainas konflikts | piegādes ķēde | ražošana | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā drošība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | veselība | ZINĀTNE | geopolitika

Kopsavilkums The past year has been a genuine annus horribilis, shaking Europe and the world with security, economic and geopolitical shocks. Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine is the biggest military conflict on the continent since the Second World War. Apart from causing horrific death tolls, suffering and destruction, the war triggered security, political, energy and migration crises and undermined the nascent economic recovery from the COVID pandemic, fuelling record inflation and clouding growth prospects. The assertiveness of autocratic regimes, notably in China and Russia, the rise of populism, global technology rivalry, and post-pandemic problems with supply chains accelerated global fragmentation, shifted political alliances and posed a further threat to the rules-based order in the world. Climate talks made some headway, but some analysts and politicians warn that the action so far has been insufficient and the world may be close to a point of no return on climate change. This note gathers links to selected recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the key takeaways from 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2022](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 08-12-2022

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Drošība un aizsardzība | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Kultūra | Nodokļi | Reģionālā attīstība

Atslēgvārds ciparu tehnoloģija | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES stratēģija | informācijas drošība | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | krīzes pārvarešana | multivide | programmatūra | pārvaldība | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | statistika | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE

Kopsavilkums 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.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Nuclear Safety outside the EU: Proposal for a new Council regulation](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 02-07-2021

Autors IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | EAEK līgums | Eiropas kaimiņattiecību politika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES finanses | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kodoldrošums | priekšlikums (ES) | rezumēšana | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts

Kopsavilkums In the context of the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the 2021-2027 period, the Council has adopted Council Regulation (Euratom) 2021/948 of 27 May 2021 establishing a European instrument for international nuclear safety cooperation complementing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe on the basis of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community. Regulation 2021/948 complements, but is separate from, the new Global Europe Instrument. Regulation 2021/948 replaces Council Regulation (Euratom) No 237/2014 of 13 December 2013 establishing an instrument for nuclear safety cooperation (INSC). It continues to fund the important activities carried out under the previous regulation, namely to support the promotion of a high level of nuclear safety and radiation protection and the application of effective and efficient safeguards of nuclear materials in third countries, building on the activities under the Euratom Treaty. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Measures to advance the realisation of the trans-European transport network: Integrated and faster project procedures](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 02-07-2021

Autors PAPE Marketa

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds administratīvā procedūra | dokumentācija | Eiropas komunikāciju tīkli | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES dalībvalsts | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | kopīgu interešu projekts | POLITIKA | priekšlikums (ES) | rezumēšana | transporta organizācija | transporta tīkls | TRANSPORTS | GEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums With the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) policy, the European Union seeks to develop a modern, efficient and climate-friendly network covering all transport modes. Despite the TEN-T's importance for the economy and society, and despite the binding timelines and targeted financial support, it risks not being completed as planned. This is partly due to complex administrative procedures linked to permit-granting for cross-border projects as well as broader regulatory uncertainty, often resulting in delays and increased cost. To speed up the network's completion, the Commission has proposed regulatory measures to integrate and shorten permit-granting for projects, and facilitate public consultations and the involvement of private investors. On 8 June 2020, the Parliament and the Council agreed on a 'smart TEN-T directive', with this legal form giving Member States more flexibility. The text could not however be adopted before the finalisation of the new Connecting Europe Facility programme, as the annexes of both texts are interlinked. The Council adopted its first-reading position on the 'smart TEN-T directive' on 14 June 2021 and the Parliament is due to vote on it during the July plenary session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The new European cybersecurity competence centre and network](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 19-05-2021

Autors NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Politikas joma lekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Rūpniecība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības Kiberdrošības aģentūra | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES programma | ES stratēģija | informācijas drošība | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | priekšlikums (ES) | PTI pamatprogramma | pētniecība un attīstība | pētniecība un intelektuālais tpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums On 13 September 2017, the Commission adopted a cybersecurity package with a series of initiatives to further improve EU cyber-resilience, deterrence and defence. A year later, the Commission presented a proposal for the creation of a European cybersecurity competence centre with a related network of national coordination centres. The initiative aims to improve and strengthen the EU's cybersecurity capacity, by stimulating the European technological and industrial cybersecurity ecosystem as well as coordinating and pooling necessary resources in Europe. The competence centre is supposed to become the main body that would manage EU financial resources dedicated to cybersecurity research under the two proposed programmes – Digital Europe and Horizon Europe – within the next multiannual financial framework, for 2021-2027. Within the European Parliament, the file was assigned to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The report was adopted on 19 February 2019 in the ITRE committee. On 17 April 2019 the Parliament adopted its position at first reading, after two trilogue meetings, before the European elections. A new trilogue meeting took place more than a year later, on 25 June 2020, and further negotiations followed. During the fifth trilogue meeting on 11 December 2020, the negotiators of the Council and the European Parliament reached a provisional agreement. The Council adopted the legislation on 20 April 2021 at first reading. The ITRE committee adopted the draft recommendation for second reading on 26 April 2021, and it is expected that the European Parliament will adopt the text during the May 2021 plenary session.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding the European Committee of the Regions

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 17-03-2021

Autors CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Ekonomikas un sociālo lietu komiteja | Eiropas Reģionu komiteja | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | hronoloģisks pārskats | iestāžu darbība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKACIJAS | rezumēšana | RK atzinums

Kopsavilkums The European Committee of the Regions (CoR or 'the Committee') is one of two European Union (EU) advisory bodies, the other being the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). The CoR was established by the 1992 Treaty of Maastricht, following a period when regional and local interests had been demanding greater involvement in the European decision-making process. The CoR was set up as an advisory body of the Council and the European Commission, made up of local and regional representatives, independent in the performance of their duties. With the various Treaty changes, the CoR has managed to consolidate its position in the EU landscape, although some of its longstanding ambitions have yet to materialise – such as its recognition as a fully fledged EU institution with co-decision power over certain territorial matters. In particular, in addition to other reforms, the Treaties have increased the number of policy areas where the Council and the Commission (and since 1999, the European Parliament as well) have an obligation to consult the CoR during the legislative process, also affirming its budgetary and administrative autonomy. Significantly, the Lisbon Treaty gave the CoR the right to bring proceedings before the EU Court of Justice for infringement of the principle of subsidiarity in the fields of mandatory consultation or in the event of a breach of CoR prerogatives. Despite obvious progress over the years in terms of expanding its competences and adapting its way of work, views are divided over the CoR's influence in the EU decision-making process. Its opinions are not binding and other factors limit its impact on legislation and policy, particularly when compared with the co-legislators, Parliament and Council. Nevertheless, as the main point of confluence for subnational interests at EU level, the CoR is far from irrelevant. This briefing looks at the evolution and organisation of the European Committee of the Regions and describes its advisory work and its other activities, beyond the formal role assigned it by the Treaties.

Briefing [EN](#)

Complementary executive capacity

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-02-2021

Autors MAÍKO Rafał | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Koronavīrus

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES iniciatīva | ES kompetence | ES organizācija | iestāžu darbība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKACIJAS | izpildvara | Līgums par Eiropas Savienības darbību | Līgums par Eiropas Savienību | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums Against the backdrop of new and unprecedented crises and challenges, the advantages of coordinated approaches and effective cross-border responses are all the more evident, and gaining support among Europeans, as shown by recent Eurobarometer surveys. In this context, EU complementary executive capacity could be a way of meeting citizens' expectations, through complementing, without replacing, the executive capacities of the Member States. The concept of complementary EU executive capacity dovetails naturally with the ongoing transformation of the EU from a legislative union to a hybrid (legislative–executive) union, as it becomes more involved in implementing law rather than purely enacting it. Essentially, the notion repackages pre-existing administrative practices in a way that facilitates their operationalisation, draws attention to new areas of potential EU executive involvement, and presents a tool for communication with citizens that can be understood.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus: Uncertainty and discontent [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 04-02-2021

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Koronavīrus | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā politika | ekonomiskā analīze | epidēmija | ES attiecības | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKACIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | rezumēšana | slimību profilakse | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | vakcīna | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | ziņojums

Kopsavilkums As the latest wave of the coronavirus pandemic intensifies and some highly infectious new mutations of the virus spread, a growing number of countries have increased restrictions on travel and some lockdowns have been intensified. Whilst a series of vaccines are progressively gaining official approval, and their roll-out has started, pharmaceutical companies struggle with production capacity issues, the effectiveness of the vaccines on mutations is still uncertain, and a broader debate is opening up on the global fairness of vaccine distribution beyond the 'first' world. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-12-2020

Autors D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | Japāna | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | rezumēšana | valdība | varas dalīšana | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Japan is a constitutional monarchy, with a parliamentary system of government based on the separation of powers. The Emperor is the symbol of the state and does not hold political functions, only performing ceremonial duties. Nevertheless, he can play a relevant diplomatic role. With Emperor Naruhito's enthronement in 2019, following his father's abdication, Japan has entered the Reiwa (beautiful harmony) age. The 2001 administrative reform strengthened the Prime Minister's leadership in the cabinet. The Chief Cabinet Secretary also plays a relevant role. Suga Yoshihide, leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party, is the country's Prime Minister, succeeding Abe Shinzō, Japan's longest-serving prime minister, in 2020. The Supreme Court is at the top of the judicial system. It is not a constitutional court, despite handling appeals arising from actual disputes. The appointment of its Justices is reviewed by the people at the first general election of the Lower House following their appointment. Japan is a unitary state divided into 47 prefectures. A Metropolitan Government administers the capital, Tokyo. Japan's 1947 Constitution recognises 'local self-government.' Local governments carry out many of the national policies and programmes. They have limited autonomy, also because of their dependence on financial resources from the central government. Japan has a bicameral parliament – the Diet. Although the two chambers share legislative powers, the Lower House (House of Representatives) prevails in the legislative process and is empowered to adopt the final decision on the budget and on the approval of international treaties. Changes in the regional geopolitical environment and in the country's demographic structure have prompted debates on issues such as the revision of the 'pacifist' Article 9 of the Constitution and the seat distribution among electoral constituencies. This is an update of a briefing published in June 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Update on recent banking developments](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 09-12-2020

Autors GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus

Atslēgvārds apvienošana | banka | banku uzraudzība | civiltiesības | dokumentācija | Eirogrupa (euro zona) | Eiropas Banku iestāde | Eiropas Centrālā banka | Eiropas Komisija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ES banku savienība | FINANCES | finanšu stabilitāte | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kapitāla brīva kustība | kreditiestādes un finanšu iestādes | maksātspēja | monetārā ekonomika | monetārās attiecības | pārraudzības ziņojums | rezumēšana | TIESĪBAS | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCIJA | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija

