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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur HALLAK ISSAM

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitix EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | il-Belju | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is the core component of Next Generation EU, a temporary recovery instrument that allows the European Commission to raise funds to help the economic and social recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. By promoting the sustainable and inclusive recovery that ensures the green and digital transitions make progress, the RRF is consistent with the Commission's priorities. Belgium's initial maximum contribution to finance its national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) was set to €5 924 million in grants. However, the maximum financial contribution was updated in June 2022 and reduced to €4 523 million. In addition, the non-repayable allocation for the REPowerEU chapter to reinforce the NRRP's energy dimension is set at €281 million. Belgium also submitted a reasoned request to transfer part of its provisional allocation from the resources of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the RRF (€228 million). Finally, Belgium requested a loan support of €264 million. The overall EU financial contribution to the amended Belgian NRRP stands thus at €5 298 million; it represents 0.7 % of the entire RRF, and 1.1 % of Belgium's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019. The Council approved Belgium's amended NRRP on 8 December 2023. In total, Belgium received €915.1 million in pre-financing: 13 % of the initial NRRP (€770 million, all grants) in 2021, and 20 % of the REPowerEU chapter (€102.1 million in grants, €43 million in loans) in January 2024. The European Parliament, which was a major advocate of creating a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on RRF implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, FR, NL](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur DELIVORIAS Angelos

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitix EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | ipru | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju In absolute figures, Cyprus's amended national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) has increased by €20 million to a total of €1.22 billion. Cyprus decided to use its allocation under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) predominantly in grants (€1 005 million), with €200.3 million in loans. In September 2023, Cyprus submitted a request to amend its NRRP, to which it added a new REPowerEU chapter, with an additional REPowerEU grant allocation of €52.5 million. It also requested to transfer a portion of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€52 million). With these funds, and cutting some measures (as a result of the 2022 decrease in the allocation), the overall EU financial contribution to the amended plan amounts to €1 024 billion in grants (loans remain the same). These resources represent around 0.2 % of the entire RRF, and are equal to 5.15 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019. They underpin reforms and investments that aim to promote the recovery of the Cypriot economy, while addressing structural weaknesses and pursuing major objectives such as the green transition and the digital transformation. The revised plan has a stronger focus on the digital (24.6 % of the funds vs 23 % before) and green (45 %, vs 41 % before) transitions. Measures under Cyprus's plan are to be completed in 2026. Cyprus has so far received 19.8 % of the resources in the form of pre-financing and one payment for grants and loans (below the EU average). The remaining amounts will be paid depending on the implementation of the remaining 68 milestones and 121 targets. The European Parliament, which was a major advocate for the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the work of the European Commission. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EL, EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | Franza | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | tranizzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju France's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is a subpart of 'France Relance', a larger recovery strategy France adopted in 2020 at national level, worth €100 billion in total (4.1 % of France's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019). The NRRP had an initial value of €40.9 billion (total costs), while the plan as amended in 2023 is worth €41.9 billion. Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), at the core of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument, France's RRF grant allocation decreased from €39.4 billion to €37.4 billion, following the June 2022 update. In April 2023, France submitted a request to amend its NRRP – partly in order to take into account the decrease in the EU's financial contribution, but also to add a new REPowerEU chapter, which comes with an additional grant allocation of €2.3 billion. France also requested to transfer a portion of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€504 million). With these funds, the overall EU financial contribution to the French amended plan amounts to €40.2 billion in grants, with the rest to be covered by national means. France has not requested loans. The RRF resources allocated to France represent 5.3 % of the entire RRF resources for the EU, and 1.6 % of the country's GDP in 2019 (the RRF representing 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). Measures under the plan are to be completed by 2026. So far, France has received €23.4 billion. The next payments will depend on progress in implementing the plan. The European Parliament, which was a major advocate of the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Fourth edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur DOBREVA Alina | LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Bulgarija | investimenti | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjaru tal-'UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the EU response to the crisis triggered by the pandemic, Bulgaria was initially allocated €6 267.3 million in grants. In line with the RRF Regulation, on 30 June 2022, the European Commission recalculated the maximum grant amounts for all Member States; this resulted in a just over 9 % cut for Bulgaria, lowering the total to €5 688.8 million. To take this into account, as well as factor in the impact of inflation, Bulgaria submitted a modified national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP), removing and downscaling several measures. The updated plan has an estimated cost of €6 185.3 million; the financing above the maximum RRF financial contribution is expected to be supplemented with national (and private) co-financing. Bulgaria has not yet submitted a REPowerEU chapter, for which another €480.1 million in grants are available. Bulgaria's NRRP ranks eighth as a share of grants relative to gross domestic product (GDP) – 9.3 % of its 2019 GDP from 10.2 % originally (the RRF amounting to 5.2 % of EU-27 2019 GDP). RRF funds have to be paid out by end-2026. Bulgaria has so far received one payment worth €1 369 million, which the Commission disbursed on 16 December 2022. The Bulgarian NRRP aims to address the main challenges and systemic weaknesses of Bulgaria's economy. It builds on the national development programme BULGARIA 2030, which proposes solutions for medium-term growth by setting strategic objectives, such as accelerated economic development, demographic upswing and reduced inequalities. The NRRP extends the scope of reforms and investment while ensuring coherence with measures planned under EU cohesion policy. Bulgaria is one of the main beneficiaries of EU funds (measured as a share of GDP) over the 2021-2027 financing period, and complementarity with RRF resources is relevant in several fields. 57.5 % of the NRRP support is for climate objectives, making Bulgaria's plan one of the greenest; 23.1 % supports digital objectives. Both green and digital spending targets laid down in the RRF Regulation have thus been exceeded. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on the implementation of the RRF, and scrutinises the Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Litwanja | investimenti tal-UE | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarru Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), Lithuania's national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) had an initial value of €2 224 million. In June 2022, Lithuania's grant allocation was revised downwards to €2 100 million (- 5.6%). In October 2023, however, Lithuania submitted a request to amend its NRRP, which includes an additional grant allocation of €193.7 million for a new REPowerEU chapter and a loan request worth €1 551.7 million. Lithuania also requested to transfer a portion of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€4.7 million). Together, these additional resources have brought the overall EU contribution to Lithuania's amended NRRP to €3 849 million. These resources represent 0.5 % of the entire RRF, equal to 7.9 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019. In November 2023, the Council adopted an amending implementing decision by which it gave the green light to Lithuania's modified plan. The new plan contains 31 reforms and 10 investments including the REPowerEU chapter with one reform and three investments. Apart from the added chapter, the other modifications submitted by Lithuania affect 46 measures of the initial plan. Moreover, Lithuania proposed to add six new measures (three investments and three reforms), to be funded by additional loan support. Measures under the current NRRP are to be completed by 2026. Lithuania has so far received 25.5 % of the resources (in the form of pre-financing and one grant payment). Further payments will depend on progress made in implementing the plan. Lithuania's NRRP is consistent with the challenges and priorities identified in the European Semester, the annual cycle for coordinating and monitoring each EU country's economic policies. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on the implementation of the RRF and continues to scrutinise the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'National Recovery and Resilience Plans in the EU' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, LT](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | il-Latvia | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarru Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), Latvia's national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) had an initial value of €1 826 million. In June 2022, Latvia's grant allocation was revised slightly upwards to €1 835 million. In September 2023, Latvia submitted a request to amend its NRRP, to which it added a REPowerEU chapter endowed with an additional grant allocation of €124 million. It also requested to transfer a portion of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€11 million). The other modifications submitted by Latvia affect 35 measures of the initial plan. In December 2023, the Council adopted an amending implementing decision by which it gave the green light to Latvia's modified plan. It confirmed that Latvia is now set to receive non-repayable financial support amounting to €1 969 million, including for the new REPowerEU chapter. These resources represent 0.3 % of the entire RRF, equal to 6.4 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019. Latvia has not requested RRF loans. The new plan contains 25 reforms and 63 investment measures. Measures under the current plan are to be completed by 2026. Latvia has so far received 24 % of the resources (in the form of pre-financing and one payment of grants). A further five payments for grants will depend on progress made in implementing the plan. Latvia's plan is consistent with the challenges and priorities identified in the European Semester, the annual cycle of coordination and monitoring of each EU country's economic policies. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on the implementation of the RRF and continues to scrutinise the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, LV](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Romania's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | indipendenza ekonomika | ir-Rumanja | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Romania's national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) represents an ambitious agenda of reforms and investment aimed at mitigating the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19, energy and cost-of-living crises. The amended plan – approved by the Council on 8 December 2023 – amounts to €28.5 billion or 12.8 % of the country's 2019 gross domestic product (GDP). This includes the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) grants of €12.1 billion (cut by 14.9 % following the June 2022 revision of the allocation), REPowerEU grants worth €1.4 billion, the transfer of Romania's share (€43.2 million) from the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its NRRP, and the RRF loan allocation already fully committed under the initial version of the plan (€14.9 billion). The measures in the plan, to be implemented by 2026, also seek to facilitate the country's green and digital transition. The new REPowerEU chapter comes with seven investment and two reform measures, which –together with the remaining NRRP measures – devote €12.6 billion (44.1 % of the plan) to the green transition. Digital projects have been endowed with 21.9 % of the NRRP resources (excluding the REPowerEU chapter). Romania has so far received €9.5 billion of RRF resources, including two payments and the pre-financing. On 15 December 2023, the country submitted its third payment request of €2 billion (net of pre-financing); the European Commission is currently assessing it. According to the Commission's evaluation in the 2023 European Semester, implementation of the NRRP is under way, albeit with a rising risk of delays. The European Parliament continues to guarantee transparency and provide accountability for EU citizens by engaging in interinstitutional dialogues on the implementation of the RRF and scrutinising the Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Fourth edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans. The author would like to thank Lucia Sanchez Cabanillas, trainee in the Next Generation EU Monitoring Service, for her research assistance

Briefing [EN, RO](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Slovakia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Awtur SAPALA Magdalena | STANICEK BRANISLAV

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | investiment | is-Slovakkja | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjaru tal-'UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju On 11 July 2023, the Council approved Slovakia's amended national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP, Plán obnovy) and allocated €6 408.5 million in grants for its implementation (Slovakia did not request loans). The allocation is €79.4 million higher than that initially approved (6 July 2021). The difference results from a 2022 update of the maximum financial contribution from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), which reflects changes in real gross domestic product (GDP) over time, and the inclusion of a REPowerEU chapter to reinforce the plan's energy dimension. While the allocation represents only 0.9 % of the total RRF, it stood at 6.8 % of the country's GDP in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). Slovakia's allocation per capita amounts to €1 179. So far, Slovakia has received €2 673.1 million in pre-financing, and three payments for grants based on milestones and targets achieved. This represents 41.7 % of the total allocation including REPowerEU and is the third best result in the payment ranking, after France and Italy. The request for the fourth instalment (worth €799 million, net of pre-financing), submitted to the Commission on 18 December 2023, is currently under examination. According to the indicative calendar of payment requests under the plan, there should be nine requests in total, and the fifth should be submitted in the third quarter of 2024. Slovakia's modified NRRP includes 64 reforms and 64 investments, designed to tackle both the pandemic's socio-economic consequences and the long-term challenges identified by the Slovak national integrated reform plan, Modern and successful Slovakia. NRRP measures are organised around six strategic priorities: green economy; education; science, research and innovation; health; efficient public administration and digitalisation; and energy (REPowerEU). The plan is strongly focused on the green transition and digital transformation, to which 45.7 % and 20.5 % of the resources are allocated respectively. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on RRF implementation, and scrutinises the Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'Monitoring EU recovery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, SK](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## [Establishing the Ukraine Facility: Financing Ukraine's recovery and its path to EU accession](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-03-2024

Awtur PETERS TIM ULRICH

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-adejoni | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | negozjati tal-adejoni | pajji kandidati tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonal | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The Ukraine Facility supports Ukraine, its recovery and its path to EU accession, allocating up to €50 billion for 2024 to 2027. Regulation (EU) 2024/792 establishing the Ukraine Facility was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in February 2024. The EU budget is supposed to finance the Facility's €17 billion in grants and guarantee its €33 billion in loans. Additional financing is expected to come from frozen Russian assets. In the negotiations with the Council, the European Parliament managed to secure enhanced democratic control of the Facility by strengthening the rights of the European Parliament and the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's parliament, while increasing transparency through the systematic involvement of Ukraine's civil society and through the publication of the recipients of EU funds. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

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

## [EU tax achievements: Looking back \(and forward\)](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 07-02-2024

Awtur BAERT Pieter

Qasam tematiku It-Tassazzjoni

Kelma gat-tiftil dritt tat-taxxa | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | gajnuna mill-Istat | politika ekonomika | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | elsen mit-taxxa

Sommarju EU Member States' public finances have been under considerable strain owing to both the COVID-19 pandemic and the twin energy-cost-of-living crisis. To bolster EU economies in the wake of these challenging times, various initiatives were taken forward at EU level to simplify tax compliance for businesses operating across borders, and to ensure that taxpayers were paying their fair share. As the current Commission's mandate approaches its conclusion, this briefing looks at some notable achievements and anticipates potential future action in the field of taxation.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [Social expenditure in the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-02-2024