Kopsavilkums This briefing gives an update on and summarises recent events and developments in the Banking Union, based on publicly available information. It gives an overview of: 1) the Eurogroup agreement on the backstop to the Single Resolution Fund; 2) the 7th monitoring report on risk reduction indicators; 3) recent European Central Bank publications, namely the Financial Stability Review and guidance on climate- related and environmental risks; 4) recent Single Resolution Board publications, specifically its 2021 Work Programme and guidance on bank mergers and acquisitions; and 5) the EBA's benchmarking exercise of national insolvency regimes.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Future of Work - Implications for Public Employment Services in Europe](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 09-11-2020

Ārējais autors Regina KONLE-SEIDL

Politikas joma Nodarbinātība

Atslēgvārds darba tirgus | darba tirgus | darbinieks (ES) | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ES nodarbinātības politika | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas apmaiņa | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĀ | POLITIKA | prasmju apguve atbilstoši mūsdienu prasībām | pārkvalifikācija | rezumēšana | sociālās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | valsts civildienesta ierēdnis

Kopsavilkums The importance of the European PES Network has been growing since its establishment in 2014. Its to the design of relevant European policy initiatives has been most notable regarding the European Pillar of Social Rights, the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market and the reinforced Youth Guarantee. Substantial changes in the world of work are impacting public employment services. Their future work will be informed by two strategic policy priorities set by the European Commission for 2019-2024: The digital transformation and policies for a climate-neutral Europe, both entailing far-reaching changes on the labour market.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Financial Reporting Standards \(IFRS\): IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 27-10-2020

Autors KOLASSA Doris | MIKULKA MARTIN

Politikas joma Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds apdrošināšana | apdrošināšanas līgums | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EKONOMIKA | EP komiteja | FINANSES | finanšu instruments | finanšu pārskati | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kapitāla brīva kustība | parlamenta debates | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | standartizēta kontu sistēma | uzskaitē | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | valsts budžets

Kopsavilkums This briefing, prepared for a scrutiny session of the ECON Committee, provides background on the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 17 Insurance Contracts which will have a major impact on the accounting of insurance companies. IFRS 17 was issued by the IASB in 2017; the Parliament adopted a resolution on 3 October 2018. As some remaining issues were raised at EU level, the IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 17 on 25 June 2020. The next step for endorsement was the EFRAG's consultation on its draft endorsement advice of 30 September 2020 (closing on 29 January 2021). The scrutiny session feeds ECON's views into this process.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Parliament's Banking Union reports in 2015 - 2019](#)

Publikācijas veids Padzījināta analīze

Datums 21-10-2020

Autors GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds banku uzraudzība | darbības pārskats | dokumentācija | Eiropas Centrālā banka | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ES banku savienība | FINANSES | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kreditiestādes un finanšu iestādes | monetārā ekonomika | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums This briefing provides an overview of the European Parliament's expectations and priorities for the Banking Union as set out in its annual Banking Union reports. The first section of this briefing provides a short overview of the 2019 Banking Union report, the ECB Banking Supervisor's response, as well as concrete actions expected from the Single Resolution Board, who as yet have not provided a formal response to any of Parliament's Banking Union reports. In order to better contextualise the themes of latest Banking Union report, the subsequent section addresses the main themes raised in previous Banking Union reports (2015-2018). The annex of the briefing includes a comparison of the positions taken by the European Parliament in its Banking Union reports in the following policy areas: banking developments and structures; institutional and organisational issues; regulatory issues; completing the banking union; risk assessment; supervisory issues and priorities; crisis management; policies related to anti-money-laundering; and climate and sustainability issues.

Padzījināta analīze [EN](#)

[Understanding the European Economic and Social Committee](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 13-10-2020

Autors CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Ekonomikas un sociālo lietu komiteja | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ESK atzinums | hronoloģisks pārskats | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The European Social and Economic Committee (EESC), established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, is one of the two advisory bodies of the European Union (EU). Composed of representatives of various European economic and social groups and categories, such as employers, workers, producers, farmers, liberal professions and civil society organisations, the EESC assists the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in the policy-making and legislative process, in an advisory capacity. EESC members are appointed by the Council according to the proposals of national governments and after consulting the European Commission, for a mandate of five years. Since the 2002 Treaty of Nice the maximum number of EESC members has been fixed at 350. With the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, the 24 UK members of the EESC also left. In the new mandate starting on 21 September 2020, the total number of members is 329. Over time, the EU Treaties have increased the number of policy areas in which the consultation of the EESC is required for the adoption of legislation; however, the EU institutions often request the Committee's opinion beyond these mandatory areas, and even before legislation is proposed, in order to assess the views of civil society on a specific topic. Importantly, the EESC has acquired the right to give its views on any EU-related issue and the Committee's own-initiative opinions and information reports currently account for around 15 to 20 % of the opinions it adopts every year. In addition to the consultative role assigned by the Treaties, the Committee has set for itself the task of communicating the European Union to citizens, reinforcing participatory democracy and providing a forum for civil dialogue between the EU institutions and civil society. For over 20 years, the EESC has organised events on various topics, cooperated with national economic and social committees and, in general, strived to enhance the role of civil society both in Europe and outside. In all its aspects, the EESC has become a bridge between Europe and organised civil society.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Commissioner Hearings: Mairead McGuinness - Financial Stability, Financial Services and the Capital Markets Union](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-09-2020

Autors STAMEGNA CARLA

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropa | Eiropas Parlamenta loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | politiskā ģeogrāfija | rezumēšana | GEOGRAFIJA | Trija

Kopsavilkums This Briefing concerns a portfolio change in the European Commission in mid-mandate and takes the same format and approach as those Briefings published in September 2019 to give Members of the European Parliament an overview of major issues of interest in the context of the Hearings of the Commissioners-designate.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Open Plan Offices - The new ways of working. The advantages and disadvantages of open office space](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-09-2020

Ārējais autors Alexandra Pouwels

Politikas joma Budžeta kontrole | Budžets

Atslēgvārds darba organizāciju un darba apstākļi | darba vide | darba vieta | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisija | Eiropas Revīzijas palāta | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības Tiesa | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | produktivitāte | rezumēšana | uzskaitē | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE

Kopsavilkums KEY FINDINGS

Open office spaces are introduced for the following reason:

- Saving costs on real estate. Real estate expenses are the second largest costs for a company. By creating more workplaces in the same amount of square meters costs can be reduced on buildings and maintenance.
- Increase communication. If people are in closer proximity from one another and move around freely communication will increase.
- Improve team work. As teams are now sharing the same space knowledge sharing will increase both within the same team and across different teams.

The following arguments oppose the introduction of open office spaces:

- Loss of productivity. Employees are distracted faster because of noise or colleagues moving around. It takes on average 25 minutes to resume a task after distraction. In an open office space employees are distracted faster because of phone calls, people walking by or nearby conversations.
- Problems with noise, temperature and fatigue. As said before, noise is one of the main distractions in an open office space. Temperature is managed centrally and it could therefore be too cold of one person and too warm for another. Fatigue is a side effect from noise and temperature and the fact that people have a constant overload of information with the introduction of multiple screens like phone, tablets and computer.
- Increase of sickness. As employees are in closer proximity of one another diseases can spread faster. The spread of diseases raise the amount of sick days taken in a company.
- Decrease of overall well-being of employees. The main cause for the diminishing of well-being is the level of stress. The idea of being watched all the time increases the levels of stress in an open office space.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Commissioner Hearings: Valdis Dombrovskis - Vice-President: An Economy that Works for People / Trade](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-09-2020

Autors BINDER Krisztina

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropa | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | Eiropas Parlamenta loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | Latvija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | rezumēšana | GEOGRAFIJA

Kopsavilkums This Briefing concerns a portfolio change in the European Commission in mid-mandate and takes the same format and approach as those Briefings published in September 2019 to give Members of the European Parliament an overview of major issues of interest in the context of the Hearings of the Commissioners-designate.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding the financing of intergovernmental organisations: A snapshot of the budgets of the UN, NATO and WTO

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-09-2020

Autors SAPALA Magdalena

Politikas joma Budžets

Atslēgvārds ANO | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | budžeta finansēšana | budžets | dokumentācija | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES dalībvalsts | FINANSES | finanšu pārvaldība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | NATO | Pasaules Tirdzniecības organizācija | pārvaldība | rezumēšana | starptautiska organizācija | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | vispasaules organizācijas | ĢEogrāfija

Kopsavilkums Access to stable and adequate financial resources is a crucial condition for the realisation of the global goals of intergovernmental organisations (IGOs). In recent decades, alongside global political changes and the evolution in the role of multilateral cooperation, the resourcing and budgetary management of IGOs have also changed. Moreover, funding available to IGOs has become ever more diversified and complex both in terms of its origin and type. This briefing presents selected aspects of the financing of three of the world's largest IGOs: the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It presents the size and evolution of their budgets as well as the main contributing countries to these budgets, with a particular focus on the EU Member States. The analysis is based mainly on budgetary data for the financial year 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [Understanding the financing of intergovernmental organisations: A snapshot of the budgets of the UN, NATO and WTO](#)

Nominations for Members of the European Court of Auditors

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 15-06-2020

Autors FRANKE Michaela

Politikas joma Budžeta kontrole | Budžets

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | locekļu iecelšana | Revīzijas palātas locekļi (ES) | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums Short presentation of

- Treaty provisions and appointment procedure,
- upcoming and recent nominations and
- avenues for further research.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Banking Union: Corona crisis effects - week 20

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-05-2020

Autors GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus

Atslēgvārds aizdevums | Apvienotā Karaliste | atbalsts uzņēmumiem | dokumentācija | Eiropa | Eiropas Savienība | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | epidēmija | ES banku savienība | ES finances | FINANSES | fonds (ES) | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | kreditiestādes un finanšu iestādes | mazie un vidējie uzņēmumi | monetārā ekonomika | politiskā ģeogrāfija | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmēdarbības klasifikācija | valsts atbalsts | veselība | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEogrāfija | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums The corona crisis has significant effects on many banks in the Banking Union.

To support the Members of the Banking Union Working Group, the following briefing reports on observations made and actions taken by supervisory authorities, credit rating agencies, banking federations, or other industry experts, in order to point to relevant developments in the banking sector.

The briefing will be updated on a bi-weekly basis, unless relevant developments require otherwise.