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonal | affarijiet sojali | bait sojali | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Prompted by the pandemic and the resulting crisis, the EU set up a recovery instrument – Next Generation EU (NGEU) – to help Member States address the downturn. NGEU's main funding tool – the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) – has made available €723 billion in grants and loans to EU Member States for reform and investment in six priority areas, addressing common challenges. Focusing on the RRF's social dimension, this briefing looks at how the facility is helping not only to address the direct impact of the pandemic, but also to build social resilience in the longer term. The RRF's general objective is to promote the EU's economic, social and territorial cohesion. To achieve this, the RRF aims to mitigate the social and economic impact of the crisis, in particular on women, so as to contribute to upward economic and social convergence, to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, and to high quality employment creation. Unlike for the climate and digital objectives, the RRF does not set minimum spending targets for social expenditure. It does, however, include an important social investment component. In its annual report on the RRF from September 2023, the Commission estimates that around 28 % of the funds allocated (approximately €139.8 billion) have been directed towards social objectives. The 27 national recovery and resilience plans adopted by the Member States, and now being implemented, include a wide range of reforms and investments with social objectives in the areas of education and childcare, employment, social policy and health. They fall largely under three of the six RRF pillars: social and territorial cohesion; health, economic, social and institutional resilience; and policies for the next generation. To monitor progress, the Commission has adopted a methodology for reporting on social expenditure, including on children and youth, and a number of common indicators. Although a number of analyses acknowledge the RRF's strong social investment dimension and its contribution to achieving the EU's main social objectives, at this stage of implementation, there is limited data and it is difficult to assess whether the RRF measures are having the desired impact.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Croatia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 05-02-2024

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitix austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Kroazja | investiment | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Croatia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is an ambitious outline of reforms and investment designed to mitigate the pandemic's socioeconomic fallout. Following the December 2023 amendment of the Croatian NRRP, to which a REPowerEU chapter was added, the plan's worth reached €10 040.7 million (or 18.5 % of national gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019), an increase of over 59 % compared with the original (2021) version of the plan, which was worth €6 297 million in grants only. The amended plan comes with a grant allocation of €5 779.4 million and a freshly requested loan allocation of €4 254.2 million (of which more than 62 % is for the REPowerEU chapter). The grant part includes the June 2022 downward revision of Croatia's grant allocation of €785.1 million and the country's REPowerEU grant allocation of €269 million. In addition, Croatia has requested a €7.2 million transfer from its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its NRRP. So far, Croatia has received €3 503.1 million of RRF resources (34.9 % of the amended NRRP) in the form of pre financing and three grant instalments. The fourth payment request (grants) is being assessed by the Commission. The measures in the amended plan are designed to help Croatia overcome the socioeconomic ramifications of both the pandemic and the energy crisis, as well as to address the consequences of the two devastating earthquakes of 2020. The plan focuses on the green transition by devoting over 39 % of the resources to it. It also fosters the digital transformation by committing 20.1 % of the funds (excluding the REPowerEU chapter) to digital projects. In the context of the European Semester, the Commission assessed the implementation of the Croatian plan as 'well under way'. The European Parliament continues to ensure transparency and accountability through interinstitutional dialogues on RRF implementation, and scrutiny of the Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Poland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

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Awtur SAPALA Magdalena | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitix austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Polonja | investiment | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Europea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju In nominal terms, Poland is the third biggest beneficiary of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), after Italy and Spain. EU support for implementing Poland's amended National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) – Krajowy Plan Odbudowy – amounts to €59.8 billion, and includes €25.3 billion in grants and €34.5 billion in loans. The amount is €24.5 billion (+ 69 %) higher than the one initially approved and takes into account a 2022 update of the maximum financial contribution, additional loans requested by Poland and the non-repayable allocation for REPowerEU made available in 2023. Poland's allocation represents 8 % of the total RRF and stood at 11.2 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). RRF support per capita for Poland totals €1 584 (up from €935 initially). Poland's amended NRRP includes 55 reforms and 56 investments, and is strongly focused on the green transition and changes in energy production and consumption. The biggest components are dedicated to REPowerEU (42 % of the total allocation) and green energy and energy intensity reduction (26 %). Other priority areas include competitiveness of the economy, healthcare, well-functioning public institutions and the judiciary. Poland was not eligible for pre-financing of the initial allocation, owing to the plan's late approval. However, on 28 December 2023, after approval of the modified plan, Poland received €5 billion of pre-financing for the REPowerEU chapter. The remaining amount must be disbursed by the end of 2026 and will depend on progress in implementing the plan. No instalments can be paid until the commitments concerning the reforms of the judicial system ('super milestones') are satisfactorily fulfilled. On 15 December 2023, Poland requested the first payment relating to 37 milestones and 1 target, including on the judicial reforms. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on RRF implementation, and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, PL](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Ireland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-02-2024

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | investimenti | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | l-Irlanda | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rakkomandazzjoni (UE) | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Ireland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is small compared with most Member States' plans. In absolute terms and per capita, it has the second smallest allocation (after Luxembourg) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Following the European Commission's update of national allocations, the initial €989 million allocation has been adjusted to €914.4 million in grants, to be disbursed in five instalments. Ireland has not yet submitted a REPowerEU chapter. It asked to amend its plan twice, in May and October 2023, cutting two measures and updating several others. Ireland requested its first payment in September 2023. Relative to the size of its economy, Ireland's RRF grants are not large: they are equivalent to around 0.3 % of the country's 2019 gross domestic product (GDP), while the total RRF amounts to 5.2 % of 2019 EU 27 GDP. Given also that spending will be spread over the years up to 2026, the RRF is not expected to have a significant direct impact on Ireland's key macroeconomic indicators. The European Commission estimates that it could increase Ireland's GDP by 0.3 to 0.5 % by 2026. more significant indirect impact is expected from the overall boost to the EU economy and the associated cross-border spillover effects. The plan's overall objective is to contribute to a sustainable, equitable, green and digital recovery. It complements the government's broader domestic recovery efforts under the economic recovery plan, underpinned by the national development plan (NDP) of €165 billion, for 2021 to 2030. Although the RRF allocation amounts to less than 1 % of the total NDP investment, it will contribute to key reforms and investments. With 42 % of funding allocated for climate and 34.2 % for digital measures, the NRRP's 14 investment and 9 reform projects will also focus on strategic EU priorities. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on the implementation of the RRF, and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, GA](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Finland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-02-2024

Awtur TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | il-Finlandja | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Finland's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is part of the national sustainable growth programme and its main source of financing. Next Generation EU (NGEU) – the EU's response to the social and economic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic – initially envisaged an allocation of €2 090 million in grants to Finland under its Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Following the update of all national allocations in June 2022, Finland's share was reviewed downwards to €1 820 million in grants. Consequently, the plan was revised to reflect these changes by reducing investments and replacing them partly with national support. A second revision added a REPowerEU chapter, under which Finland is to receive a maximum of €127 million in non-repayable financial support for energy-related reforms and investment. Finland's NRRP now totals €1 949 million, is worth 0.8 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 and represents 0.3 % of the entire RFF. In terms of absolute numbers and per capita, it is among the lowest third of NGEU grant allocations by Member States. Finland has allocated 52.3 % of its NRRP to the green transition, in the service of its ambition to achieve carbon neutrality by 2035, while digital expenditure accounts for 28.9 % of the overall resources in the plan. The plan thus exceeds the minimum allocations required by the RRF Regulation, which are 37 % for the green transition and 20 % for digital transformation (the latter does not apply to the REPowerEU chapter). Finland has received pre-financing of about €271 million, representing 13 % of the plan's initial value in January 2022. The next payments, in six instalments, will depend on progress in implementing the plan. The first payment request for €273 million was submitted in November 2023. Finland has also asked for pre-financing of €25 million from the REPowerEU allocation. The European Parliament, which was a major advocate of the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, FI](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-02-2024

Awtur PAPE Marketa

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | investiment tal-UE | i-ekja | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografiya ekonomika | eografiya politika

Sommarju Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), Czechia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) had an initial value of €7 036 million in grants only. In June 2022, Czechia's initial RRF grant allocation was revised upwards to €7 673.7 million (+ 9.1 %). In June 2023, Czechia submitted a request to modify its NRRP. The amended plan amounts to a total of €9 231.3 million. It now includes a new REPowerEU chapter with an additional grant allocation of €680.5 million. Czechia also requested to transfer its remaining share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€54.9 million). The total grant contribution to the amended plan amounts to €8 409.2 million. In addition, Czechia has requested a €818.1 million loan support, to further stimulate private investment in the green and digital transition. The EU contribution, grants and loans combined, totals €9 227.3 million, i.e. 4.1 % of the country's 2019 gross domestic product (GDP). Czechia's NRRP is a programme of reforms and investment to help the recovery of the Czech economy, while advancing the green and digital transition and addressing several structural weaknesses. Measures under the plan are to be completed by 2026. The European Commission has assessed the implementation of the plan as under way, albeit with risk of some delays. So far, Czechia has received €1 990 million (21.6 % of the modified plan), of which €915 million in pre-financing, €147 million in REPowerEU pre-financing and €928 million for the first grant payment. In December 2023, Czechia requested the second and third payments, amounting to €702 million (net of pre-financing). This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission\\_ 5 February 2024](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-02-2024

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | LOI GIACOMO | MAGNUS Marcel

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonal | EKONOMIJA | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni are invited to the 14th Recovery and Resilience Dialogue (RRD) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. The previous RRD took place on 11 December 2023. This briefing describes the state of play of the implementation of the RRF, and then focusses on the Commission's recent preliminary assessments of milestones and targets related to payment requests submitted by Portugal, Germany, France, Slovakia, and Italy.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Social and territorial cohesion in the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 09-01-2024

Awtur SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Politika Sojali | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonal | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | indipendenza ekonomika | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | regolament (UE) | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju While supporting countries' recovery, resilience, future crisis preparedness, and improving their growth potential, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) has a clear role in promoting economic, social and territorial cohesion in the European Union. This role is emphasised by the legal basis used for establishing the Facility – Article 175 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) – the same article that underpins EU cohesion policy measures. One of the RRF's main objectives, or six pillars, is specifically dedicated to social and territorial cohesion (pillar four). Based on the data provided in the recovery and resilience scoreboard, this briefing gives an overview of the measures and financial expenditure expected to contribute to social and territorial cohesion under the approved national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs). It also presents the main indicators of progress in the implementation of pillar four and the achievements so far. All NRRPs include reform and investment contributing to social and territorial cohesion, which represents roughly 45 % of the total RRF resources. Two thirds of this expenditure is expected to support improvements to territorial infrastructure and services, including at local level. For example, investments concern development of sustainable transport (railways, ports, cycle paths), waste and water management, broadband infrastructure, and improving the quality of services provided by public administration.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Plans: the involvement of stakeholders and their view](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 07-12-2023

Awtur LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MIESKOLAINEN MILJA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix affarijiet internazzjonali | COSAC | EKONOMIJA | il-Kumitat Ekonomiku u Sojali Ewropew | indipendenza ekonomika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | entru Ewropew ta' Rierka u Dokumentazzjoni Parlamentari

Sommarju This paper provides an overview of stakeholders' activities at EU, national, regional and local level, in relation to national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs). It presents a set of latest opinions and assessments by EU stakeholders and other relevant institutions and bodies on the implementation of these plans.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission 11 December 2023](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 07-12-2023

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | LOI GIACOMO | MAGNUS Marcel | SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix affarijiet internazzjonali | bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni are invited to the 13th Recovery and Resilience Dialogue (RRD) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. The previous RRD took place on 2 October.

This briefing describes the state of play of the implementation of the RRF, and then focusses on an analysis of those modified RRPs that contain a REPowerEU chapter and were already approved by the Council, detailing on some information presented therein and commenting when considered necessary.

Latter part of the briefing provides updates on the information currently available on the 100 final recipients of RRF funding, an overall estimate of RRF-related costs for the EU budget, both at short and longer term, and lists RRF-related reports by the European Court of Auditors and national supreme auditing institutions.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [The impacts of recent inflation developments on the EU finances](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 29-11-2023

Awtur estern Margit SCHRATZENSTALLER, Marcus SCHEIBLECKER, Atanas PEKANOV & Veronika KUBEKOVÁ

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma gat-tifitix 2451prezzijiet | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubbliri | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | inflazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | programm tal-UE | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | ieda fil-prezz

Sommarju The focus of this study is the effect of inflation on the ongoing implementation of the current MFF on an aggregate level. The relevant inflation impacts and the channels via which they take effect are presented and analysed for the MFF and the EU revenue system. The study then maps and discusses policy options to mitigate these effects regarding the ongoing MFF and NGEU implementation, as well as with a view to the ongoing MFF mid-term revision.

Studju [EN](#)

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

## [Technical Support Instrument: latest developments](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 26-10-2023

Awtur LOI GIACOMO | MAGNUS Marcel | MIESKOLAINEN MILJA

Kelma gat-tifitix EKONOMIJA | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju In order to help national authorities improve their capacity to implement reforms and investments, including those addressed by recovery and resilience plans, the European Parliament and the Council adopted in February 2021 a regulation establishing a Technical Support Instrument (TSI).

This note presents TSI developments in 2023 notably from the perspective of EU economic governance, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Annex 1 presents a summary of the projects in the 2023 cycle per Member States and Annex 2 presents the design elements of the instrument.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 24-10-2023

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifx austament strutturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | investiment | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rakkmandazzjoni (UE) | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Spanja | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Spain's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is the second largest (in absolute figures) financed by the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument and its main spending tool, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Following the October 2023 amendment of the Spanish NRRP, to which a REPowerEU chapter was added, the plan's worth reached €163 billion (or 13.1 % of national gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019), which is an increase of roughly 135 % compared with the original (2021) version of the plan (€69.5 billion in grants only). The amended plan comes with an increased grant allocation of €79.8 billion and a freshly requested loan allocation of €83.2 billion. The grant part includes the June 2022 upward revision of Spain's grant allocation of €7.7 billion and the country's REPowerEU grant allocation of €2.6 billion. In addition, Spain has requested a transfer of its share from the Brexit Adjustment Reserve of €58 million to its NRRP. So far, €37 billion of RRF resources (22.7 % of the amended NRRP) have been received. These have been disbursed by the Commission in form of pre-financing and three grant instalments. The amended plan focuses on the green transition by devoting almost 40 % of the resources to it. It also fosters the digital transformation by committing 25.9 % of the funds (excluding the REPowerEU chapter) to digital projects. In the context of the European Semester, the Commission assessed the implementation of the Spanish plan as 'well under way', yet warned about the need to maintain sufficient administrative capacity owing to the NRRP's considerable expansion. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Fourth edition of a briefing, the first edition of which was written by Miroslava Kostova Karaboytcheva. The author would like to thank Lucia Sanchez Cabanillas, trainee in the Next Generation EU Monitoring Service, for her research assistance. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, ES](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-10-2023

Awtur estern Grégory CLAEYS, Conor McCAFFREY, Lennard WELSLAU

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tifx EKONOMIJA | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | prodott domestiku gross | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

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

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Establishing the Ukraine Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 11-10-2023

Awtur PETERS TIM ULRICH

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifx affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | Politika Esteru u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija politika

Sommarju The Ukraine Facility has been designed to support Ukraine, its recovery and its path to EU accession, with up to €50 billion for the period from 2024 to 2027. The Commission has proposed a draft regulation, on which the Committees on Budgets (BUDG) and Foreign Affairs (AFET) jointly adopted a report on 5 October 2023. A partial vote is envisaged in the October II plenary, setting a mandate for subsequent trilogue negotiations. To finance the Facility, a revision of the multiannual financial framework (MFF) will be necessary.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL](#)

## Malta's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-10-2023

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | Malta | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Malta's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) had an initial value of €344.9 million, while its amended plan is worth €336.3 million. Under the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), at the core of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument, Malta's RRF grant allocation decreased from €316.4 million to €258.3 million. In April 2023, Malta submitted a request to amend its NRRP, to which it added a new REPowerEU chapter with an additional grant allocation of €30 million. It also requested to transfer a portion of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€40 million). With these funds, and cutting some measures, the overall EU financial contribution to the amended plan amounts to €328.2 million in grants, with the rest to be covered by national means. Malta has not requested loans. While in nominal terms, Malta has the second smallest allocation, it ranks higher in terms of RRF grants per capita. The value of Malta's grants under the RRF equals about 2.3 % of its 2019 gross domestic product (GDP), less than the average for the EU overall (in comparison, the RRF equals 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). In December 2021, Malta received €41.1 million in pre-financing. A year later, on 19 December 2022, it submitted to the Commission the first payment request for a total of €52.3 million in grants. Following approval, funds were disbursed to Malta on 8 March 2023. The plan takes into account the Council's 2019 and 2020 country-specific recommendations, and aligns with both national economic and investment plans and funding under EU cohesion policy programmes for the 2021-2027 period. The plan's overall objective is to contribute to sustainable, equitable, green and digital recovery, embracing major common EU challenges. The amended plan has a stronger focus on the green transition, devoting 68.8 % of the funds to it (up from 53.8 % in the original plan), making Malta's NRRP one of the greenest; 26.2 % of the amended plan (excluding the REPowerEU chapter), or 20.7 % (including the chapter), will contribute to the digital target. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on the implementation of the RRF, and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Fourth edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Anti-money laundering measures in national recovery and resilience plans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 09-10-2023

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tat-terrorimu | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | moviment liberu tal-kapital | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tehnolojija u regolamenti teknii | tkabbir ekoloiku | trasformazzjoni diitali | UNJONI EWROPEA | asil tal-flus | ona ta' libertà, sigurta u ustizzja

Sommarju The Member States have drawn up their individual national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs, or 'recovery plans') to benefit from the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument and its main spending tool, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), and to emerge stronger from the COVID 19 crisis. To receive RRF funding, Member States must address at least a significant subset of the country-specific recommendations (CSRs) and foster the green and digital transitions, by achieving the milestones and targets linked to the measures agreed in their NRRPs. This briefing focuses on policy measures on anti-money laundering (AML) that 12 Member States – Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Croatia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden – have laid out in their recovery plans. Reform measures prevail, while Estonia, Latvia and Slovakia also envisage four investment measures totalling €18.4 million. The briefing also touches on the European Semester, which coordinates national economic policies and follows up on how the RRF-financed measures are implemented. More precisely, it includes an overview of the CSRs that focus on AML and are applicable to the vast majority of the countries analysed. Money laundering is defined as 'concealing or disguising the origins of illegally obtained proceeds so that they appear to have originated from legitimate sources' and is often linked to terrorist financing. Experts suggest that such activities have increased in the wake of the coronavirus crisis. The EU's framework for AML and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) seeks to prevent money laundering from occurring and to enforce investigation and prosecution. The European Parliament is a strong advocate for combating money laundering and terrorist financing activities and has adopted several resolutions on that matter. The Parliament is also crucial for ensuring transparency and democratic scrutiny in the implementation of the NGEU instrument, including the AML measures presented in the recovery plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Estonia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-09-2023

Awtur Niestadt Maria

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitix EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | I-Estonja | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Estonia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) – one of the last NRRPs submitted to the European Commission – sets out the reforms and public investment projects Estonia intends to implement with the support of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The RRF is one of the main components of Next Generation EU, an EU instrument to counter the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Estonia's plan is one of the smallest in the EU in terms of the total amount allocated. However, when taking into account its number of inhabitants, the country is a medium-sized beneficiary. Initially, Estonia requested €982.5 million in grants but in the modified version, submitted to the European Commission in March 2023, Estonia reduced this amount to €953.3 million (-1.7 % compared with the original plan). The modified plan takes into account the updated maximum financial contribution published on 30 June 2022 (€863.5 million, down from €969.3 million) which reflects changes in real gross domestic product (GDP) over time. Furthermore, it includes a REPowerEU chapter to reinforce the plan's energy dimension. Estonia's modified plan represents 0.1 % of the entire RRF, equal to 3.4 % of the country's GDP in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). Estonia did not request any RRF loans. The Council approved Estonia's initial plan on 25 October 2021 and the modified plan on 16 June 2023. The European Commission disbursed €126 million (13.2 % of the resources of the revised plan) in pre-financing on 17 December 2021. The next payments, in seven instalments, will depend on progress in implementing the investments and reforms. On 9 March 2023, Estonia also requested the pre-financing of 20 % to fund the REPowerEU chapter. The European Parliament, which was a great supporter of the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional cooperation and discussions on its implementation, and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'Monitoring EU recovery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN, ET](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission 2 October 2023

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-09-2023

Awtur LEHOFER WOLFGANG | LOI GIACOMO | MAGNUS Marcel | SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix affarijiet internazzjonalji | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna mill-Istat | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni are invited to the 12th Recovery and Resilience Dialogue (RRD) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. The previous RRD took place on 10 July. This briefing first focusses on the Commission's Annual Report on the implementation of the RRF published on 19 September (i.e. 18 months after the previous report), summarising the information presented therein and commenting on it when considered necessary. The second part of this briefing comments on the Commission's latest preliminary assessment of milestones and targets included in Italy's third payment request.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Health-related measures in the national recovery and resilience plans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-09-2023

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitx affarijiet internazzjonali | assigurazzjoni medika | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | organizazzjoni tal-kura tas-saa | programm tal-UE | protezzjoni sojali | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sistema tal-kura tas-saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is the main element of Next Generation EU (NGEU), the EU's recovery plan, designed to help EU Member States navigate their way out of the COVID-19 crisis and towards a more resilient future. To receive financing from NGEU, each Member State had to prepare a national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) and include in it reforms and investment addressing six policy areas, or the six pillars of the RRF. The fifth pillar, 'Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience', has a broad scope, but around half of the measures included in it are health-related. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic put an unprecedented strain on the EU's health systems and revealed a number of vulnerabilities, even in the best-performing Member States. Consequently, in 2020, in the framework of the European Semester, all Member States received country-specific recommendations (CSRs) in the area of health policy (up from around half of Member States in 2019). To address these recommendations, and their health systems' weaknesses, all the Member States have envisaged investment and reform measures adapted to their national contexts, and included them in their NRRPs. The most recent annual report from the European Commission on the RRF estimated the total healthcare-related expenditure at €43 billion for the 27 NRRPs. Despite differences, the NRRPs reveal a number of common themes. These include the need to expand healthcare infrastructure, modernise primary care, address staff shortages, and – not least – digitalise health services. Taken together, these measures are expected to make national healthcare sectors more robust and efficient. With all national plans in place and the implementation of the RRF well under way, this briefing gives an overview of the main health-related measures in the plans, with a spotlight on digital (e-health) measures. While Member States define and deliver their national health services and medical care, the EU is contributing greatly to the joint efforts to strengthen public health policy and build a European health union. The European Parliament has consistently promoted the establishment of a coherent public health policy, including the creation of a new stand-alone European health programme.

Briefing [EN](#)

## National tax measures in response to the COVID-19 crisis

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 22-09-2023

Awtur estern Niccolò BALDESI, Irene BRUSINI & Paola PROFETAN (Corresponding author)

Qasam tematiku It-Tassazzjoni | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tifitx affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | armonizzazzjoni tat-taxxa | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | RÉLAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sistema ta' tassazzjoni | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | tassazzjoni | taxxa nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This research paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of national tax measures implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the aim of ensuring an appropriate assessment and providing policy recommendations to effectively address future crises. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Subcommittee on Tax Matters (FISC).

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [EN](#)

## Commitments made at the hearing of Iliana Ivanova, Commissioner-designate Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-09-2023

Awtur CIUCCI MATTEO | CORDINA CORINNE | ISKRA Katarzyna Anna | MILT Kristiina

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | II-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-eneru, l-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | II-Politika dwar ir-Rierka | II-Politika Sojali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Enerija | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tifitx affarijiet internazzjonali | bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | programm tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Commissioner-designate, Iliana Ivanova, appeared before the European Parliament on 5 September 2023 to answer questions put by MEPs from the Committees on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) and on Culture and Education (CULT). During the hearing, she made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to her portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to her by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, including:

- Education, research and innovation; and
- Culture, youth and sport.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The outcome of a survey on review of EU economic governance and national parliaments](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-09-2023

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | indipendenza ekonomika | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjaru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This document provides a snapshot of the state-of-play on EU national parliaments involvement at the early stage (spring 2023) of the current EU economic governance reform debate. The summary is based on replies from 20 parliament chambers from 16 EU member states

[Briefing EN](#)

## [System of own resources of the European Union](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-09-2023

Awtur DOBREVA Alina

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | bait | bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | nefqa baitarja | newtralità karbonika | politika ambjentali | riorzi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Skema ta' Kummer tal-Emissjonijiet tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 22 December 2021, the European Commission announced its proposal for the introduction of new own resources. The underlying objective is to decrease the share of own resources based on gross national income (GNI) in the revenue mix while preserving existing long-term EU policy commitments. The initiative also seeks to secure the necessary resources to cover new budgetary expenditures, such as the repayments of the debt arising from the Next Generation EU recovery fund and the recently adopted Social Climate Fund. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has generated further needs for additional funds to finance support for Ukraine, for Ukrainian refugees in the EU, and for sectors of the EU economy severely affected by the war. The 2021 Commission proposal on own resources included the extended emissions trading scheme and a carbon border adjustment mechanism, and reallocated profits of very large multinational companies (on the basis of Pillar 1 of the OECD/G20 agreement). Parliament adopted a legislative resolution approving that proposal. On 20 June 2023, the Commission put forward an adjusted package for the next generation of own resources, amending its previous proposal and completing its proposal by increasing the ETS call rate and introducing a temporary statistical own resource based on company profits. The proposal is subject to a formal re-consultation of Parliament. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-09-2023

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Lussemburgo | investimenti | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Luxembourg's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) was initially to be financed by the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) with a total of €93.4 million in grants. This allocation accounted for around 51 % of the total estimated value of the Luxembourgish NRRP (€183.1 million). A further 46 % of the costs are to be covered by the national budget, and 3 % from other EU co-financing. Under the RRF Regulation, Member States can request RRF loans until 31 August 2023; Luxembourg has not done so. It is expected to submit a REPowerEU chapter and has decided to transfer €128.5 million from the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the RRF to finance it. On 30 June 2022, the European Commission recalculated the maximum grant amounts for each country. For Luxembourg, this cut the total to €82.7 million; the country updated its NRRP, removing one investment. The estimated total cost of measures under the NRRP is now €88.4 million, or €5.7 million more than the new allocation. The difference will be financed through the national budget. Luxembourg's RRF allocation is not only the smallest in the EU in absolute figures but also the lowest as a share of grants, both in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) (0.13 % of GDP in 2019) and per capita (€26 per citizen). Luxembourg has so far received €32.4 million of RRF grants (in pre-financing on 3 August 2021 and a first payment on 16 June 2023). The NRRP aims to address Luxembourg's structural issues, aggravated by the pandemic. The measures included complement and build on priorities laid out in the national economic stimulus package from May 2020 (i.e. the Neistart Lëtzebuerg programme). The central objective is to support social cohesion and the promotion of a modern and attractive economic environment, while responding to climate and environmental challenges. With 68.8 % of the funds allocated to climate objectives and 29.6 % to the digital transition, the NRRP will contribute to common European efforts in these areas. The climate and environmental policy guidelines in the NRRP are consistent with Luxembourg's integrated national energy and climate plan (NECP) for 2021-2030. The Luxembourgish NRRP's components relating to skills, health, housing and governance also support cohesion and growth potential significantly in the long term. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