Briefing [EN](#)

The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 04/05/2020

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 04-05-2020

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

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Centrālā banka | Eiropas pugads | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas atvesejošanās | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ekonomiskās sekas | epidēmija | FINANSES | ietekmes izpēte | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | monetārā ekonomika | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | Āzija un Okeānija | Ģeogrāfija | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

The thematic digest on EU Economic Governance during the pandemic

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 27-04-2020

Autors BOLDI DONELLA

Politikas joma Eiropas pugsads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas atveselošanās | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskās sekas | epidēmija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | rezumēšana | SOCIALE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā ietekme | sociālā sistēma | veselība

Kopsavilkums This document presents a selection of thematic briefings in the area of EU economic governance and banking union recently published by the Economic Governance Support Unit of the European Parliament, notably in view of the ongoing debate to find common solutions to combat the economic, financial and social effects of COVID-19.

Pārskats [EN](#)

The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 27/04/2020

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 27-04-2020

Autors DI FILIPPO ANDREA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds budžeta līdzvars | daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Stabilizācijas mehānisms | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas atveselošanās | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas prognozēšana | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ekonomiskās sekas | epidēmija | ES finanses | FINANSES | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | monetārās attiecības | rezumēšana | SOCIALE JAUTĀJUMI | valsts finanses un budžeta politika | veselība | Āzija un Okeānija | GEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 21/04/2020

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 21-04-2020

Autors DI FILIPPO ANDREA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas atveselošanās | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ekonomiskās sekas | epidēmija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | rezumēšana | SOCIALE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | Āzija un Okeānija | GEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 6/04/2020

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 06-04-2020

Autors DI FILIPPO ANDREA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas atveselošanās | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ekonomiskās sekas | epidēmija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | rezumēšana | SOCIALE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | Āzija un Okeānija | GEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks - 30/03/2020

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-03-2020

Autors LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | TRUJILLO AROCHA ADRIANA | VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Koronavīrus | Sabiedrības veselība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas atveselošanās | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas prognozēšana | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ekonomiskās sekas | epidēmija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | koronavīrusa slimība | rezumēšana | SOCIALE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | Āzija un Okeānija | GEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EGOV Annual Activity Report 2019](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 11-03-2020

Autors BOLDI DONELLA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | KUMSARE SOLVEIGA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Politikas joma Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds darbības pārskats | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ekonomiskā pārvadība (ES) | ES banku savienība | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES organizācija | FINANSES | finanšu stabilitāte | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kapitāla brīva kustība | monetārā ekonomika | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums This activity report covers the year 2019 and presents an overview of the expertise provided by the Unit in the area of economic governance and banking union, supporting the related scrutiny activities in the competent committee(s).

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 24-02-2020

Autors BINDER Krisztina | PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Austrālijā | dokumentācija | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | rezumēšana | Sadraudzība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | vispasaules organizācijas | Āzija un Okeānija | GEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The Commonwealth of Australia, as Australia is officially known, was established on 1 January 1901 with the federation of six former British colonies. The Constitution, which came into effect on the same day, provides the rules by which Australia is governed and divides government responsibilities into three separate branches: parliament, executive and judiciary. In addition to being a federation, Australia is also a representative democracy and a constitutional monarchy. Queen Elisabeth II, who resides in the United Kingdom (UK), is the official head of state of the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia's system of government is modelled on the Westminster system deriving from the British tradition. The Commonwealth parliament, made up of the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament, in addition to holding the legislative power, is at the heart of the tradition of responsible government. This means that government ministers, who all must be members of parliament, are accountable to, and must answer to, the parliament for their actions. There are three levels of government within the country, namely the Commonwealth (federal), state or territory, and local level. Under Australia's federal system, the powers of government are divided between the federal and the state governments. Out of the 10 territories that are part of the Commonwealth, two have been granted a level of self-government by the federal parliament. Consequently, Australia has a federal parliament, as well as six state and two territory parliaments. It also has a federal executive government, as well as six state and two territory executive governments. A third, local level of Australian government was established by state and territory governments. The High Court of Australia is the highest court in the judicial system.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Financing the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 07-02-2020

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Budžets | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | domnīca | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | ES budžeta finansēšana | ES budžeta izstrāde | ES finanses | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | pētniecība un intelektuālais tpašums | RĀZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | vispārējais budžets (ES)

Kopsavilkums The European Union is preparing its next long-term budget – the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). However, more than a year and a half after the European Commission made its MFF proposal, differences persist over the size of the budget and spending levels on individual policies. The European Parliament has called for an ambitious budget, capable of financing new initiatives, such as the European Green Deal. Despite tensions, a decision on the next MFF is still expected in 2020, before the planned start of the next financing period at the beginning of the following year. The later the decision comes, the more significant the negative consequences for beneficiaries of the EU budget, as some aid programmes could be delayed. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the EU's long-term budget and related issues. The current item includes a recent package of publications on the MFF prepared by the European Parliamentary Research Service.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Future of European Security and Defence Policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 17-01-2020

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | domināca | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas struktūra | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā drošības un aizsardzības politika | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PETNIECĪBA | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) aims to ensure an appropriate role for the Union in peace-keeping operations, conflict prevention and in the strengthening of international security. It is an integral part of the EU's comprehensive approach towards crisis management, drawing on civilian and military assets. Now its importance is rising because of the increasingly uncertain strategic environment. For years, the EU has been considered as an economic powerhouse but militarily weak, and it is currently debating whether and how to enhance its defence capabilities, notably because of the growing complexity of transatlantic security relations. The new European Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, is determined to expand the EU's international role, calling her Commission 'geopolitical'. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the state of the future of the EU's foreign, security and defence policy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - January 2020](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 13-01-2020

Politikas joma Budžets | Drošība un aizsardzība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | ES publikācija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | parlamenta dokuments | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums 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.

[Pārskats EN](#)

[EU cohesiveness and cohesion \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 10-01-2020

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Reģionālā attīstība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | domināca | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomiska un sociāla kohēzija | ES finanses | fonds (ES) | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PETNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | reģionu attīstība

Kopsavilkums The European Union is envisaged as an area of growing stability, security and prosperity, with integration allowing it to boost citizens' living standards and to enhance its influence globally. Generous cohesion and regional development funds are meant to limit wealth disparities among the various EU regions and countries. However, frequent difficulties in forging common foreign and economic policies, due to national differences, can diminish the EU's domestic effectiveness and international leverage, while inequalities in income have been widening, especially in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2008. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by international think tanks and research institutes on EU cohesiveness and cohesion published over the past year.

[Briefing EN](#)

[2019: A year of challenges and choices \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-12-2019

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Pētniecības politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Vide

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | domināca | ES pētījuma ziņojums | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PETNIECĪBA | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The European Parliament elections and formation of a new European Commission with new priorities, together with a general economic slowdown against the backdrop of the US-China trade conflict, to say nothing of Brexit, defined 2019 as a year of tough choices in the context of old and new challenges. Those include efforts to fight climate change, the defence of the rules-based international order, the advance of the digital revolution, the emerging debate over the EU's strategic sovereignty, and the need to re-define relations with the United Kingdom post-Brexit. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2019 and its outlook in several important areas.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Council of the European Union: Facts and Figures](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 19-12-2019

Autors CHRISTIE Aidan | CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības Padome | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums This Council of the European Union: Facts and Figures briefing provides an overview of the role and powers of the Council as one part of the European Union's legislature (and its budgetary authority), in adopting (jointly with the European Parliament) much of the EU's legislation and the EU annual budget. It describes the current arrangements and the history of the Council's rotating presidency and 'trios', as well as the ten thematic configurations in which Member State government ministers decide on the Council's policy positions. The publication provides statistics on the number of Council meetings and on attendance at those meetings (including the gender balance and seniority of those present), on the legislative and non-legislative acts adopted by the Council and on the voting weights used when taking such decisions. Finally, it provides information on the Council's budget and its secretariat.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Information package on the post 2020 CAP reform](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziņināta analīze

Datums 28-11-2019

Politikas joma Budžets | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Reģionālā attīstība | Vide

Atslēgvārds agrārā reforma | dokumentācija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā lauksaimniecības politika | LĀUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums This information package is prepared by the Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies for the hearing of 4 December 2019 organised by the European Parliament's Agricultural and Rural Development Committee (AGRI Committee). The main purpose of the paper is to facilitate the legislative work of MEPs relating to the on-going CAP reform.

Padziņināta analīze [EN](#)

[The European Council in 2018](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 27-11-2019

Ārējais autors Dinan, Desmond

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds darbības pārskats | dokumentācija | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums Two issues preoccupied the European Council in 2018: Brexit and migration. Whereas Brexit was an issue on which leaders of the EU27 could agree, migration was extremely divisive. Other issues of concern to the European Council included reform of Economic and Monetary Union, relations with the United States, and possible EU enlargement in the Western Balkans.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2019](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 26-11-2019

Politikas joma Budžets | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Intelektuālā īpašuma tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | ES publikācija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | parlamenta dokuments | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums 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.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Diversifying unity. How Eastern Partnership countries develop their economy, governance and identity in a geopolitical context

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 30-10-2019

Autors DAMEN Mario

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Austrumu partnerība | dokumentācija | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas attīstība | ekonomikas stāvoklis | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | kultūra un reliģija | nacionāla apziņa | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības attiecības | valdišana | valsts veidošana

Kopsavilkums This study analyses the Eastern Partnership (EaP) in the year of its 10th anniversary. The Eastern Partnership was set up in 2009 as a joint policy initiative aiming at deepening and strengthening relations between the European Union, its Member States and the six EaP countries of Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. While each of these countries shares a past in the former Soviet Union, they have developed over time in different directions. Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia have concluded Association Agreements with the EU, which include Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas. They will have to fulfil conditions laid down in the Association Agreements to make progress on reforms of governance, the judiciary and fighting corruption. Moreover, Georgia and Ukraine are seeking to integrate more deeply into the Western world order, aspiring to membership of NATO and the EU. Armenia and Azerbaijan have different ways of cooperating with the EU. Belarus is furthest from the EU because of its poor record on democracy and human rights. All six countries are to a certain extent within Russia's sphere of influence and have to deal with several geopolitical constraints, but they have increasingly developed economic relations and national identities of their own. It will be a challenge to maintain a common perspective for the next 10 years of the Eastern Partnership and a further divergence between the countries is likely. This will not only be between countries with an Association Agreement and the others, but along multiple vectors. While further developing statehood, the eastern partners will want to decide increasingly for themselves which forms of cooperation they want to pursue in the future. They may choose international partners according to their perceived needs, including Russia, the US, China or Turkey. The EU for its part should continue to pursue its strengths of assisting in achieving better governance and democracy and strengthening economic ties, while contributing to diminishing geopolitical tensions.