[Briefing DE, EN, FR](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## [Transparency in the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-09-2023

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Kelma gat-tifitix EKONOMIJA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju The Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument and its centrepiece, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), are the main EU-level tools to help the Member States recover from the socio-economic fallout caused by the COVID-19 crisis and address structural challenges. Implementing the RRF in a transparent manner is particularly important for the overall success of NGEU, all the more so due to the latter's large volume, result-based spending model and limited implementation period. This briefing discusses efforts to ensure the transparency of RRF implementation at both EU and national levels of governance. At the EU level, the European Commission engages in recovery and resilience dialogues with the European Parliament; publishes implementation reports; and updates the RRF Scoreboard with information on completed milestones and targets set in the individual national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs), as well as on the disbursement of funds to the Member States. The Parliament's involvement is vital for ensuring transparency and democratic scrutiny of the RRF implementation process. At the national level, Member States report on NRRP implementation to their national parliaments. As Member States have a primary role in protecting EU financial interests, timely and comprehensive reporting on their part is crucial, as it has the potential to contribute to higher accountability and transparency standards. These, combined with timely disclosure of information at the EU level, play a role in strengthening the added value of the Facility. To check performance in regard to the regularity and comprehensiveness of national-level reporting, this briefing focuses on a selection of eight Member States – Spain, Italy, France, Portugal, Slovenia, Ireland, Croatia and Romania. In addition, it also sheds light on the role of the informal expert group, composed of Member States' authorities and Commission representatives, in the exchange of views on RRF implementation. The group publishes the agendas and minutes of its meetings, thereby introducing a novel, hybrid way of promoting transparency in implementation.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Ukraine: Financing of reconstruction and the role of the EU budget](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-08-2023

Awtur HAASE Diana | SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma gat-tifitix bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-gajnuna | gajnuna finanzjarja | gajnuna tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Ukraina | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tidid urban | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija politika

Sommarju This briefing provides background information on the financing needs of Ukraine's reconstruction, options to finance the process and the possible role of the EU budget, as well as the governance architecture and the involvement of the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Upcoming interim evaluation of Horizon Europe](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 17-07-2023

Awtur EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Qasam tematiku II-Politika dwar ir-Rierka

Kelma gat-tifitix affarijiet internazzjonalni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOJIA U RIERKA | Programm Kwadru RTD | programm tal-UE | regolament (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 28 June 2023, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen proposed the appointment of Iliana Ivanova as the new Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth. This change in Commissioner comes at a key point in taking stock of the initial results of Horizon Europe, launched in 2021. Branded the world's biggest research and innovation programme, approximately 25 % of the programme's overall budget has already been committed, allowing for early conclusions. The legal basis provides for a mid-term evaluation to take place by 2025, and the Commission is currently planning the EU's 2025-2027 investment priorities.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-07-2023

Awtur JENSEN LISELOTTE

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | id-Danmarka | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju In absolute figures, the Danish National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is the sixth smallest national plan (or third smallest as a share of gross domestic product, GDP) under the unprecedented EU response to the crisis triggered by the coronavirus pandemic. Denmark's requested Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) allocation consists solely of the non-repayable grant (see figure below). Denmark was initially set to receive a €1 551.4 million grant allocation from the RRF, which corresponds to 0.2 % of the entire RRF and to 0.5 % of Denmark's 2019 GDP. The country's NRRP totals €1 615 million, which means that Denmark will add the difference in national funding. In June 2022, the maximum grant allocation available for Denmark was revised downwards to €1 429 million (-7.9 %). According to Article 18 of the RRF Regulation, measures under the NRRPs are to be completed by 2026. Denmark has so far received 32.4 % of the resources in the form of pre-financing and one payment; this is above the EU average. A further five payments will depend on progress made in implementing the plan. On 31 May 2023, Denmark sent the European Commission a request to revise its NRRP, to include a REPowerEU chapter on energy measures for which additional grant resources worth €131 million are available. The European Parliament, which was a major advocate for the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'National Recovery and Resilience Plans in the EU' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission- 10 July 2023](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 06-07-2023

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | LOI GIACOMO | MAGNUS Marcel | OLLIKAINEN MINNA | PADILLA OLIVARES Francisco Javier

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonal | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | gajinuna mill-Istat | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | riorsi propriji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni are invited to the eleventh Recovery and Resilience Dialogue (RRD) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. Section 1 of this briefing covers recent developments relating to the implementation of RRF, in particular the European Semester assessment of the general RRF implementation progress, the status quo of new REPowerEU chapters, requests for additional loans, and the mid-term evaluation of the RRF. Section 2 focuses on the Commissions' preliminary assessment for Romania's payment request, elaborating on an example that may be of interest from a scrutiny perspective; the Commission activated the 'payment suspension' procedure for two milestones that Romania has not yet fulfilled. This briefing also provides some information available in the public domain regarding Italy's upcoming payment request. Section 3 finally focusses on funding aspects of the RRF, namely the effect of rising interest rates, the MFF revision, and the Commission's proposal for new own resources.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Recovery and resilience plans in the 2023 European Semester: Progress and country-specific recommendations

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-06-2023

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifxit affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateja tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Next Generation EU (NGEU) is the unprecedented instrument created by the European Union (EU) to help Member States recover from the socio-economic impact of the COVID 19 crisis, while also addressing structural challenges such as the green and digital transition. Its main spending tool is the €723.8 billion Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) that finances ambitious packages of reform and investment measures agreed in the Member States' national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs). Given the RRF's strong links with the European Semester, the EU's economic governance coordination framework regularly takes stock of progress in RRF implementation. Combined with additional data on payments received so far by Member States (30.6 % of the approved allocation on average) and the milestones and targets linked to those payments (11 % of the overall objectives under the plans), the documents in the 2023 European Semester spring package provide an overview of the state of play in the implementation of the RRF in individual Member States. According to the European Commission, the deployment of the RRF is broadly on track. Variations appear to be emerging across the EU, however, since on the basis of the country-specific recommendations and reports, Member States can be classified into four broad groups as regards implementation of their NRRPs: 1) well under way (in 9 Member States); 2) under way (14); 3) under way with significant delays (2); and 4) significantly delayed (2). With 89 % of the milestones and targets still to be achieved, the years to 2026, the final year for the RRF, will be crucial for successful completion of the plans. Their ongoing revision, not least for the inclusion of new REPowerEU chapters on reinforced energy measures, may trigger delays in 2023, but it is also an opportunity to address current challenges, such as unexpectedly high inflation. As of 12 June 2023, only a quarter of Member States had submitted their REPowerEU chapters, which must be agreed and operational by the end of 2023 at the latest.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Ensuring the recovery and resilience of EU small and medium-sized enterprises

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 31-05-2023

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifxit affarrijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | intraprii gar u ta' daqs medju | klassifika tal-imprii | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This briefing focuses on policy measures benefiting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have been enshrined in the national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs). Member States drew up their recovery plans in order to take advantage of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument and its Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), designed to support recovery from the pandemic while fostering the green and digital transitions. The RRF is structured around six pillars representing key EU policy areas that will help Member States emerge from the crisis stronger and future-proof. The pillars also define investment priorities and the scope of financing under the RRF. On account of its particular relevance for SMEs, this briefing addresses the RRF's 'Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' pillar, but other pillars can also include SME-related measures. The SME sector, including micro-enterprises, constitutes over 99 % of all businesses in the EU and was severely affected by the pandemic. Since SMEs represent the bedrock of the economy, it was essential to support them, and Member States have put forward extensive measures in their NRRPs targeting the SME sector both directly and indirectly. SME-related measures range from learning opportunities for SME employees to advance their digital skills to business decarbonisation, the setting up of new financing instruments aimed at developing new technologies in SMEs, and the removal of administrative and regulatory obstacles to boost the productivity of smaller businesses. SME-related measures under the 'Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' pillar may also address other RRF objectives, including the specific digital and climate targets. While the type and scope of the investments and reforms vary between Member States, all the measures feed into at least one of the three axes of the SME strategy developed and presented by the European Commission in 2020. These axes refer to capacity building and support for transition to sustainability and digitalisation, reducing the regulatory burden and improving market access, and boosting access to financing. These dimensions are also reflected in the country-specific recommendations (CSRs), presented in the context of the European Semester. To obtain RRF funding, the NRRP measures must address at least a significant subset of the 2019 and 2020 CSRs.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Slovenia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-05-2023

Awtur CAR POLONA | SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Ksistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | investimenti | is-Slovenja | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

**Sommarju** EU support for the implementation of Slovenia's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) amounts to €2 482.3 million, and includes €1 776.9 million in grants and €705.4 million in loans. This amount should be committed by the end of 2023, and paid out to Slovenia by the end of 2026. While the overall allocation represents only 0.3 % of the total Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), it stood at 5.1 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). In June 2022, Slovenia's grant allocation was revised downwards to 1.49 billion (-16 %). However, thanks to the February 2023 agreement enabling Member States to add REPowerEU chapters to their plans, Slovenia's envelope will be replenished with €116.9 million in grants to be spent on energy measures. Slovenia has already decided to use 22 % of the maximum amount of loans available, and has declared its intention to request a further amount. With €1 038 per citizen (grants and loans), Slovenia is among the 10 biggest RRF beneficiaries per capita. So far, Slovenia has received €280.6 million in grants (€231 million in pre-financing and €49.6 million for the first instalment), but no payments for loans. Remaining payments – nine instalments for grants and six for loans – will depend on progress in implementing the plan. Slovenia's NRRP tackles both the COVID-19 pandemic's socio-economic consequences and more long-standing challenges identified in the Slovenian development strategy 2030. The plan is strongly focused on the green and digital transitions. Planned spending on these areas exceeds the compulsory targets, totalling 42.4 % for climate and 21.4 % for digital. Other priority areas include smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and health and welfare. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on RRF implementation, and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle

Briefing [EN, SL](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Implementation of Recovery and Resilience Plans - latest European Commission's assessment of milestone and targets (May 2023)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 22-05-2023

Awtur LOI GIACOMO | MAGNUS Marcel

Qasam tematiku Ksistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | starri ekonomiku

**Sommarju** This overview provides a summary of the latest state of play on the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs). It focuses on the latest European Commissions' preliminary assessments of payment request from Austria and Luxembourg; the Commission attested that all related milestones and targets were satisfactorily fulfilled. It also provides some information available in the public domain regarding Italy's upcoming payment request.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Payment suspension methodology for the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-05-2023

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika finanzjarja | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju The implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is well underway, with all EU Member States' national recovery and resilience plans in place and disbursements having reached over €150 billion so far. Except for pre-financing, the condition for disbursing RRF funds to Member States is the successful achievement of pre-defined milestones and targets, laid out in the annexes to the Council implementing decisions and linked to each payment request. The RRF Regulation envisages the possibility of suspending all or part of the financial contribution available to Member States if milestones and targets have not been satisfactorily achieved. Both the European Court of Auditors and the European Parliament have urged the Commission to develop a methodology that allows for estimating the impact of not meeting a milestone or target. To cater for eventual non-fulfilment of milestones and targets, which will interrupt the agreed schedule of payments and might in turn affect RRF implementation, in February 2023, the European Commission published a methodology for partial suspension of payments. The methodology aims to facilitate the continued implementation of investments and reforms, by taking into account the work that has already been done and disbursing the funds corresponding to it, while withholding part of the resources. It allows for an additional six-month period for Member States to deliver on the milestones and/or targets not yet achieved. Following the publication of the methodology, Lithuania became the first country subject to a possible partial suspension, owing to the fact that the Commission deemed two of the milestones from Lithuania's first payment request not to be satisfactorily achieved. The methodology described in this briefing is based on the Commission's communication. However, it may be reviewed and amended, as noted in the communication's final remarks. Moreover, in its discharge report for the implementation of the EU budget for the financial year 2021, expected to be voted in the May I plenary session, Parliament's Committee on Budgetary Control has asked for further clarifications, as it finds that the methodology is not sufficiently well explained and contains some subjective elements. This briefing will be updated to follow up on future developments.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Governance and oversight of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-05-2023

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | trasparenza finanzjarja | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is the main financing tool of the EU's Recovery Instrument (NextGenerationEU), set up to aid Member States in their post-pandemic recovery. The RRF stands out from other EU programmes not only because of its volume (€723.8 billion, at current prices), amounting to almost 60 % on top of the entire EU multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027, but in its spending model. First, it is implemented under direct management by the Commission, but relies on the Member States for compliance with national and EU rules, as in shared management. Second, RRF payments to Member States are linked to the achievement of predefined milestones and targets, and not directly to the ultimate costs. Lastly, the RRF is financed by external assigned revenue outside the EU budget. The specific characteristics of the RRF affect the implementation process and the way of ensuring that the EU's financial interests are protected. This briefing gives an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the EU Member States, the European Commission, the European Court of Auditors and other players involved in implementing the RRF and making sure there is proper monitoring and oversight at the different stages. The Member States are the beneficiaries of RRF funding and the main actors in ensuring the proper use of funding in compliance with the applicable EU and national rules. The Commission, meanwhile, is directly responsible for the implementation of the EU budget, and must obtain sufficient assurance from Member States that this is being done properly and ensure that the financial interests of the Union are protected effectively. Given the vast financial sums involved in the RRF, as well as the short timeframe for implementation (until the end of 2026), the European Parliament has a key role to play in scrutinising the RRF's implementation process and giving discharge to the Commission for the grant component during its lifespan. This year's discharge procedure is the first to cover the RRF, establishing a reference framework for future exercises. Parliament, along with civil society organisations and other stakeholders, continuously highlights the need for increased transparency and accountability in the use of RRF funds.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Discharge for the 2021 budget: European Commission, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 03-05-2023

Awtur KOWALD KAROLINE

Qasam tematiku II-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | bait | bait tal-UE | EDF | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | kwittanza baitarja | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika finanzjarja | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju During May, the European Parliament is expected to vote in plenary on granting discharge for the 2021 financial year to the different EU institutions, bodies and agencies. First on the agenda for the debate and vote on the 2021 discharge is the report covering the European Commission. The Commission manages more than 95 % of the EU budget. For the first time, the discharge will apply to the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Separate discharge is granted to the Commission concerning seven executive agencies and the management of the European Development Funds (EDFs). Parliament's Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) recommends that Parliament grant discharge to the Commission, all executive agencies and the EDFs for 2021.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-04-2023

Awtur PARI MARIANNA

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | il-Greja | investiment tal-UE | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika finanzjarja | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarru Before the pandemic, the Greek economy was just getting back onto a positive path, following reforms implemented under the macroeconomic adjustment programmes. Greece was among the first four countries to submit its national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) in April 2021. The plan envisages investment and reforms totalling €30.5 billion, to be implemented up to 2026; €17.8 billion will be financed from non-repayable financial support (grants), and €12.7 billion – the maximum possible allocation – from loans. The plan corresponds to 4.2 % of the €723.8 billion Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and represents 16.7 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). The grants alone represent 9.7 % of the country's GDP; overall, Greece's is the sixth biggest national plan. In June 2022, Greece's grant allocation was revised slightly downwards to €17.4 billion (- 1.9 %). Greece may receive an additional €769 million in grants subject to the approval of a new REPowerEU chapter on energy. The Greek plan was approved by the Council on 13 July 2021, which has so far allowed €11.1 billion to be disbursed in the form of pre-financing (€4 billion) and two payments each for grants and loans. Another seven disbursements for grants and a further four disbursements for loans are envisaged up to 2026, on fulfilment of the agreed milestones and targets. So far, Greece has achieved 43 out of a total of 331 milestones and targets. The European Parliament, which supported an EU recovery instrument from the start of the pandemic, is involved through a regular, structured dialogue with the Commission and the Council, and is competent to scrutinise its implementation. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EL, EN](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-04-2023

Awtur KISS Monika | SZECHY BALAZS ANDRAS

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijjiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | indipendenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Europea | I-Ungerja | prodott domestiku gross | programm tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | starri ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

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

Briefing [EN, HU](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Plans: Payment requests and disbursements made so far](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-04-2023

Awtur HECSER ADRIANA HAJNALK

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijjiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | istituzzjoni finanzjarji u kreditu | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | selfa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarru This briefing presents, in tabular form, information available on submitted payment requests under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), and of Commission disbursements following approval of such requests. It will be regularly updated.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission 17 April 2023](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 13-04-2023

Awtur BURSI MATTEO | DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | LOI GIACOMO | MAGNUS Marcel | OLLIKAINEN MINNA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonal | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna mill-Istat | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | programm tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | starri ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the tenth Recovery and Resilience Dialogue (RRD) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. Section 1 cover some recent developments relating to the implementation of RRF, such as the European Commission's Communication of February, and the entry of force of the RePowerEU legislative framework. Section 2 focuses on the positive assessments by the Commission of the payment requests made by six EU Member States since the previous RRD with the Commission in February 2023.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Measures tackling aggressive tax planning in the national recovery and resilience plans](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-03-2023

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonal | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | gajnuna mill-Istat | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknolojia u regolamenti teknni | trasformazzjoni diitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This briefing focuses on policy measures to contain aggressive tax planning (ATP) that six Member States – Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta and the Netherlands – have laid out in their individual national recovery and resilience plans, which were drawn up in order to benefit from the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument. The countries were selected because their European Semester and 2019 and 2020 country-specific recommendations (CSRs) highlighted ATP concerns. ATP is a harmful practice that exploits differences in countries' tax systems to reduce or avoid tax payments. It can diminish governments' revenues considerably and exacerbate inequalities and unfair competition among countries. In their NRRPs, the countries identified have listed – to varying degrees – reforms and investment to curb ATP practices, while meeting the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) objectives. In most cases, the measures that must be completed by 2026 at the latest include the introduction of a withholding tax on interests, royalties and dividends. Other examples of ATP-related measures include strengthening transfer pricing rules, introducing corporate tax residency tests and enforcing citizenship-by-investment rules. To receive RRF funding, Member States must address at least a significant subset of the CSRs and achieve the accompanying milestones and targets, including those aimed at addressing ATP. The RRF is a central part of NGEU, the EU's biggest financing instrument in support of Member States' efforts to recover from the pandemic while fostering the green and digital transitions. It is also closely linked to the European Semester, which seeks to coordinate national economic policies more effectively and follow up on how the RRF-financed measures are implemented.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Implementation of the 2022 euro area recommendations](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 16-03-2023

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonal | analii ekonomika | DRITT | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | indipendenza ekonomika | interess kollektiv | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | starri ekonomiku | ustizzja | ona tal-euro | vilupp ekonomiku

Sommarju This note provides an overview of the implementation of the 2022 recommendation on the economic policies of the euro area proposed by the Commission and agreed by the Council. It makes use of public information and proxies such as on how the Eurogroup has integrated euro area recommendations' concerns in their "thematic discussions" and work programmes. This note will be updated in light of relevant developments.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [First lessons from the Recovery and Resilience Facility for the EU economic governance framework](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 02-03-2023

Awtur estern Zsolt DARVAS, Lennard WELSLAU

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | starri ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This study documents the poor track record of implementation of the European Semester country-specific recommendations and discusses the novelties the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) could bring to EU economic governance. While it is too early to evaluate the success of the RRF, this study draws out lessons for the future of the EU economic governance framework from certain aspects of the RRF design and the European Commission's evaluation of the national recovery and resilience plans.

This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Democratic control and legitimacy in the evolving EU economic governance framework](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 21-02-2023

Awtur estern Berthold RITTBERGER

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | kooperazzjoni msaa | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | maniment | maniar tal-kriijiet | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | studju tal-impatt | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Democratic control and legitimacy in the evolving EU economic governance frameworkThe European Semester (ES) is a centrepiece of the EU's evolving economic governance architecture and its democratic legitimacy and accountability has been contested in pre- and post-pandemic times. This paper introduces two perspectives – a democratic and a technocratic perspective – to evaluate the accountability of the ES, based on a survey of existing literature. Whereas there is broad agreement that the ES has deficiencies according to both perspectives, procedural reforms have only a limited potential to narrow accountability gaps. A focus on proceduralism overlooks the more fundamental democratic deficits that plague the EU's economic governance system.

This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Studju [EN](#)

## [ESTRATT MINN STUDJU\\_ ieda fil-valur mijud Ewropew f'era ta' sfidi globali: L-Immappjar tal-kost tan-non-Ewropa \(2022-2032\)](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 09-02-2023

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

Qasam tematiku II-Valur Mijud Ewropew

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | globalizzazzjoni | indipendenza ekonomika | integrazzjoni Ewropea | kontabbiit nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | prodott domestiku gross | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studju tal-impatt | tkabbir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Galkemm I-integrazzjoni Ewropea hija mutur ewljeni tat-tkabbir, tal-pai, tal-arsien ambjentali u tal-prosperità sojali, gad hemm sfidi persistenti u jistgu jiu antiipati kriji potenziali. B'arsa 'l quddiem, huma miftua gadd ta' mogdijiet possibbli gall-Ewropa. Il-Parlament Ewropew jiffavorixxi t-triq ta' azzjoni ambizzjua u kollettiva tal-UE, fejn jistgu jintlaqu kisbiet potenziali sinifikanti, mhux biss gal-lum, ida wkoll gal diversi xenariji futuri possibbli. Dan huwa estratt minn studju li jiftex li jappoja lill-Parlament Ewropew biex jiddefinixxi I-aenda politika u jistimula ddibattitu dwar triq sostennibbli 'l quddiem. Dan jinvestiga I-benefiji potenziali li jistgu jinkisbu f'50 qasam ta' politika, filwaqt li jqis I-istat tal-leilazzjoni tal-UE u I-potenzjal mhux sfruttat tagħha, u japplika analii kwantitatittiva mfassla gal kull qasam ta' politika. Jekk I-UE ma ssegwix it-triq ta' azzjoni kollettiva ambizzjua, il-benefifi identifikati jistgu ma jimmaterjalizzawx bis-si, u dan iwassal gal "kost tan-non-Ewropa". L-istudju jsib li aktar integrazzjoni tal-UE tista' tiner aktar minn EUR 2.8 triljun fis-sena sal-2032 u din tgħin biex jintlaqu l-objettivi tal-UE fl-oqsma tad-drittijiet sojali, id-drittijiet fundamentali u l-ambjent. Il-gwadani minn aktar integrazzjoni tal-UE ma jissostitwixxu u lānqas ma jimminaw lil dawk minn azzjonijiet meuda fil-livell nazzjonali, rejonali jew lokali, ida pjuttost jikkomplementawhom u jsauhom.

Studu [EN](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## [Agreement on REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 08-02-2023

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | Kwistjoniċċi Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Enerja

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | indipendenza ekonomika | investimenti tal-UE | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tkabbir ekoloiku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju During its February II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to examine the provisional agreement reached with the Council on an amendment to the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. If approved, the RRF will become the main funding tool of the European Commission's REPowerEU plan, enabling Member States to finance additional investment and reform measures in energy under their recovery and resilience plans.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Thematic Digest - implementation of the six policy pillars of the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 06-02-2023

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MOLITOR PIA HANNA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjoniċċi Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | analii komparattiva | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | indipendenza ekonomika | konseġwenza ekonomika | POLITIKA | politika domestika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rierka u proprijetà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This briefing provides a summarised comparative analysis of eight papers prepared by external experts at the request of the ECON Committee on the implementation of the six policy pillars of the Recovery and Resilience Facility. It further contains a summary of each of the eight papers provided. Both the comparative analysis and the summaries are prepared under EGOV responsibility; assessing and evaluating the integral views of the authors require a read-through of the full papers.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Steering economic recovery in Europe. Lessons for governing the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 03-02-2023

Awtur estern Mariana MAZZUCATO, Marco CARRERAS , Olga MIKHEEVA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOJA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateja tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | suq uniku | teknoloja diitali | teknoloja u regolamenti tekni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The briefing assesses the interaction between the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the European Semester by outlining coordination mechanisms between the two in the broader context of economic governance in the EU. Two main elements of this interaction are emphasised: coordination of investments and implementation capacities. The briefing argues that coordination of investment programmes remains fragmented in the EU, while the notion of policy capacities and experimentation should be given more strategic consideration in the Semester and RRF evaluation frameworks.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission - 6 February 2023](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 02-02-2023

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | MAGNUS Marcel | OLLIKAINEN MINNA | PADILLA OLIVARES FRANCISCO JAVIE | SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | II-Kummissjoni Ewropea | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | istituzzjoniijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | maniment | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika regulatorja | programm ta' azzjoni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the eighth Recovery and Resilience Dialogue (RRD) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing presents some developments relating to the implementation of Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) since the previous RRD that took place on 21 November 2022. It covers the latest positive assessments by the Commission of payment requests (i.e. Greece, Portugal and Malta), adoption of revised Recovery and Resilience Plans, including the adoption of the REPowerEU legal framework, recent developments relating to the rule of law conditionality, and financing aspects of the Facility.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Background information for the CONT public hearing on 'Cohesion policy investments and Next Generation EU recovery fund: state of play of the monitoring and controls'](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-01-2023

Awtur HAASE Diana

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | bait | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | Fond ta' Koejoni | istituzzjoniijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kontroll baitarju | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | movimenti liberi tal-kapital | POLITIKA | rapport ta' monitora | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika | strument finanzjarju | trasparenza amministrativa | trasparenza finanzjarja | trasparenza fit-teid ta' dejjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) held a public hearing on 23 January 2023, with the aim to analyse whether the delays with cohesion partnership agreements have affected the level of monitoring and controls of the spending in Member States. The topic of this public hearing was broad and encompassed concepts of two policy areas/instruments that are both unique and very complex in themselves. This briefing provided background information about key concepts and elements (including monitoring, reporting and control) that had been found to be relevant during the preparatory phase of the hearing, to facilitate the debate and help better understand both the similarities and the differences between these instruments.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Rule of law-related 'super milestones' in the recovery and resilience plans of Hungary and Poland](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 24-01-2023

Awtur SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tififix affarijiet internazzjonali | awditjar | bait | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | il-Polonja | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà | kontroll finanzjarju | I-Ungerija | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | priorità ekonomika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju On 12 December 2022, the Council adopted the Hungarian recovery and resilience plan (RRP) based on the Commission's positive evaluation. Compared to the original plan, a whole new component of measures has been added (Component 9: Governance and Public Administration) containing 38 measures with 111 milestones and targets. Of these, 27 milestones are referred to as 'super milestones' without which no payment under the RRF will be allowed. These 'super milestones' include some of the Key Implementation Steps of the 17 remedial measures proposed by Hungary under the rule of law conditionality mechanism, some measures concerning judicial independence included in the ongoing Article 7 procedure, recent country-specific recommendations (CSRs) and the Rule of Law Reports, and also audit and control-related measures.