Pētījums [EN](#)

International Agreements – Review and Monitoring Clauses - A Rolling Check-List

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 24-10-2019

Autors REMAC Milan

Politikas joma Starptautiskās privāttiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība civilietās | Starptautiskās publiskās tiesības | Tiesību aktu transponēšana un īstenošana

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EP pilnvaras | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | nolīgums (ES) | rezumēšana | sadarbības politika | starptautisks nolīgums | starptautiskā politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts

Kopsavilkums This study provides an analysis and overview of the review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses, consultation clauses and management and implementation clauses contained in bilateral and multilateral international agreements concluded between the EU and other countries, and in force as of 1 September 2019.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Pielikums 1 [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - October 2019

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 21-10-2019

Politikas joma Budžeta kontrole | Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Kultūra | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Vide

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | ES publikācija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | parlamenta dokuments | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums 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.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Mariya Gabriel – Innovation and Youth](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors KATSAROVA Ivana

Politikas joma Izglītība | Kultūra | Pētniecības politika

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civilienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES programma | izglītība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jaunatnes politika | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | mācību apmaiņa | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | PTI pamatprogramma | pētniecība un intelektuālais tpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

Kopsavilkums This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Phil Hogan – Trade](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors BINDER Krisztina

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civilienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izstāšanās no ES | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | Pasaules Tirdzniecības organizācija | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | vispasaules organizācijas | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Johannes Hahn – Budget and Administration](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politikas joma Budžeta kontrole | Budžets

Atslēgvārds dalībvalsts iemaksas | daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civilienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EP komiteja | ES finances | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izstāšanās no ES | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | pašu resursi | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Dubravka Šuica – Vice-President: Democracy and Demography

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors KISS Monika

Politikas joma Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Sociālā politika

Atslēgvārds demogrāfija | demogrāfija un iedzīvotāji | demokrātija | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

Kopsavilkums This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

[Briefing EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Kadri Simson - Energy

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politikas joma Enerģētika | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Pētniecības politika | Rūpniecība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds atjaunīgā enerģija | būvniecība un pilsētplānošana | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ekoloģiski tīra enerģija | energoefektivitāte | ENERĢĒTIKA | EP komiteja | ES enerģētikas politika | ES informācijas izplatīšana | gāzes padeve | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | politika enerģētikas jomā | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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[Briefing EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Jutta Urpilainen - International Partnerships

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors LATEK Marta | PICHON Eric

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES starptautiskā loma | ilgtspējīga attīstība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | locekļu iecelšana | palīdzība attīstības jomā | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | sadarības politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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[Briefing EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Janez Lenarčič - Crisis Management

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | ECHO | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES migrācijas politika | humānā palīdzība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | krīzes pārvarešana | locekļu iecelšana | migrācija | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | pārvaldība | rezumēšana | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Maroš Šefčovič – Vice-President: Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Politikas joma ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | leprieķēja plānošana

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks | iestāžu savstarpējās attiecības (ES) | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | politikas veidošana | rezumēšana | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Sylvie Goulard - Internal Market

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors KARAKAS Cemal

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padome

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES rūpniecības politika | informācijas drošība | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | RĀZOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | RŪPNIECĪBA | rūpniecības struktūras un politika | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas maiņa | vienotais tirgus | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

Kopsavilkums This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Helena Dalli - Equality](#)

Publikācijas veids	Briefing
Datums	26-09-2019
Autors	SHREEVES Rosamund
Politikas joma	Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības Nodarbinātība Sociālā politika Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē
Atslēgvārds	cilvēktiesības diskriminācijas novēršanas pasākums dokumentācija dzimumu līdztiesība Eiropas Komisijas loceklis EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti EP komiteja ES informācijas izplatīšana IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS kandidāts locekļu iecelšana parlamenta procedūra parlamenta procedūras piekrišanas procedūra POLITIKA rezumēšana sieviešu tiesības TIESĪBAS tiesības un brīvības vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana
Kopsavilkums	This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Didier Reynders - Justice](#)

Publikācijas veids	Briefing
Datums	26-09-2019
Autors	MAŃKO Rafał VORONOVA Sofija
Politikas joma	Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti Starptautiskās privāttiesības un tiesu iestāžu sadarbība civillietās Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē
Atslēgvārds	datu apstrādes likums dokumentācija Eiropas Komisijas loceklis EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti Eiropas struktūra EP komiteja ES informācijas izplatīšana informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS kandidāts kopējā drošības un aizsardzības politika locekļu iecelšana pamattiesības parlamenta procedūra parlamenta procedūras piekrišanas procedūra POLITIKA politiskā sistēma rezumēšana tiesiskums TIESĪBAS tiesības un brīvības vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana
Kopsavilkums	This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Valdis Dombrovskis – Vice-President: An Economy that works for people](#)

Publikācijas veids	Briefing
Datums	26-09-2019
Autors	STAMEGNA CARLA
Politikas joma	Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi Nodarbinātība Sociālā politika
Atslēgvārds	darba attiecības darba tiesības un darba attiecības dokumentācija Eiropas Komisijas loceklis EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti EKONOMIKA ekonomikas struktūra ekonomikas un monetārā savienība EP komiteja ES informācijas izplatīšana FINANSES iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS kandidāts locekļu iecelšana monetārā ekonomika NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĒ parlamenta procedūra parlamenta procedūras piekrišanas procedūra POLITIKA rezumēšana tirdzniecība vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana
Kopsavilkums	This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Stella Kyriakides - Health](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors LAANINEN Tarja | SCHOLZ Nicole

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide

Atslēgvārds augu veselības tiesību akti | dokumentācija | dzīvnieku veselība | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civiliedzīvnieki | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | pārtikas nekaitīgums | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | veselība | veselības aizsardzība | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Margrethe Vestager – Vice-President: A Europe fit for the digital age](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Patēriņu aizsardzība | Pētniecības politika | Rūpniecība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civiliedzīvnieki | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES konkurencēs politika | iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | konkurence | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas maiņa | UZŅĒMĒJdarbība un konkurence | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Elisa Ferreira - Cohesion and Reforms](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Reģionālā attīstība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civiliedzīvnieki | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas konverģence | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiska un sociāla kohēzija | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ilgtspējīga attīstība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | reģionu attīstība | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Janusz Wojciechowski - Agriculture](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors MCELDOWNEY James

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | EP komiteja | ES finanses | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | kopējā lauksaimniecības politika | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | lauku attīstība | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Frans Timmermans – Vice-President: European Green Deal](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors ERBACH Gregor

Politikas joma Pārtikas nekaitīgums | Sabiedrības veselība | Vide

Atslēgvārds aprites ekonomika | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | klimata pārmaiņu politika | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | VIDE | vides politika | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | zaļā ekonomika

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Paolo Gentiloni - Economy](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds apdrošināšana bezdarba gadījumam | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | Eiropas nodokļu līdzdalība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | EP komiteja | ES ieguldījums | ES informācijas izplatīšana | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | monetārā ekonomika | nodokļi | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociāla aizsardzība | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Věra Jourová – Vice-President: Values and Transparency](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti

Atslēgvārds demokrātija | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | pamattiesības | parlamenta procedūras | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | rezumēšana | tiesiskums | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Josep Borrell Fontelles – High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President: A Stronger Europe in the World](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-09-2019

Autors STANICEK BRANISLAV

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas Ārējās darbības dienest | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | humanitārās zinātnes | iestādes priekšsēdētāja vietnieks | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | ZINĀTNE | geopolitika

Kopsavilkums This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Parliamentary hearings of the Commissioners-designate: A decisive step in the investiture process](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-09-2019

Autors DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds demokratizācija | dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisijas loceklis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EP komiteja | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izpildvara un valsts dienests | kandidāts | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

Kopsavilkums The hearings of the Commissioners-designate before the European Parliament's committees are a necessary ingredient in informing Parliament's decision to give its consent to, or reject, the proposed college. Each Commissioner-designate appears before a single hearing, involving one or more parliamentary committees, after responding to a written questionnaire and presenting his or her declaration of interests. In past hearings, the main points of criticism have been some candidates' lack of specialist knowledge of their portfolio, their vague answers and reluctance to make commitments, the existence of possible conflicts of interests in relation to the assigned portfolio and concerns regarding the integrity of the candidate. From the 2004 investiture on, Parliament has used its role in the appointment of the Commission to press for the replacement of certain controversial candidates and to force adjustments to certain portfolios, although it can only reject or accept the college as a whole. Whilst some experts warn of excessive politicisation of the hearings, others welcome the increased accountability of the Commission to Parliament, and see the deepening political link between the two as a step towards further democratisation of the EU decision-making process. Hearings have become critical for Parliament's holding the Commission to account, and are gaining in significance as a means for Parliament to take a greater role in agenda-setting at EU level. This is a further updated and expanded version of a 2014 briefing by Eva-Maria Popetcheva.

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

Multivide [Parliamentary hearings of the Commissioners-designate](#)

[Role and election of the President of the European Commission](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-07-2019

Autors KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Parlaments | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES informācijas izplatīšana | iestāžu savstarpējās attiecības (ES) | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kandidāts | Komisijas priekšsēdētājs | locekļu iecelšana | parlamenta procedūra | parlamenta procedūras | piekrišanas procedūra | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana

Kopsavilkums The President of the European Commission has taken on an ever more prominent leading role within the College of Commissioners, with the increasingly presidential system eclipsing the principle of collegiate decision-making. With the European Parliament now more involved in the appointment, the Presidency has not only become a much more politicised office, but the President has also gained greater influence vis-à-vis the other members of the Commission. The Commission President plays a crucial role in relations between Parliament and Commission. Presenting his or her priorities to Parliament prior to election sets the course for the whole term, on which the President will be called to account by Parliament. Building on this, Parliament has an increasingly prominent role in political agenda-setting, shaping the EU's legislative programming together with the Commission and the Council. At the end of President Barroso's second term as Commission President, many had criticised the lack of ambitious initiatives undertaken, whereas others believe that the economic and institutional difficulties which the EU faced made this inevitable. The legacy of President Juncker's mandate can claim, on the one hand, to show progress in trade and defence, although some maintain that more ambition could have been displayed in other areas, for instance on the digital market or monetary union. On the other hand, the Juncker Commission introduced some significant changes in the College's working methods and a more political role for the Commission. Whereas Jean-Claude Juncker had been a Spitzenkandidat (lead candidate) in the European elections, Ursula von der Leyen, nominated as candidate for the Commission presidency by the European Council on 2 July, was not. As none of the Spitzenkandidaten were seen to have a clear majority in Parliament, it remains to be seen whether an 'outsider' from that process can muster the support of the required majority of Parliament's component Members at the time of the election, currently planned for the July II plenary session. This is an updated edition of a 2014 briefing drafted by Eva-Maria Poptcheva.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors HARTE RODERICK EDWARD NOEL | TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES kompetence | ES stratēģija | globalizācija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | Pasauces Tirdzniecības organizācija | rezumēšana | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIRDZNIETĀBA | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | tirdzniecības politika | tirdzniecības politika | vispasaules organizācijas