The Polish RRP was adopted by the Council on 17 June 2022. It only contained two 'super milestones' that need to be fulfilled before the first payment request is submitted, both related to the judiciary.

Briefing [EN](#)

Anness 1 [EN](#)

## [The RRF role in strengthening Active Labour Market Policies and Public Employment Services](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 23-01-2023

Awtur estern F. Corti, T. Ruiz De La Ossa

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tififix affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | aess gal kariga tax-xogol | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Ewropa | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | gajnuna gall-impieg | il-Kroazja | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | indipendenza ekonomika | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Italja | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Spanja | studju tal-impatt | suq tax-xogol | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This study analyses the measures addressing Pillar 4 (social and territorial cohesion) of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). It focuses on two policy domains: active labour market policies and public employment services. The study zooms in on the reforms and investments included in the RRF plans of three EU Member States (Italy, Spain and Croatia) and assesses their relevance, effectiveness and coherence.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with the President of the Council \(ECOFIN\) - ECON on 24 January 2023](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 19-01-2023

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | MOLITOR PIA HANNA | SPITZER Kai Gereon | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tififix affarijiet internazzjonali | Ecofin | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | indipendenza ekonomika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Italja | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika finanzjarja | president tal-istituzzjoni | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Elisabeth Svantesson, Minister of Finance of the Sweden, is participating in the ECON Committee in her capacity of President of the ECOFIN Council during the Swedish Presidency (January-June 2023). In accordance with the Treaty of the Union, "Member States shall regard their economic policies as a matter of common concern and shall coordinate them within the Council".

This document provides an overview of the Swedish Presidency priorities in ECON matters, including the Council's work relating to the implementation of the European Semester for economic coordination, notably the application of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and other policy streams relevant to the EU single market and the deepening of the Economic and Monetary Union, including the review debate on the EU economic governance framework.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Addressing the challenges of the digital transition in national Recovery and Resilience Plans](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 18-01-2023

Awtur estern S. DA EMPOLI A. MARCOBELL L. PRINCIPALI E. STARNONI

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitx affarrijiet internazzjonal | allokazzjoni tar-riorsi | analii tal-karta bilanjalji | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | maniment | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoloja u regolamenti tekni | trasformazzjoni ditali

Sommarju This paper analyses the digital pillar of the national RRPs to identify the key initiatives, examine the distribution of resources, assess the current state of implementation and define the main challenges in reaching the overall objectives.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Addressing the challenges of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in national Recovery and Resilience Plans](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 13-01-2023

Awtur estern Delia AGOSTINELLI, Agnieszka KULESA, Barbara SURDYKOWSKA, Michalina WACAW

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitx affarrijiet internazzjonal | affarrijiet sojali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | Franzia | il-Polonja | il-ermanja | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | INDUSTRIJA | industrijalizzazzjoni | integrazzjoni sojali | kompetitività | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Italia | organizazzjoni tal-imprīi | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strutturi u politika industrijali | studju tal-impatt | EGRAFIJA | eografiya ekonomika | eografiya politika

Sommarju This briefing paper provides an initial analysis of selected measures proposed by Germany, France, Italy and Poland in their respective Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs), and focuses on the areas of competitiveness, business environment/entrepreneurship, and (re)industrialisation. As the analysis has shown, targets and milestones set for the majority of the analysed measures seem to be realistic and enhance the probability of completing the planned projects on time; they are also tailored to the needs of specific EU MS.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Addressing the challenges of the policies for the next generation, children and the youth, such as education and skills in national Recovery and Resilience Plans](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 20-12-2022

Awtur estern Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI , Flavia PESCE

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitx demografija u popolazzjoni | edukazzjoni | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | persuna aguga | politika tal-edukazzjoni | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju This briefing paper is aimed at analysing the measures addressing Pillar 6 – next generation, children and the youth in National Recovery and Resilience Plans, with a focus on two policy domains: early childhood education and care, and youth employment support. Moving from a general overview across the 27 European Union Member States, the analysis is focused on eight Member States (Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland and Spain).

Studju [EN](#)

## Digital public services in the National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-12-2022

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna mill-Istat | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika tal-finanzjament | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | programm tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | teknoloja u regolamenti tekni | trasformazzjoni diitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is the main element of the EU's innovative financing instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU), established with the aim to drive the EU's post-pandemic economic recovery towards a resilient future. The RRF is a performance-based instrument from which Member States can receive funds once they have met prior commitments (milestones and targets). The funds help the Member States make the reforms and investments they have envisaged under their dedicated national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs). Digital transformation is one of the six policy areas around which the RRF is built. Given its high priority for the EU, each national plan has to allocate at least 20 % of its resources to digital targets. The funds are meant to complement financing from the EU budget and national budgets and help achieve the EU's digital objectives by 2030. This briefing focuses on the digital measures that address one of the four cross-cutting strategic EU priorities: the digitalisation of public services (the other three being digital skills, digital infrastructure and digital transformation of businesses). All NRRPs acknowledge that the digital transformation of government is key to the success of the single market and the most efficient way to provide faster, cheaper and better services. Therefore, they include measures on digital public services – worth roughly €46.5 billion in total (excluding the Netherlands and Hungary) – tailored to each country's context. The COVID-19 crisis highlighted the importance of digitalising public services, but the goal here extends far beyond this crisis. It involves creating a modern, transparent and efficient public administration that applies less costly and time-consuming administrative processes and provides a supportive environment for businesses in the long run. According to the Commission, the relevant measures in the NRRPs can make a lasting impact on the Member States' economies and societies through the structural changes they would bring to their administrations, institutions and policies. The measures in the plans are aligned with the EU's digital commitments under the eGovernment action plan, the 2017 Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment and the Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-based Digital Government, and with the European flagship 'Modernise' (digitalisation of the public administration), which is included in the 2021 annual sustainable growth strategy.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Monitoring the EU's economic recovery: A premature halt to the recovery in a robust labour market

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-12-2022

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | SABBATI Giulio

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | epidemija | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju The economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe was unexpectedly strong, supported by decisive fiscal and monetary policies and bolstered by significant progression in vaccination rates and a gradual easing of restrictions. On the back of the strong economic rebound, government debt ratios began to decline from record high levels reached in 2020, labour market conditions in Europe rebounded significantly and first signs of broad-based price increases became evident in mid 2021. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 aggravated these dynamics drastically. Alongside the humanitarian aspect of the war, Europe was hit by a substantial shock in import prices that severely dented the economic outlook, with economic output expected to tip into negative rates during the winter months. At the same time, soaring energy prices pushed European Union (EU) inflation into double digits and to unprecedented levels not reached since the advent of the economic and monetary union (EMU). The latest flash estimate for euro area inflation in November 2022 indicates a first fall in price levels in 17 months. While economic growth and inflation trajectories are following reverse directions, unlike the oil price shocks of the 1970s that led to a period of stagflation, labour markets have proven particularly resilient. Unemployment rates are at record low levels as demand for labour remains high. The economic outlook is heavily influenced by the development of the geopolitical situation and its reverberations in commodity markets; so forecasts are surrounded by a significant degree of uncertainty. In such an environment, the policy responses need careful calibration, as policy coordination in the EU remains limited. In that context, this publication, the second in a series updated twice a year, aims to track the state of the EU economy and the trend of the recovery. It also provides a snapshot of the use of the exceptional tools the EU created to mitigate the socio economic impact of the pandemic and promote a quality recovery: the three safety nets initially established for workers, businesses and sovereigns, as well as the subsequent ground-breaking Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument with its Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

Briefing [EN](#)

## Education policy in the National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 09-12-2022

Awtur MILEUSNIC MARIN

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitix affarrijiet internazzjonali | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | impatt sojali | indipendenza ekonomika | inizjattiva tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | politika ekonomika | politika tal-edukazzjoni | qafas sojali | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument and its centrepiece, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), are the largest-ever EU financing tools, created to mitigate the socio-economic fall-out of the pandemic. The facility is organised around six pillars representing policy areas of EU relevance that require strengthening in order to make the EU economies and societies robust and futureproof. The pillars define investment priorities and the scope of financing under the RRF. This briefing focuses on the 'Policies for next generation' pillar and in particular on the policy measures in education, training and skills, early childhood education and care that the Member States have laid out in their individual National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs). These NRRPs are required to list reforms and investments the Member States commit to making in order to meet the RRF objectives. To receive RRF grants and loans, the Member States should have successfully completed the relevant milestones and targets that accompany the planned measures. That is, the facility is a performance-based instrument, as specified in the RRF Regulation. Even though it only plays a supporting role in education policy, the EU has made RRF funding available for actions in this policy area to address the structural shortcomings in the education sector – likely worsened by the COVID-19 crisis – across all Member States. Tackling these shortcomings efficiently can guarantee recovery and resilience, maintain alignment with the job market and ultimately safeguard the integrity of the single market. The RRF is defined as a one-off instrument that would be discontinued after 2026, following the implementation of all the measures included in the NRRPs. While the main EU initiatives for education policy are defined in the long term and thus extend beyond the planned lifetime of the RRF, the facility is nevertheless capable of supporting large-scale investment and reforms with a medium- to long-term impact. The European Parliament welcomes the measures in the areas of education and training built into the NRRPs, and encourages the development of a European dimension in the Member States' education policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on the launch of the 2023 European Semester cycle

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 08-12-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | MAKAY Monika | MOLITOR PIA HANNA | VERBEKEN Dirk

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix affarrijiet internazzjonali | djalogu sojali (UE) | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | IMPJIEGI Ú KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | indipendenza ekonomika | lii tax-xogol u relazzjonijiet industrijali | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà finanzjarja | stabilizzazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | unjoni ekonomika | unjoni monetarja

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioners Schmit and Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the launch of the 2023 European Semester, in line with the relevant EU law. This briefing note covers the main elements of the 2023 European Semester Package proposed by the Commission. It gives also an overview of the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Stability and the Growth Pact, the Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure, the Joint Employment Guidelines and of the on-going work to strengthen the governance and the resilience of the Economic and Monetary Union, notably the review of the EU economic governance framework.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Upscaling the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework: A resilient EU budget fit for new challenges

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 07-12-2022

Awtur PARI MARIANNA

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tifitix bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | immanjar finanzjarju | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | maniment | maniar tal-kriji | nefqa tal-UE | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | trasparenza finanzjarja | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The current multiannual financial framework (MFF) is under extreme strain owing to the multiple crises the EU is facing, notably the war in Ukraine and the effects it has triggered. With funds and flexibility measures already extensively used and further funding challenges still ahead, the European Parliament's Committee on Budgets, in an own-initiative report, calls for an urgent and ambitious revision of the MFF to increase the EU budget and make it more flexible. This should enable the EU to confront upcoming challenges and ensure greater transparency and democratic accountability. The report is due to be debated and voted upon during the December plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Addressing the challenges of the social and territorial cohesion in National Recovery and Resilience Plans: a preliminary assessment

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 05-12-2022

Awtur estern M. Ferry, S. Kah , L. Fonseca

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | il-Polonia | il-Portugall | I-Irlanda | I-Italja | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This briefing gives a comparative assessment of initiatives being undertaken in RRF Pillar 4 across a sample of four National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) in Ireland, Italy, Poland and Portugal. In each of them, it covers three measures falling into the categories territorial infrastructure, targeting of specific territories, and adult and vocational training. Pillar 4 is covered as a cross-cutting theme that is picked up across a range of components, but there is substantial variation in how each NRRP treats social and territorial cohesion. In all four cases, the NRRP sets out significant reforms and investments and there are spill-overs with other measures. The plans aim to ensure the sustainability of the supported measures via reforms, capacity-building and complementarities and synergies with other instruments, especially Cohesion Policy. Yet, there remain substantial strategic and operational challenges in achieving potential synergies and a risk of duplication and rivalry.

Studju [EN](#)

## Addressing the challenges of the Green Transition in national Recovery and Resilience Plans: a preliminary assessment

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 02-12-2022

Awtur estern I. Hindriks, L. Schlemmer, M. Rodrigues, D. Belicka

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | analii ekonomika | azzjoni tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | mobilità sostenibbli | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika tat-trasport | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument ekonomiku gall-ambient | studju tal-impatt | tkabbir ekoloiku | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This paper provides a preliminary assessment of the contribution of the national RRP to the 'Green Transition' pillar, focusing on the 'sustainable mobility' theme. Based on an analysis of five measures, it finds that while the measures are generally coherent and balanced, their 'lasting impact' is not adequately assured. Moreover, the milestones and targets of the measures provide insufficient guarantees that the RRF objectives will be met. Finally, several sustainable transport policy areas were identified that deserve more attention in EU policy.

Studju [EN](#)

## Addressing the challenges of the digital transition in national RRF plans: Measures to support digitisation of SMEs

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 30-11-2022

Awtur estern Ilia GODLOVITCH, Christophe BODIN

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet internazzjonali | appo ekonomiku | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | industrija tat-teknoloja informatika | intraprii gar u ta' daqs medju | klassifikasi tal-imprii | pjanar nazzjonali | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoloja tal-informazzjoni u prossass tad-data | teknoloja u regolamenti teknni | trasformazzjoni diitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This paper considers initiatives funded by the RRF to support SMEs in the digital transition. It concludes that while there are many areas of good practice, risks remain due to the lack of outcome-based targets, the complexity of some schemes and relatively low levels of funding in relation to the ambition in some cases. Introducing targets based on (preferably harmonised) skills frameworks and digital maturity assessments could help establish the value add of initiatives to support SMEs.

Studju [EN](#)

## Technical Support Instrument: main features

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 24-11-2022

Awtur HECSR ADRIANA HAJNALK | MOLITOR PIA HANNA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kooperazzjoni teknika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | rapport tar-rieka | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommariu In order to help national authorities in improving their capacity to design, develop and implement reforms, including those covered by recovery and resilience plans, the European Parliament and the Council adopted on 10 February 2021 a regulation establishing a Technical Support Instrument. The Instrument may finance a broad range of technical assistance actions referring to policy areas related to cohesion, competitiveness and others, with specific emphasis on digital and just green transitions. This note presents its developments in 2022 and highlights some exemplary projects as well as its main characteristics, focusing notably in its connection with the EU economic governance, notably the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the European Semester for economic policy coordination.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Evolving key risks in the banking sector and related priorities for the SRB: the lack of an effective transfer-based bank crisis framework

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 23-11-2022

Awtur estern D. Ramos Muñoz, M. Lamandini

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonalni | bank | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | istituzzjoni finanzjarji u kreditu | moviment liberu tal-kapital | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommariu This paper shows that to successfully deal with bank crises, the EU framework needs to facilitate the smooth transfer of funds, assets and liabilities from financially troubled entities to other entities. Currently, the EU framework does not guarantee that. The reasons are identifiable, and can be remedied.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Question time: New orientations for the EU's economic governance framework

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 18-11-2022

Awtur HOFLMAYR MARTIN

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dejn pubbli | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzjar u investiment | investiment | patt ta' stabilità | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tassazzjoni

Sommariu In October 2021, the European Commission relaunched, following a pause in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the review of the EU's economic governance framework. In the context of heightened economic and geopolitical uncertainty, the review has put the spotlight back on the fiscal rules, its relevance and effectiveness. On 9 November 2022, the Commission published a communication on orientations for a reform of the EU economic governance framework, which outlines how key economic and policy issues should be addressed through EU economic policy coordination and surveillance. A question time with the Commission on the orientations is scheduled to be held during the European Parliament's November II plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Italy's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-11-2022

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix austament strutturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | investimenti | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | l-Italja | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rakkomandazzjoni (UE) | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarrju In absolute figures, Italy's Recovery and Resilience Plan is the largest national plan under the unprecedented EU response to the crisis triggered by the coronavirus pandemic. Italy has decided to use its entire national allocation under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), including its loan component (€122.6 billion). Totalling €191.5 billion, these resources represent 26.5 % of the entire RRF, equal to 10.7 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). In June 2022, Italy's grant allocation was revised upwards slightly to €69 billion (+0.2 %). In addition, Italy has earmarked national resources worth €30.6 billion to further strengthen a vast programme of reforms and investments that aims to promote the recovery of the Italian economy, while addressing a number of structural weaknesses as well as pursuing major objectives such as the green transition and the digital transformation. Measures under the plan are to be completed by 2026. Italy has so far received 34.9 % of the resources (in the form of pre-financing and two payments for both grants and loans); this is above the EU average. A further eight payments each for grants and loans will depend on progress made in implementing the plan. The European Parliament, which was a major advocate for the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the work of the European Commission. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Fifth edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

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

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Financing the Recovery and Resilience Facility: EU Bond and Bill issuance

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-11-2022

Awtur HECSER ADRIANA HAJNALK

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix affarijiet internazzjonali | bond | dokument negozjablli | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Eurobond | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | kapital ta' riskju | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | moviment liberu tal-kapital | programm tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju This briefing presents in a tabular manner the EU issuance of bonds and bills to finance the Next Generation EU, notably the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 17-11-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | DELASNERIE Alix | MAGNUS Marcel | PADILLA OLIVARES Francisco Javier

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix affarijiet internazzjonali | bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | moviment liberu tal-kapital | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | strument finanzjarju | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the eighth Recovery and Resilience Dialogue (RRD) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. The previous RRD took place on 12 September. This briefing first presents the state of play of the Recovery and Resilience Plans' adoption, rule of law conditionality, latest progress on milestones and targets, introduction of RePowerEU, audit and control, and financing aspects of the Facility.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The adoption of the Recovery and Resilience Plans - public documents

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 17-11-2022

Awtur HECSER ADRIANA HAJNALK | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitix direttorju | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | investimenti | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | regolament (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skema ta' finanzjament tal-UE | Stat Membra tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarrju This document provides summarised and tabular information on the Recovery and Resilience Plans. It will be regularly updated.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Borrowing strategy to finance Next Generation EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 16-11-2022

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | immanijar finanzjarju | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | investiment | maniment | politika ekonomika | riorzi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | teid ta' self pubbliku | trasparenza finanzjarja | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju At its November II plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on the report by the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) on the borrowing strategy to finance Next Generation EU (NGEU). The report assesses the strategy's implementation, explores potential positive impacts and challenges, urges the Commission to report systematically to Parliament, and stresses the need for transparency and for new own resources.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Plenary round-up – November I 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 11-11-2022

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftilx awtosuffiżenza energetika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | Ftehim ta' Schengen | il-Kroazja | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | moviment liberu tal-kapital | organizzazzjoni tal-impriji | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika finanzjarja | politika tal-energia | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | proeduri parlamentari | responsabbiltà ambjentali u sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | sessjoni parlamentari | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoiloja diitali | teknoiloja tal-informazzjoni u proressar tad-data | teknoiloja u regolamenti tekni | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju The highlight of the November I 2022 plenary session was the debate on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 20-21 October 2022, during which European Union leaders discussed the latest developments in Russia's military campaign against Ukraine, Europe's energy crisis, and external relations – with China in particular. Members also debated Commission statements on the outcome of the modernisation of the Energy Charter, the EU response to the increasing crack-down on protests in Iran, and on the recent communication on ensuring the availability and affordability of fertilisers. Parliament adopted several legislative proposals, including on digital finance, cybersecurity and distortive foreign subsidies.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 07-11-2022

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | Kwistjonnijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Enerja

Kelma gat-tiftilx awtosuffiżenza energetika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | investiment | kriji tal-enerja | politika tal-enerja | politika tal-enerja tal-UE | proposta (UE) | provvista tal-enerja | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Parliament's Committees on Budgets (BUDG) and Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) support the use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) as the main funding tool of the European Commission's REPowerEU plan. During its November I plenary session, Parliament is due to debate and vote on the BUDG and ECON committees' joint report, which includes various changes to the Commission proposal to amend the RRF Regulation. Once endorsed, the report would become Parliament's mandate for interinstitutional negotiations.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Economic Dialogue with Romania

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 28-10-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonnijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | ir-Rumanja | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju ECON on 7 November 2022

This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an economic dialogue and exchange of views with Mr Adrian Căciu, Minister of Finance of Romania, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for an exchange of views is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Brazil's economy: Challenges for the new president](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-10-2022

Awtur DELIVORIAS Angelos

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummer Internazzjonali | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | EKONOMIJA | il-Brail | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Mercosur | organizazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilizzazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Brazil is the 10th largest economy in the world and the largest in Latin America. Its recent history can be divided into three main periods: one of economic stabilisation, which laid the foundations for economic growth; one of growth and reduction in inequality; and one of crisis, which has highlighted not only the country's strengths and potential but also its vulnerabilities. In 2018, after two years of economic crisis and several public corruption scandals, voters elected far-right Jair Bolsonaro to serve as president, marking a shift from years of left-wing governments. Bolsonaro, up for re-election in 2022, has generally pursued a free-market agenda, including an overhaul of the public pension system and privatisation of government assets. At the same time, he and his government have taken steps to tackle the two-fold challenges posed initially by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and later by the global environment of high inflation and geopolitical insecurity following Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine. Recent estimates show that this approach has been partially effective – inflation and unemployment are falling, while gross domestic product has resumed its growth (albeit remaining low). However, many challenges remain, including high income inequality and a rise in poverty and food insecurity. Moreover, their complexity is compounded by the fact that the incoming government will have little fiscal space to address them, and that the recent rise in commodity prices, which has helped the country's economy, might not last. Relations between the EU and Brazil are multi-faceted: they work together in a number of sectors, and have strong trade relations. Nevertheless, the Bolsonaro government's position on deforestation in the Amazon rain forest has worsened Brazil's relationship with the EU, and could compromise ratification of the EU-Mercosur agreement.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Energy policy in the national recovery and resilience plans](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-10-2022

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Enerja

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | ENERJA | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | krii tal-enerja | KUMMER | politika kummerjali | politika tal-enerja | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejja tal-UE | suq domestiku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Union (EU) has an energy strategy focused on providing households and businesses with secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy. This will require a major transformation of Europe's energy system as well as massive investment. Alongside national funding, various EU instruments contribute to the financing of energy policy, which is central to efforts to decarbonise the European economy under the European Green Deal. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the EU's ground-breaking recovery instrument, created to counter the impact of the pandemic crisis, is a new and important source of funding for the policy area, since it includes investment and reform in the areas of energy efficiency, clean power and energy networks. The national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs), through which the RRF is implemented, have a strong focus on energy, investing €88.49 billion (17.9 % of their resources) in the policy area. The energy dimension of the NRRPs varies across the Member States, depending on factors such as their specific challenges, priorities and preferences in green spending, and size of the plans. One criticism that has emerged is that the plans could have done more to develop cross-border projects. In any case, other significant sources of public and private financing will be required to meet the major investment needs of the policy area. The REPowerEU plan, designed to end the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels and accelerate the green transition, has increased these needs. The European Parliament, a strong advocate for a common energy policy and a key player in scrutiny of RRF implementation, has stressed the need to enhance the RRF contribution to mitigating the consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The European Parliament and the Council are currently examining a European Commission proposal to finance additional investment and reform in the field of energy. It would introduce new REPowerEU chapters to the NRRPs, using sums still available for RRF loans, some fresh resources and voluntary transfers from other EU instruments. The REPowerEU chapters should enhance the already important contribution that the RRF is making to financing energy investment and reform.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The main building blocks of the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 27-10-2022

Awtur PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membra tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This note presents the main features of the Recovery and Resilience Facility relevant for scrutiny by the European Parliament, namely its financing; the Recovery and Resilience Plans and the framework for their assessment; and EU level governance of the RRF, in terms of both its implementation and monitoring and oversight . It also highlights the changes the Facility is bringing to the European Semester.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Confiscating Russian sovereign assets to fund Ukraine's reconstruction: Mission impossible?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 25-10-2022

Awtur NOONAN EAMONN

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | austament strutturali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | dritt ivili | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | iffriar tal-assi | ir-Russia | konfiska ta' proprietà | kumpens | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sanzjonijiet ekonomii | sigurta internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The Russian invasion has caused huge destruction of life and property in Ukraine. Reconstruction will be a long and costly process, and the EU and others are already marshalling funds for this effort. Some EU leaders have expressed support for using frozen Russian central bank (RCB) funds towards reconstruction, but it is unclear if this will actually happen. There are recent examples of sovereign assets being confiscated and used to compensate victims of injustice, but the confiscation of Russia's sovereign funds raises complex legal and political issues that are unlikely to be resolved quickly or easily.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [Gender equality in the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-10-2022

Awtur SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-eneru, I-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna sensitiva gall-eneru | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | pjanar nazzjonali | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis on women's social and economic situation triggered a debate on the urgent need for a gender-sensitive policy response to the pandemic. In this context, the establishment of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) – the EU's biggest financial instrument supporting recovery in the Member States – is an opportunity to channel extraordinary resources toward measures that take into account the principles of gender equality. It is also a chance to put into practice the EU's long-standing commitments to mainstream gender across different policies and apply gender budgeting principles to EU spending. Offering an overview of how gender equality has been built into the RRF Regulation, this briefing explains what was expected from the Member States when they were preparing their national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs) as regards gender equality. It also provides practical examples of reforms and investments where gender equality has been taken into account, from the 26 NRRPs approved by mid-October 2022 (only Hungary's plan is awaiting the Commission's assessment). In keeping with the RRF Regulation, all the NRRPs analysed declare gender equality to be a horizontal objective, to be given consideration in all measures. However, only some Member States have included dedicated reforms or investments addressing gender-related challenges explicitly or indicating women as the main beneficiaries. The most numerous and innovative measures, with gender equality clearly indicated in the milestones or targets linked to them, are present in the plans of Belgium, Estonia, Spain, Italy and Austria. This is a further update of a briefing the previous edition of which was published in April 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [European Parliament involvement in scrutinising the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-10-2022