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

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

Multivide [International trade and globalisation](#)

[EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Youth empowerment](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors CHIRCOP Denise

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārds demogrāfija un iedzīvotāji | dokumentācija | Eiropas identitāte | Eiropas pilsonība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES pilsonis | ES stratēģija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jaunatnes bezdarbs | jaunatnes nodarbinātība | jaunatnes politika | jaunietis | kultūra un reliģija | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | rezumēšana | sabiedriskās domas aptauja | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā sistēma | sociālās lietas | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS

Kopsavilkums The proportion of young people (15-29 years old) in the general EU population is declining. On the whole, young people have a higher level of education than older adults, and youth unemployment rates have begun to decrease. Nevertheless, young people are still more exposed to poverty and social exclusion than other sections of the population. They are less prone to put their health at risk than previous generations. For instance, fewer young people smoke, get drunk, or become involved in a road accident than previously, but young people are still over-represented among those who are injured in road accidents. Obesity due to bad eating habits and lack of physical exercise is still an issue. Young people are also less likely to vote, or stand for election than older adults, but in recent years there has been a slight increase in interest in politics, political action and volunteering. Almost 80 % of young Europeans identify themselves as European citizens. In a Eurobarometer survey published in 2018 they placed education, skills and the environment at the top of a list of priorities for the EU. The European Union is engaged in helping Member States address young people's needs and aspirations through a youth strategy which covers areas such as employment, entrepreneurship, social inclusion, participation, education, training, health, wellbeing, voluntary activities, the global dimension, creativity and culture. The strategy is backed by a number of funding programmes that are specifically focused on young people, most notably the Youth Employment Initiative, Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps. It also draws from funds directed at other specific policy areas. EU action in the area of youth empowerment is best known for the mobility opportunities it has created, in particular through Erasmus. Future challenges include reaching a wider spectrum of young people, especially those from disadvantaged and hard-to-reach groups, making the results of the consultative process, known as youth dialogue, more tangible, and improving synergies between policy areas for greater effectiveness. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multivide [Youth empowerment](#)

[EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Security and defence](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors LAZAROU Eleni

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība

Atslēgvārds daļībvalstu kompetence | daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES finanses | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES politika | ES starptautiskā loma | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā drošības un aizsardzības politika | rezumēšana | sabiedriskās domas aptauja | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā sistēma

Kopsavilkums Security and defence policy in the European Union is predominantly a competence of the Member States. At the same time, a common security and defence policy, which could progressively lead to a European defence union, is enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty. Since 2016, there has been significant progress in that direction, with several initiatives in the area of security and defence having been proposed and initiated under the 2014-2019 mandate of the Commission and the European Parliament. The idea that the European Union should deliver in the area of security and defence has become more and more popular with EU citizens. The crises in the EU's eastern and southern neighbourhoods, such as the occupation of Crimea and conflicts in the Middle East, have created an environment of insecurity in which the EU is called upon to do more. Following the Council decision of 2013 and particularly since the launch of the EU global strategy in 2016, the EU has been working to respond to these needs predominantly by implementing in full the provisions of the Lisbon Treaty. In recent years, it has begun the implementation of ambitious initiatives in the area of security and defence, such as permanent structured cooperation (PESCO), the European defence action plan, including a new defence fund to finance research and development of EU military capabilities, closer and more efficient cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a plan to facilitate military mobility within and across the EU, and revision of the financing of its civilian and military missions and operations to make them more effective. These new initiatives are illustrated in the relevant proposals for the new multiannual financial framework (2021-2027) and the accompanying off-budget instruments. Given EU leaders' support in the recent past for further initiatives in EU security and defence policy, important debates are likely to take place in future on the possible progressive framing of a European defence union. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multivide [Security and defence](#)

[EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Future financing of EU policies](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors PARRY Matthew

Politikas joma Budžeta kontrole | Budžets

Atslēgvārds daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES budžets | ES finanses | ES finansējums | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES izdevumi | ES politika | IZGLITĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The principle of subsidiarity means that the European Union (EU) should act where it can do so more effectively than its constituent Member States individually, and this also holds true in the area of public finance – the EU's budget together with off-budget tools for financing EU policies. At €165.8 billion in 2019 – or approximately 1 % of Member States' collective gross national income (GNI) – the EU budget is a great deal smaller in relative terms than EU national governments' budgets. It serves mainly as a vehicle for investment, particularly in the areas of rural and regional development, industrial research and support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and political and economic development in neighbouring countries. These policies are designed to yield European public goods, with benefits that go beyond the national borders of individual EU countries. The Commission calculates that they do so for less than the cost of one cup of coffee a day per citizen. During the 2014-2019 parliamentary term, the EU was buffeted by challenges to its capacity to act, including financially, by geopolitical instability in the wider region, the migration and refugee crisis, and unresolved questions about the future of the euro, linked to the legacy of the economic, financial and sovereign debt crises. However, the EU also saw several notable achievements. These include the update to the financial rules governing the use of EU funds, simplifying the rules and strengthening the focus on performance and results; the creation of a European Public Prosecutor's Office to help address the roughly 0.35 % of the EU budget at risk of fraud; a mid-term revision of the multiannual financial framework (MFF), enhancing its flexibility to provide for a more responsive EU; the development of proposals for new sources of revenue in time for negotiations on the post-2020 MFF; and policy innovation in the field of financial engineering, helping EU finance go further by leveraging private investment. The 2019 elections mark a turning point in the future financing of EU policies, since the new Parliament will be responsible for concluding negotiations on the next multiannual spending plan. The Commission has proposed a 2021-2027 MFF totalling 1.11 % of the post-Brexit EU-27's GNI, and new sources of EU revenue to reduce the burden on national treasuries and forge a clearer link between revenue and policies. It also proposes to consolidate progress made in the last term with regard to budgetary flexibility, financial integrity and the rule of law, and in encouraging private investment in Europe. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued prior to the 2019 European elections.

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

Multivide [Future financing EU policies](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors DOBREVA Alina | PICHON Eric

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas kaimiņattiecību politika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES budžets | ES finanses | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES izdevumi | ES starptautiskā loma | humānā palīdzība | IZGLITĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā ārpotīka un drošības politika | rezumēšana | sabiedrīkās domas aptauja | sadarbības politika | Savienības paplašināšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociāla sistēma | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA

Kopsavilkums European Union (EU) action beyond its borders often requires a combination of approaches. The EU Treaties differentiate between common foreign and security policy (CFSP), common security and defence policy (CSDP), external action, and the external dimension of internal policies, but in the field, issues are so intertwined that more often than not a single tool is not sufficient. For example, population displacement triggered by a conflict over natural resources has to be addressed by humanitarian aid, itself secured by a CSDP mission, and its effects mitigated by adequate migration and development policies, while peace talks are conducted. Coordination between all stakeholders is challenging but vital, not only as a response but also for prevention. To address new challenges such as climate change, rising insecurity or new migration patterns, the EU has put forward concrete solutions to shape synergy between the actors, in order to use shared expertise more effectively, and to find new sources of funding. The new foreign policy framework (EU global strategy) is intended to map the tools and resources best designed to help society as a whole, in the EU and partner countries, to withstand natural and manmade shocks more effectively. This means making connections between actors and between traditionally separate policy areas. Budgetary constraints and the will to depart from a donor/recipient relationship have also resulted in innovative financing tools, using EU funds to leverage private investments. While, since its launch, the global strategy has proved to be a coherent vision, sturdy, comprehensive external action nevertheless requires coordination at all levels. In the years to come, global instability is expected to rise; the challenge for the EU will be to ensure security while upholding the core values of the Treaties – human rights, democracy and the fight against poverty – as its primary objectives on the global stage. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multivide [Foreign policy](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Agriculture

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors MCELDOWNEY James

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība

Atslēgvārds daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | ES budžets | ES finances | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES izdevumi | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | KLP reforma | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEZSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības politika | rezumēšana | sabiedriskās domas aptauja | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā sistēma

Kopsavilkums The common agricultural policy (CAP) is one of the oldest common policies in the EU. Its significance is reflected in the proportion of the EU's budget devoted to it, representing approximately 40 % of the total. Developed at a time when Europe was unable to meet most of its own food needs, it was necessary to encourage farmers to produce food by means of guaranteed prices. The policy has undergone regular reform and has evolved over the years. These reforms have sought to improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, promote rural development and address new challenges in areas such as the environment and climate change. Evidence from a series of Eurobarometer surveys indicates that EU citizens have a high level of awareness of this policy area. There is a recognition that the policy is succeeding in meeting citizens' expectations in terms of delivering healthy high-quality food as well as contributing to the protection of the environment. When it comes to agriculture, Parliament's eighth term focused on taking forward not only implementation of the last CAP reform in 2013 but also a series of significant legislative achievements. The areas covered include, for example, unfair trading practices, animal health, plant health and the organic sector, as well as a range of policy-related simplification measures. On the non-legislative front, Parliament pursued its scrutiny role rigorously. Other substantial issues it considered during the last legislature included the future policy direction of the CAP for the post-2020 period, establishing its position on the next multiannual financial framework (MFF), including the overall budgetary allocation for the future CAP and the associated legislative framework. In the case of the latter, this has not been the subject of a plenary vote. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multivide [Agriculture](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Regional policy

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors MARGARAS Vasileios | VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Politikas joma Reģionālā attīstība

Atslēgvārds darbvielu radīšana | dokumentācija | dzīves kvalitāte | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas strukturālie un investīciju fondi | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas pieaugums | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiska un sociāla kohēzija | ES finances | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES reģionālā politika | ilgtspējīga attīstība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | konkurētspēja | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | reģionu atšķirības | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā sistēma | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija

Kopsavilkums The principal aim of the EU's regional policy, also known as cohesion policy, is to address the territorial, social and economic imbalances that exist between the different regions of the EU. Regional policy covers all regions and cities of the European Union, helping to support job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development, and to improve citizens' quality of life. To achieve these goals and address the diverse development needs in all EU regions, €351.8 billion – almost one third of the total EU budget – has been set aside for cohesion policy for the 2014-2020 period. This financial support is distributed through two main funds: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF). Together with the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), they make up the European structural and investment (ESI) funds, which provide support that can make a real difference to the lives of people in the EU's regions. With the current programming period (2014-2020) drawing to a close, work is now under way on planning the cohesion policy priorities for the next programming period (2021-2027). During its 2014-2019 term the European Parliament was called upon numerous times to adopt new legislative acts, amend older rules and to provide opinions on many topics relating to the EU's regional policy. Within the European Parliament, the Committee on Regional Policy is responsible for the Union's regional development and cohesion policy, as set out in the Treaties. In anticipation of its expected withdrawal from the EU, the UK, until now a net contributor to the EU budget, will no longer contribute to the post-2020 EU budget, which means that the EU will have fewer resources to allocate to its policies in the future, including cohesion policy. The European Parliament has, however, strongly advocated maintaining the level of funding for cohesion policy at its current level or even increasing it. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multivide [Regional policy](#)

[Rules on political groups in the EP](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 05-06-2019

Autors TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Parlamenta loceklis | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EP pilnvaras | ES finanses | ES finansējums | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | parlaments | POLITIKA | politiskā grupa (EP) | rezumēšana | ārpusfrakciju loceklis

Kopsavilkums Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) may form political groups; these are organised not by nationality, but by political affiliation. Since the first direct elections in 1979, the number of political groups has fluctuated between seven and ten. Following the 2019 elections, the number, size and composition of political groups is likely to continue to fluctuate, as a result of the possible dissolution of some political groups and the creation of new ones. To form a political group, a minimum of 25 MEPs, elected in at least one quarter (currently seven) of the EU's Member States is required. Those Members who do not belong to any political group are known as 'non-attached' (non-inscrits) Members. Although the political groups play a very prominent role in Parliament's life, individual MEPs and/or several MEPs acting together, also have many rights, including in relation to the exercise of oversight over other EU institutions, such as the Commission. However, belonging to a political group is of particular relevance when it comes to the allocation of key positions in Parliament's political and organisational structures, such as committee and delegation chairs and rapporteurships on important dossiers. Moreover, political groups receive higher funding for their collective staff and parliamentary activities than the non-attached MEPs. Political group funding, however, is distinct from funding granted to European political parties and foundations, which, if they comply with the requirements to register as such, may apply for funding from the European Parliament.

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

Multivide [Rules on political groups in the EP](#)

[Minimum loss coverage for non-performing loans](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-05-2019

Autors STAMEGNA CARLA

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds aizdevums | banka | civiltiesības | dokumentācija | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ES banku savienība | ES informācijas izplatīšana | FINANSES | finansiāls risks | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kapitāla brīva kustība | kredītiestāde | kredītiestādes un finanšu iestādes | kredītpolitika | maksātspēja | monetārā ekonomika | priekšlikums (ES) | rezumēšana | TIESĪBAS

Kopsavilkums The recessions resulting from the financial crisis that broke out at the end of the last decade have caused economic difficulties for more and more EU companies and citizens in recent years, leaving them unable to repay their loans. As a result many EU banks have accumulated high volumes of non-performing loans (NPLs) on their balance-sheets. Although it has almost halved since December 2014, the ratio between NPLs and total loans extended by EU banks (the NPL ratio) remains historically high when measured against the ratios of other advanced economies. NPLs represent a risk to banks' balance sheets inasmuch as future losses they might generate are not sufficiently covered by appropriate reserves. To tackle this issue, in March 2018 the Commission adopted a comprehensive package of measures, including a proposal for a regulation amending the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) to introduce common minimum loss coverage levels (a 'statutory backstop') for newly originated loans that become non-performing. Following agreement on a text with the Council in trilogue, Parliament adopted the proposal in plenary on 14 March 2019. The final act was signed on 17 April 2019 and published in the Official Journal on 25 April 2019, coming into force the following day. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Regional inequalities in the EU

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 17-05-2019

Autors WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politikas joma Reģionālā attīstība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas konvergēnce | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiska un sociāla kohēzija | ES informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | reģionu atšķirības | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā nevienlīdzība | sociālā sistēma

Kopsavilkums The issue of inequality has gained increasing importance in the public and political agenda in the aftermath of the financial and economic crisis, and in the context of political movements representing the 'places left behind'. Inequality may relate to income and wealth, but also to a variety of aspects such as access to basic services, education and infrastructure. In the context of regional disparities, it may also refer to differing levels of socio-economic development. Common inequality measures have revealed that, while regional disparities have been decreasing when considering the EU as a whole, they have been increasing within some countries. A number of persistently low-growth regions exist in southern Europe, as do many low-income regions in eastern Europe. Every Member State has a number of 'inner peripheries', which are habitually located in post-industrial or rural areas and often characterised by high levels of unemployment, poor infrastructure, lack of skilled workforce and hampered accessibility. Strengthening social, economic and territorial cohesion, and reducing regional disparities is the main goal of EU cohesion policy. As a major EU tool to address regional inequalities, this policy provides a wide range of support for businesses and activities in areas such as research, environment, transport, employment, social inclusion, education and institutional capacity-building. Such support is crucial for addressing the underlying problems of many lagging regions, helping them create better living conditions, retain and attract talent, encourage investment, improve productivity and develop regional innovation systems. Together with economic governance frameworks and EU support for structural reform, EU cohesion policy can play an important role in reducing inequality, in a comprehensive and multidimensional way. While traditionally, GDP per capita has been used to assess regional convergence, a variety of new indicators tracking progress on issues correlated with inequality are available for this purpose today. Moreover, the proposals for the EU's post-2020 policy framework include new additional funding allocation criteria such as youth unemployment, education levels, climate change, and the reception and integration of migrants. These changes possibly indicate a shift towards a more comprehensive view of territorial convergence in the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Judicial cooperation in criminal matters achievements during the legislative term 2014-2019: the role of the European Parliament

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 13-05-2019

Autors MILT Kristiina

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES tiesu iestāžu sadarbība kriminālietās | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums Judicial cooperation in criminal matters is based on the principle of mutual recognition of judgments and judicial decisions, and includes measures to approximate the laws of the Member States in several areas. It includes minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences and sanctions in the areas of particularly serious crime with a cross-border dimension: terrorism, trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of women and children, illicit drug trafficking, illicit arms trafficking, money laundering, corruption, counterfeiting of means of payment, computer crime and organised crime. Considerable progress was made in developing the judicial cooperation in criminal matters in all these areas during the legislative term 2014-2019. Most importantly, the new Eurojust Regulation will take effect in December 2019 and the European Public Prosecutor's Office is expected to start operating from late 2020 or early 2021 onwards. In Parliament, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee) is responsible for measures relating to police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, including terrorism, and substantive and procedural measures relating to the development of a more coherent Union approach to criminal law, according to Parliament's Rules of Procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Contribution to Growth: Delivering economic benefits for citizens and businesses

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 07-05-2019

Autors MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikas joma lekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Patēriņtāju aizsardzība

Atslēgvārds brīva preču kustība | digitālais vienotais tirgus | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | līkumu tuvināšana | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | pakalpojumu sniegšanas brīvība | publiskais iepirkums | rezumēšana | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIETĪBA | tirdzniecības politika

Kopsavilkums This collection of studies summarizes the benefits of the legislation adopted by the European Parliament in the area of free movement of goods, services, Digital Single Market and public procurement. These benefits are estimated at a total amount of 985 billion euros annually. European legislation has further important potential in delivering economic benefits for European citizens and businesses.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Assessing the Leaders' Agenda](#)

Publikācijas veids Padzījināta analīze

Datums 06-05-2019

Autors ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropadome | Eiropas pilsonība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | ES informācijas izplatīšana | FINANSES | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | IZGLITĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jaunievedums | lēmuma pieņemšana | migrācija | migrācija | monetārā ekonomika | pārvadība | pētniecība un attīstība | pētniecība un intelektuālais tpašums | RĀZOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIETĪBA | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums The Leaders' Agenda can be assessed rather favourably as it has enabled more structured work and better preparation by all actors concerned. This method can be recommended for the future work of the European Council as it allows a consistent follow-up. However, it has not helped to overcome deadlock on some of the most sensitive issues, such as migration and taxation.

[Padzījināta analīze EN](#)

[European research area \(ERA\) – Regional and cross-border perspectives](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-04-2019

Autors KARAKAS Cemal

Politikas joma Pētniecības politika

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES pētniecības politika | ES stratēģija | IZGLITĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jaunievedums | PTI_pamatprogramma | pārrobežu sadarbība | pētniecība un attīstība | pētniecība un intelektuālais tpašums | RĀZOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | reģionālā sadarbība | sadarbības politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | vienotais tirgus | zinātniskā apmaiņa | zinātniskā pētniecība

Kopsavilkums The ERA is a coordination system for national research infrastructures, and itself constitutes an infrastructure designed to create a single market for science. The main implementing instrument for the ERA is the European Union (EU) framework programme for research and innovation (R&I), currently Horizon 2020, alongside national roadmaps for implementing the common priorities. While the ERA offers a way to improve joint programming for research and innovation activities, interaction between research infrastructures, the use of public-public partnerships between Member States, the application of smart specialisation strategies (S3) and the mobility of researchers, challenges still remain. The Horizon 2020 focus on excellence as the main criterion for receiving funding – a requirement designed to cement the EU's reputation in science and its global competitiveness – has led to a concentration of funding as well as R&I capacities in some countries and regions, while increasing the (innovation) gap between EU-15 and EU-13 countries. Other main challenges include the absence of a clear, shared definition of the ERA concept, the multiplication of instruments, and the non-use of binding legislation for ERA implementation. One way to improve the ERA and to broaden participation and cohesion without undermining the criterion of excellence might be to enhance the interoperability between funding and programmes and to continue working on making the EU state aid rules more R&I-friendly.

[Briefing EN](#)

[How the EU budget is spent: Spending programmes under the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-04-2019

Politikas joma Budžeta kontrole | Budžets

Atslēgvārds daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES budžets | ES finanses | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES izdevumi | ES programma | IZGLITĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | katalogizēšana | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) has produced a series of briefings on 'How the EU budget is spent' over the course of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term. The aim is to give a concise overview of the key features of major EU spending programmes and funds for the 2014-2020 period. This compendium brings together the set of briefings from the series.

[Briefing EN](#)

Overhauling fisheries technical measures

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 11-04-2019

Autors POPESCU Irina

Politikas joma Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Zivsaimniecība

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ilgtspējīga zivsaimniecība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā zivsaimniecības politika | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEZSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | priekšlikums (ES) | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | tehniskā instrukcija | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIESĪBAS | tiesību aktu vienkāršošana | tiesību avoti un nozares | zvejas apgabals | zvejas noteikumi | zvejniecība | zvejniecības pārvaldība

Kopsavilkums Technical measures in fisheries govern the different fishing practices that can be used to catch fish, as well as the areas and seasons for fishing. Aimed at limiting unwanted catches and the impact of fishing on marine ecosystems, EU technical measures have developed over time into a notoriously complicated regulatory structure, which came to be seen as a plethora of ineffective rules under rigid governance. During the April II session, Parliament is due to vote on giving formal approval to a new legislative framework that would change the governance structure of technical measures. The proposed framework is designed to simplify the current system, to increase its flexibility through a regionalised approach adapted to the specificities of each EU sea basin, and to optimise the contribution of the technical measures to the objectives of the common fisheries policy. The text also provides for a total ban on electric pulse trawl fishing from 1 July 2021, with the possibility for Member States to immediately prohibit or restrict this type of fishing in their coastal waters.

Briefing [EN](#)

How the EU budget is spent: European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 03-04-2019

Autors D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politikas joma Budžets | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi

Atslēgvārds daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | Eiropas Investīciju banka | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Stratēģisko investīciju fonds | Eiropas struktūra | ES budžets | ES finances | ES ieguldījums | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES izdevumi | ES stratēģija | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums Created after the start of the current multiannual financial framework (MFF), the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) aims to trigger additional investment worth €500 billion in crucial sectors of the EU's economy that suffer from market failures and sub-optimal investment situations. Another major objective is to improve access to finance for European companies, with a special focus on smaller businesses. The functioning of EFSI relies on a strategic partnership with the European Investment Bank Group, which can approve and finance investment operations with a higher-risk profile than its usual portfolio, thanks to the guarantee provided by the EU budget under EFSI. For the post-2020 period, the European Commission has proposed an InvestEU Fund that should build on EFSI's results.

Briefing [EN](#)

How the EU budget is spent: Euratom research and training programme

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 03-04-2019

Autors SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Budžets | Pētniecības politika

Atslēgvārds arodapmācība | daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | EAEK | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES budžets | ES finances | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES izdevumi | ES programma | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kodolenerģētika | kodolpētniecība | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | pētniecība un attīstība | pētniecība un intelektuālais tpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The Euratom research and training programme is an important tool that implements the European Union's nuclear policy. Its main aim is to enhance the role of the European Union as a global leader in nuclear research, while efficiently managing its nuclear market.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How the EU budget is spent: European Fund for Sustainable Development](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 02-04-2019

Autors SVASEK Martin

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Budžets

Atslēgvārds daudzgadu finanšu shēma | dokumentācija | Eiropas kaimiņattiecību politika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES budžets | ES finanses | ES ieguldījums | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES izdevumi | ES programma | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | fonds (ES) | ilgtspējīga attīstība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | palīdzība attīstības jomā | rezumēšana | sadarbības politika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Āfrika | Āfrika | GEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) is one of the EU financial instruments that promote a proactive development aid policy. It is part of the complex European external investment plan to support investments primarily in the EU neighbourhood and Africa. The EFSD applies the same financial model as the European Fund for Strategic Investments. By 2020, it is expected to generate €44 billion in investments (based on an initial EU contribution of €4.1 billion) to help create jobs and economic opportunities, address the socio-economic causes of migration, and contribute to the achievement of the UN sustainable development goals.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Parliament: Facts and Figures](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 29-03-2019

Autors SABBATI Giulio

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds administratīvie izdevumi (ES) | balsotāju kopskaits | demogrāfija un iedzīvotāji | dokumentācija | dzimumu līdztiesība | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas vēlēšanas | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES finanses | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES statistika | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | parlamenta sastāvs | parlaments | POLITIKA | rezumēšana | sieviete | sieviešu stāvoklis | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | vēlēšanu sistēma

Kopsavilkums This Briefing, published by the European Parliamentary Research Service, is designed to provide key facts and figures about the European Parliament, both in the 2014 to 2019 parliamentary term now drawing to a close - and in the seven previous terms since direct elections were introduced in June 1979. On the following pages you will find graphics of various kinds which: • detail the composition of the European Parliament now and in the past; • trace the increase in the number of parties represented in the EP and evolution of political groups; • chart the rise in the number of women sitting in the Parliament; • explain the electoral systems used in elections to the Parliament across the Member States; • show how turnout in European elections compares with that in national elections; • summarise the activity of the Parliament in the 2014-19 term, and in the 2009-14 term; • present the annual cost of the Parliament compared with other parliaments; • outline the composition of the Parliament's main governing bodies. The Briefing has been updated regularly during the 2014-19 term to take account of latest developments.

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

[South-South and triangular cooperation in Latin America](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-03-2019

Autors GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | dienvidvalstu sadarbība | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas politika | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES starptautiskā loma | ilgtspējīga attīstība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | Latīnamerika | rezumēšana | Rietumindijas salas | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskā statistika | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | GEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Over the past few decades, South-South and triangular cooperation (TrC) among developing countries has been acquiring increasing importance as a necessary complement to traditional North-South development cooperation. The United Nations (UN) High Level Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Argentina in 1978 set the basic framework for this form of cooperation with its Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). The model was recently modified by the UN 2030 Agenda for Development and its 17 sustainable development goals, together with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for financing development cooperation. The Latin American region has been a pioneer of South-South cooperation (SSC), both bilateral and regional, as well as of TrC and SSC with other developing regions. Its various regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms, including the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the Ibero-American Conference, have established their own cooperation bodies. Moreover, since 2006, this cooperation has been described in detail in an annual report on South-South cooperation in Ibero-America. The 2019 UN High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, 40 years after the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAPA +40), presented a unique opportunity to tailor SSC and TrC more closely to the 2030 Agenda and its sustainable development goals. The EU took part in the conference and contributed to the outcome document. The EU promotes this type of cooperation as part of its European Consensus for Development, and has launched a regional facility to this effect.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Transnational clusters and the Danube macro-regional strategy](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 18-03-2019

Autors VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Politikas joma Reģionālā attīstība

Atslēgvārds atbalsts uzņēmumiem | darījumkopa | dokumentācija | Donavas reģions | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiska un sociāla kohēzija | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES makroreģionālā politika | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jaunievedums | pārrobežu sadarbība | pētniecība un intelektuālais ipašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | reģionu attīstība | sadarbības politika | STĀRPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS

Kopsavilkums As geographical concentrations of enterprises, which work together in the same field to develop a high level of expertise, services and skills, clusters are hotbeds of innovation and play an important role in the EU economy. Known as transnational clusters when they involve actors from two or more countries in the same geographical area, clusters tend to generate higher employment growth than firms located outside clusters, and are estimated to account for a significant proportion of jobs in the European Union. Linking countries from across a wide geographical region, the EU's macro-regional strategies provide a useful framework to support transnational clusters. Launched in December 2010, the EU strategy for the Danube region (EUDSR) covers 14 countries that differ both in terms of their development and their relationship with the EU, including nine EU Member States and five third countries. With one of the major challenges in the Danube region being the uneven levels of innovation performance between the highly developed western part of the region and the less-developed east, transnational clusters have the potential to help redress this balance and to increase regional competitiveness. The development of clusters is firmly supported by the EUSDR's action plan, which outlines a number of actions to foster clusters across the Danube region. This has led to several cluster projects, with a particular emphasis on the bio-based and agri-food sectors, building on the expertise of local enterprises in this field. The European Commission and academic experts have welcomed the progress made in the development of clusters in the Danube region in recent years, yet challenges remain, with issues such as funding difficulties, the lack of visibility of macro-regional strategies and declining political commitment all causes for concern. Future discussions on the content of cohesion programmes post-2020 provide a golden opportunity to highlight the potential of macro-regional strategies for fostering regional development and how transnational clusters can contribute to this process. This briefing has been produced at the request of a member of the Committee of the Regions, in the framework of the Cooperation Agreement between the Parliament and the Committee.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Appointment of the Commission's Secretary General in 2018](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-03-2019

Politikas joma Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Komisija | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | iestādes ģenerālsekreitārs | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | locekļu iecelšana | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The appointment of the new Secretary-General of the Commission in 2018 has been taken up by the European Parliament and has been put on its agenda on several occasions. In order to give interested readers an overview on the controversial decision, its circumstances and its assessment by different actors, this documentation contains a chronology of the related activities of the European Parliament and the European Ombudsman. It collects the most relevant texts from these institutions and also the answers given to them by the European Commission.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[The EU fruit and vegetable sector: Main features, challenges and prospects](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 11-03-2019

Autors ROSSI Rachele

Politikas joma Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība

Atslēgvārds augu izcelsmes produkts | augļi | darbības programma | dokumentācija | dārzenis | dārzkopība | Eiropas Savienība | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EKONOMIKA | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES tiešie maksājumi | ES ārejā tirdzniecība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopēja tirgus organizācija | lauksaimnieciskā darbība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEŽSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | lauksaimniecības atbalsts | lauksaimniecības politika | markēšana | PĀRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | tirgdarbības standarts | tirgzinības

Kopsavilkums Fruit and vegetables accounted for approximately 14 % of the total value of the EU's agricultural production in 2018. This is a fundamental sector for many EU Member States, especially those where it is particularly well developed, such as in the Mediterranean region and in some northern and eastern European countries. Moreover, all EU Member States produce at least a few types of fruit and vegetables. Apples and tomatoes are the main products of the richly diversified produce of the EU's fruit and vegetable farms. Mostly small-sized with relatively high labour input, these farms earn incomes ranging from average (for fruit specialists) to very high (for horticulture specialists, including also flower and ornamental plant production). EU trade in fruit and vegetables is characterised by the predominance of internal over external flows, where the EU is traditionally a net importer. To strengthen the resilience of both the fruit and vegetable sector and its operators, and to boost the consumption of their produce, the EU has in place a comprehensive support system, especially through the regulatory framework for the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products. Rules on producer organisations and their operational programmes, crisis management and marketing standards, help the functioning of the sector, with additional support from the EU school fruit and vegetables scheme, as well as from the EU promotion and quality policies, income support and rural development measures, valid for all agricultural sectors. Recently passed EU legislation has already brought in important adjustments for the fruit and vegetable sector and no further major policy changes are currently anticipated. It will be its capacity to overcome its structural vulnerability and weak organisation, adopt innovation and respond to consumer needs that will shape its future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Establishment of a European monetary fund \(EMF\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 06-03-2019

Autors SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Tiesību aktu piegēmšana EP un Padomē

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | Eiropas Monetārais fonds | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas Stabilizācijas mehānisms | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | ES informācijas izplatīšana | FINANSES | ieteikmes izpēte | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | monetārā ekonomika | monetārās attiecības | priekšlikums (ES) | rezumēšana

Kopsavilkums The European Commission's proposal for transforming the intergovernmental European Stability Mechanism (ESM) into a European monetary fund (EMF) under EU law would provide it with wide-ranging tasks. The ESM was created at the height of the European sovereign debt crisis in order to provide financial assistance for governments that had lost, or were about to lose, access to financial markets. It was established outside the Community framework by an intergovernmental treaty and is a permanent rescue mechanism aimed at safeguarding the financial stability of the euro area. The proposal met with considerable opposition at Council level, as the Council wishes to maintain the ESM's intergovernmental character, and would expand its remit only slightly. The European Parliament, whose legislative powers are limited within the consent procedure, will vote on an interim report in plenary.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU policies – Delivering for citizens: The migration issue](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 27-02-2019

Autors APAP Joanna | RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa

Atslēgvārds bēglis | cilvēku tirdzniecība | cīņa pret noziedzību | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas cīvildienests | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES migrācijas politika | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | krimināltiesības | migrants | migrācija | nelegālā migrācija | organizētā noziedzība | patvēruma meklētājs | patvēruma tiesības | rezumēšana | sabiedriskās domas aptauja | SOCĪLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā sistēma | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā drošība | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESTĪBAS

Kopsavilkums Refugee movements and migration are at the centre of global attention. In recent years, Europe has had to respond to the most severe migratory challenge since the end of the Second World War. The unprecedented arrival of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU, which peaked in 2015, exposed a series of deficiencies and gaps in EU policies on asylum, external borders and migration. In response to these challenges, the EU has embarked on a broader process of reform aimed at rebuilding its asylum and migration policies based on four pillars: reducing the incentives for irregular migration by addressing its root causes; improving returns and dismantling smuggling and trafficking networks; saving lives and securing the external borders; establishing a strong EU asylum policy, and providing more legal pathways for asylum-seekers and more efficient legal channels for regular migrants. The record migratory flows to the EU witnessed during 2015 and 2016 had subsided by the end of 2017 and 2018. However, in order to deliver what the Commission calls an effective, fair and robust future EU migration policy, the EU, based on the Treaties and other legal and financial instruments, has been implementing both immediate and longer-term measures. Europe, due to its geographic position and its reputation as an example of stability, generosity and openness against a background of growing international and internal conflicts, climate change and global poverty, is likely to continue to represent an ideal refuge for asylum-seekers and migrants. This is also reflected in the growing amounts, flexibility and diversity of EU funding for migration and asylum policies inside as well as outside the current and future EU budget. See also the parallel Briefing on 'EU support for democracy and peace in the world', PE 628.271.

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

Multivide [The migration issue](#)

[Cooperatives: Characteristics, activities, status, challenges](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-02-2019

Autors KARAKAS Cemal

Politikas joma Rūpniecība

Atslēgvārds atbalsts uzņēmumiem | civiltiesības | dokumentācija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas struktūra | informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | juridiskais statuss | kooperatīvs | organizāciju tiesiskais statuss | pārrobežu dimensija | rezumēšana | reģioni un reģionālā politika | sadarbīgā ekonomika | sociālā ekonomika | starptautiskā statistika | TIESĪBAS | tiesību avoti un nozares | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | uzņēmējsabiedrības likums | valsts tiesību akti

Kopsavilkums 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](#)

[Road safety in the EU](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 26-02-2019

Autors DEBYSER Ariane

Politikas joma Transports

Atslēgvārds autotransports | ceļu satiksmes drošība | ceļu satiksmes negadījums | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES politika un valsts politika | ES statistika | ES stratēģija | informācijas izplatīšana | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | nelaimes gadījumu novēršana | nāve | rezumēšana | sauszemes transports | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | transporta politika | TRANSPORTS | trauma | veselība

Kopsavilkums Between 1991 and 2017, and especially after 2000, the EU witnessed substantial improvements in terms of road safety, whether measured in terms of fatalities, accidents or injuries. Over a shorter period, between 2001 and 2010, the number of deaths on EU roads decreased by 43 %, and by around another 20 % since 2010. The most recent figures, however, show that progress in reducing the fatality rate is stagnating, and that specific road users or demographic groups are not witnessing the same improvements as the rest of the population. Road safety is a shared competence, implying that many measures are primarily dealt with by Member States. However, the EU, in line with Article 91(c) TFEU, has significantly developed the acquis in this area, with the Commission adopting several policy frameworks on road safety. In 2003, the EU set itself a target in terms of reducing road fatalities, and regularly monitors progress towards this goal. In June 2017, the Council endorsed the Valletta Declaration, which reassured commitments and targets in the area of road safety. In May 2018, within the context of the third and last 'mobility package', the Commission presented a common framework for road safety for the 2021-2030 period, recalling the EU's long-term goal of moving as close as possible to zero fatalities in road transport by 2050 ('Vision Zero'). The European Parliament has adopted numerous resolutions regarding or covering road safety, calling notably for more detailed and measurable targets, more account taken of vulnerable users as well as of the safety challenges emerging from the development of connected and automated mobility. This is an updated edition of a Briefing published in November 2016: PE 593.542.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Digitalisation in railway transport: A lever to improve rail competitiveness](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-02-2019

Autors SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Politikas joma Rūpniecība | Transports

Atslēgvārds ciparu tehnoloģija | dokumentācija | dzelzceļa transports | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES informācijas izplatīšana | ES politika | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | klienti | komunikācijas | konkurētspēja | lietu internets | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | sadales tirdzniecība | sauszemes transports | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | TIRDZNIECĪBA | TRANSPORTS | UZNĀMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija

Kopsavilkums Since the 1990s, digitalisation has been advancing at speed across all industrial sectors, public entities and society at large; and railways are no exception. Digital technologies already govern rail customers' expectations, ticket reservation and purchasing habits, operators' information and payments systems, but experts believe these technologies have much more to offer the sector. Digitalisation is key to industry competitiveness and has therefore become an EU priority. The EU has been forging a cross-policy approach and programmes to ensure a solid policy framework, finance research and infrastructure, develop standards and connectivity, and use data effectively. This should enable rail actors to capture digitalisation's potential, improve their efficiency and serve their customers better. The European Parliament has been contributing to this policy. Rail companies have already implemented a vast array of new services and applications using digital technologies, be it for providing more information and leisure services on board, improving the monitoring of their assets or automating more operations. The changes introduced by digitalisation in rail transport are perceived by many stakeholders as an opportunity – owing to the benefits it can offer – but also as a challenge. Indeed, it will require a change of mindsets and business models. Rail digitalisation will also require financial investment and a strategy to tackle cyber threats. Addressing these challenges will allow digitalisation to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the railway sector.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Fintech \(financial technology\) and the European Union: State of play and outlook](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-02-2019

Autors KARAKAS Cemal | STAMEGNA CARLA

Politikas joma Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds datu aizsardzība | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | elektroniskie banku pakalpojumi | ES informācijas izplatīšana | FINANSES | finanšu iestāde | finanšu pakalpojumi | finanšu tiesību akti | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas drošība | informācijas tehnoloģija | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | jaunievedums | kapitāla brīva kustība | komunikācijas | kreditiestādes un finanšu iestādes | monetārā ekonomika | patēriņš | patērētāju tiesību aizsardzība | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | rezumēšana | TIRDZNIECĪBA | virtuālā valūta

Kopsavilkums The financial technology (fintech) sector encompasses firms that use technology-based systems either to provide financial services and products directly, or to make the financial system more efficient. Fintech is a rapidly growing sector: in the first half of 2018, investment in fintech companies in Europe alone reached US\$26 billion. The fintech sector brings rewards including innovation and job creation, but also challenges, such as data and consumer protection issues, and the risk of exacerbating financial volatility or cybercrime. To tackle these multi-disciplinary challenges, policy- and lawmakers in the European Union (EU) have adopted and announced several initiatives, for instance on intra-EU payment services, data protection, crowdfunding and regulatory sandboxes. This briefing outlines current and upcoming fintech-related laws at EU level. It follows on from a March 2017 EPIS briefing that focused, inter alia, on the evolution, scope and economic prospects of fintech.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Credit servicers, credit purchasers and the recovery of collateral: Fostering secondary markets for non-performing loans \(NPLs\) and easing collateral recovery](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-02-2019

Autors STAMEGNA CARLA

Politikas joma Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds aizdevums | banka | civiltiesības | dokumentācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ES banku savienība | ES informācijas izplatīšana | FINANSES | finansiāls risks | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kapitāla brīva kustība | kreditiestāde | kreditiestādes un finanšu iestādes | kreditpolitika | maksātspēja | monetārā ekonomika | priekšlikums (ES) | rezumēšana | TIESĪBAS

Kopsavilkums Due to the recessions brought about by the financial crisis from the end of the past decade, more and more EU companies and citizens have faced economic difficulties in recent years and have been unable to repay their loans. As a consequence, many EU banks have accumulated high volumes of non-performing loans (NPLs) in their balance-sheets. Although almost halved in comparison to December 2014, the ratio between NPLs and the total loans extended by EU banks (NPL ratio) remains historically high when measured against the ratios of other advanced economies. High levels of NPLs require banks to hold higher amounts of regulatory capital and pay a risk premium on liquidity markets, as a result of which their profitability and growth prospects diminish. To tackle this issue, a number of different initiatives have been adopted both at national and EU level. Within this context, in March 2018 the Commission adopted a comprehensive package of measures including a proposal for a directive aimed at fostering NPL secondary markets and easing collateral recovery from secured loans.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Energy Storage: Which Market Designs and Regulatory Incentives Are Needed?](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 01-12-2015

Autors GOUARDERES Frederic | MARSCHALL BORIS

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Pētniecības politika | Rūpniecība

Atslēgvārds atjaunīgā enerģija | dokumentācija | ekoloģiski tīra enerģija | elektroakumulators | elektroniska un elektrotehnika | energoapgāde | energotehnoloģija | enerģijas uzkrāšana | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES publikācija | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | piegādes pasūtījumu drošums | politika enerģētikas jomā | rezumēšana | RŪPNIECĪBA | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIETĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | turgus atbalstīšana

Kopsavilkums As presented in the study 'Energy Storage: Which Market Designs and Regulatory Incentives Are Needed?', energy storage is accomplished by various technologies for the release of energy at a later time and potentially involves conversion from one form of energy to another, both before storage and at the time of release. This leaflet presents the key findings of this study.

Link to the original publication:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/563469/IPOL_STU\(2015\)563469_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/563469/IPOL_STU(2015)563469_EN.pdf)

Pārskats [EN](#)