Awtur PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil bait | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | ftehim interistituzzjonal | gajnuna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kontroll baitarju | kooperazzjoni interistituzzjonal (UE) | politika baitarja | politika ekonomika | regolament (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skambju ta' informazzjoni | trasparenza finanzjarja | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This note provides a brief overview of Parliament involvement in scrutinising the Recovery and Resilience Facility (and the European Union Recovery Instrument). It is based on Regulation 2021/241 of 21 February, setting out the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and the relevant parts of the new Interinstitutional Agreement on budgetary matters established between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission. It does not cover nor discusses in detail other instruments or frameworks for scrutiny, namely those relating to the European Semester, EU budgetary procedures, written or oral questions or any discharge procedures. This paper updates an earlier one initially published on January 2021 and may be updated when relevant information is available.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Parliament's reading of the 2023 EU budget

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 13-10-2022

Awtur MAZUR Sidonia

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | emenda | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | moviment liberu tal-kapital | POLITIKA | politika finanzjarja | proposta (UE) | proeduri parlamentari | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | vot parlamentari

Sommarju During the October II plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on amendments to the Council's position on the draft EU budget for 2023. The 2023 budget is the third under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). It is also the third and last year of the Next Generation EU recovery instrument, designed to run for the years 2021 to 2023. The report of the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) reverses almost all the reductions proposed by the Council to the Commission's proposal. It also proposes a considerable increase in contributions from the 2023 budget to Parliament's priorities, in particular addressing the consequences of the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis, defence, research, humanitarian aid, Erasmus+, digitalisation and infrastructure. The BUDG report sets the 2023 EU budget at €187.3 billion in commitments. For payments, it proposes €167.6 billion.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Amending budget No 4/2022: Own resources and other technical adjustments

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 12-10-2022

Awtur DOBREVA Alina

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | bait enerale (UE) | EKONOMIJA | Eurojust | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | moviment liberu tal-kapital | nomenklatura | politika finanzjarja | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riorsi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studji previjonarji | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Draft amending budget No 4/2022 (DAB 4/2022) to the EU's 2022 general budget aims to update the revenue side, taking into account the updated own resources forecast and other revenues, such as the United Kingdom (UK) contribution and fines. DAB 4/2022 also includes two expenditure-related adjustments: budgetary nomenclature allowing resources to be transferred to the REPowerEU chapter of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF); and additional staff requested for Eurojust. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 4/2022 during its October II plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 23 September 2022

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-09-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | MAGNUS Marcel | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VERBEKEN Dirk

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | assistenza makrofinanzjarja | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | gwerra | ir-Russia | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | miura restrittiva tal-UE | politika tal-energia | politika tal-energia tal-UE | prezzi tal-energia | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sanzjonijiet ekonomii | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Elisa Ferreira

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-09-2022

Kelma gat-tiftilx adattament gat-tibdil fil-klima | AMBJENT | austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | istituzzjoniijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kummissarju Ewropew | politika ambientali | politika ekonomika | politika rejonali tal-UE | rejun periferiku | rejun u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekoloiku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This briefing follows up on the commitments made by the commissioner in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 12 September 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-09-2022

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonal | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | Ewropa | gwerra | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Ukraina | miura restrittiva tal-UE | politika tal-enerja | politika tal-enerja tal-UE | provvista tal-gass | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sanzjonijiet ekonomii | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarrju This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Gaps beyond Recovery and Resilience Plans](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-09-2022

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | investiment | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarrju This briefing presents a "gap analysis" identifying economic and structural challenges remaining for Member States beyond implementation of their Recovery and Resilience Plans. The annex compiles the gaps the Commission identified in the 2022 European Semester country reports and matches those with the 2022 Country Specific Recommendations addressed to the Member States. It further displays additional challenges EGOV identified in publicly available information.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission 12 September 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-09-2022

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HECSR ADRIANA HAJNALK | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VERBEKEN Dirk

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerja | politika tal-enerja tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika finanzjarja | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarrju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the seventh Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. The previous RRD took place on 2 May. This briefing first presents a state of play of the Recovery and Resilience Plans and the impacts of the July partial recalculations of grants' allocation. It then focuses on the Parliament's resolution of 23 June and the Commission's Review Report of end July. A third section deals with the latest Recovery and Resilience Plans. The following sections deal with the RePowerEU, the 2022 Semester and financing aspects of the Facility.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility - the Parliaments' 23 June Resolution](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 07-09-2022

Awtur HECSR ADRIANA HAJNALK | OCELLO Eleonora | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | investiment | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | rapport ta' monitora | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju This briefing provides an overview of the European Parliament's concerns as expressed in its 29 July 2022 Resolution, as regards implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility. It does so by providing two tables - one matching the Parliament's resolution and the Commission's article 16 Review Report and a second one pointing to public information available addressing such concerns.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Solvency II

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 06-09-2022

Awtur estern Willem Pieter DE GROEN, Inna OLIINYK (CEPS).

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | analii ekonomika | assigurazzjoni | DRITT | dritt ivili | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | investiment | kumpanija tal-assigurazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ambjentali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | solvenza finanzjarja | studju tal-impatt | supervijoni finanzjarja | suq tal-kapital | tkabbir ekoloiku

Sommarju Insurance companies are important investors in EU capital markets. Most of their investments are in debt instruments, while equity investments can contribute to higher returns for policyholders and overall EU economic growth. This study analyses the treatment of equity investments by insurance companies in (proposed) EU legislation; it is considered that this legislation will have limited impact on equity investments. To enhance equity investment significantly drivers other than prudential ones would have to be targeted.

Studju [EN](#)

## The digital dimension of the National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-07-2022

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | bidla teknoiska | diitalizzazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | investiment | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | teknoiloja u regolamenti teknici | trasformazzjoni diitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is the core element of the EU's largest and most innovative financing instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU), created to help the EU's economies and societies recover from the global pandemic. The facility is structured around six pillars representing policy areas of European relevance, identified by the RRF Regulation as vital for strengthening the EU's resilience. The pillars define investment priorities and the scope of application of financing under the RRF. This briefing is dedicated to one of them – the digital transformation pillar – for which, along with the green transition, the RRF Regulation sets a specific spending target. The briefing aims to give an overview of why the digital transition is one of the key policies in focus under the RRF, what the RRF Regulation requires in that respect, and the approach taken by EU Member States. To receive funds from the RRF, Member States have drawn up individual national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs), laying down a number of reforms and investments. Funds are released based on performance, upon successful implementation of relevant milestones and targets set out in the plans. Each national plan has to earmark at least 20 % of its resources for achieving digital targets. Digitalisation has been under way for a long time and the EU's response to this process, even before the pandemic, has been indicative of the high priority it gives to this policy area. The digital transition, one of the 'twin transitions', is not only considered key to a faster economic recovery, but also to enhanced security and resilience, and to the EU's achieving strategic autonomy. NGEU provides an opportunity, among other EU policy tools, to contribute to progress in that area. While the RRF's time scope is relatively limited, as investments are due to be completed by 2026, it falls within the recently declared EU Digital Decade 2020-2030. The NRRPs are aligned with the overarching priorities to achieve the EU's digital objectives by 2030. Digital investment is urgently needed across Europe, and a substantial investment gap in digital infrastructure and services has been estimated between the EU and its global competitors. Thus, funding for digital targets in the RRF is expected to complement funding from EU and national budgets and address this challenge.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Country-Specific Recommendations for 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 19-07-2022

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HECSR ADRIANA HAJNALK | ZORPIDIS ANDREAS | ZSITNAK ALEXANDRA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijjiet internazzjonal | analii ekonomika | azzjoni tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | impatt sojali | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | politika fiskali | qafas sojali | rakkomandazzjoni (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika | struttura ekonomika | tassazzjoni | tranizzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This document presents:

- The 2022 CSRs adopted by the Council, in the framework of the European Semester, on 17 June 2022 and
- The 2021 fiscal recommendations adopted by the Council on 18 June 2021,
- The 2020 CSRs adopted by the Council, in the framework of the European Semester, on 20 July 2020,
- The 2019 Country-Specific Recommendations (CSRs) adopted by the Council on 9 July 2019,
- The European Commission's assessments of the implementation of the 2019, 2020 and 2021 CSRs based on its Country Reports published on 23 May 2022.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Culture and regional development](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-07-2022

Awtur PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena | WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna rejonali | investiment | kultura rejonali | kultura u relijon | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | promozzjoni kulturali | rejuni u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | wirt kulturali | vilupp rejonali

Sommarju Culture plays a fundamental role in human life. It is also an essential source of identity, at local, regional, national and European levels, while making a significant contribution to the EU economy. EU cultural policy relates to cultural heritage, i.e. cultural sites and museums, but also to the cultural and creative sector, for instance the audiovisual and design sectors. The EU supports culture through a variety of initiatives, including the European Capitals of Culture scheme. A number of EU programmes also offer funding for cultural projects, for instance the Creative Europe programme, Horizon Europe and New European Bauhaus. Several regional policy funds meanwhile provide support for cultural events, the regeneration of cultural sites, the preservation of cultural heritage, cultural tourism, and cultural and creative sector businesses. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the cultural and creative sector, as repeated lockdowns saw the closure of cultural institutions and infrastructure. As one of the worst affected sectors of the economy, the EU included culture in its coronavirus response investment initiatives and the REACT-EU (Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe) programme aimed at dealing with the consequences of the pandemic. Local and regional authorities have a role to play in supporting cultural life and participation in their communities. Arts and cultural facilities are usually associated with urban centres, though they also have potential in non-urban areas, small towns and rural communities. The presence of cultural sites increases the attractiveness of a region, while well-developed cultural and creative sectors help to enhance the regional economy. Culture can also play an important role in the regeneration of disadvantaged and post-industrial areas. The European Parliament has called for increased support for culture as part of the post-pandemic recovery efforts. As Europe emerges from the crisis, culture can help to strengthen regional development.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Culture and regional development](#)

## [Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with the President of the Council \(ECOFIN\)](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 11-07-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Ecofin | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Ewropa | FINANZI | indipendenza ekonomika | interess kollettiv | istituzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ekja | president tal-istituzzjoni | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Trattat dwar l-Istabbilita, il-Koordinazzjoni u l-Governanza | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ustizzja

Sommarju Zbynk Stanjura, Minister of Finance of the Czech Republic, is participating in the ECON Committee in his capacity of President of the ECOFIN Council during the Czech Presidency (July-December 2022). In accordance with the Treaty of the Union, "Member States shall regard their economic policies as a matter of common concern and shall coordinate them within the Council".

This briefing provides an overview of the Czech Presidency priorities in ECON matters, including the Council's work relating to the implementation of the European Semester for economic coordination, notably the application of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and deepening of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Research for TRAN Committee - The future of transport in the context of the Recovery Plan](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 07-07-2022

Awtur OSTANSKA KINGA | PERNICE Davide

Awtur estern Daina BELICKA, Dace KRU彭KO, Ivo HINDRIKS, Maria RODRIGUES, Georges FUCHS

Qasam tematiku It-Trasport

Kelma gat-tiftil effjenza energetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | investiment | mobilità sostenibbli | netwerk tat-trasport | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika komuni tat-trasport | politika tal-energia | politika tat-trasport | rkupru ekonomiku | sistemi ta' trasport intelligenti | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This At a glance note summarises the report that provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the EU's 29 transport sector priorities and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan's (NRRP) funding to achieve those priorities. NRRP transport sector measures also contribute to the further development of nine TEN-T Core Network Corridors and achievement of TEN-T goals.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [Research for TRAN Committee: The future of transport in the context of the Recovery Plan](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 07-07-2022

Awtur estern Daina BELICKA, Dace KRUPENKO, Ivo HINDRIKS, Maria RODRIGUES, Georges FUCHS

Qasam tematiku It-Trasport

Kelma gat-tiftilx effjienza energetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | infrastruttura tat-trasport | investimenti | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | mobilità sostenibbli | netwerk tat-trasport | netwerk trans-Ewropew | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika komuni tat-trasport | politika tal-enerija | politika tat-trasport | rkupru ekonomiku | sistemi ta' trasport intelligenti | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | TRASPORT | trasport pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This Report provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the EU's 29 transport sector priorities and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan's (NRRP) funding to achieve those priorities. NRRP transport sector measures also contribute to the further development of nine TEN-T Core Network Corridors and the achievement of TEN-T goals

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## [Priority dossiers under the Czech EU Council Presidency](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-06-2022

Awtur NADKARNI ISABEL

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftilx bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | gwerra | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ekja | kummer | KUMMER | I-Ukraina | maniment | maniar tal-krijjet | politika tal-enerija | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | provista tal-enerija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonal | sigurtà tal-provvista | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Czechia is a parliamentary republic with a head of government – the prime minister – and a head of state – the president. The current Prime Minister is Petr Fiala, from the Civic Democratic Party (ODS). He has been in office since November 2021 and was preceded by Andrej Babiš (2017-2021), the founder of the party ANO 2011. Czech President Miloš Zeman was first elected to the post in 2013 and had previously served as prime minister, from 1998 to 2002. The supreme executive body is the government. It is led by the prime minister and appointed by the president of the republic. The president also appoints other government members based on the prime minister's recommendations. Before it is installed, the government must win a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The Spolu alliance, formed for the 2021 legislative election, was composed of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), KDU-SL (Christian and Democratic Union), and TOP 09 (Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity). It currently governs the country in a coalition with the Pirates and Mayors' alliance. The Czech Parliament is bicameral. The upper house is the Senate (81 members elected for six years) and the lower house is the Chamber of Deputies (200 members elected for four years). There are currently seven parties in the Chamber of Deputies. All of these parties except the SPD also have seats in the Senate, where the Czech Social Democratic Party (SSD) and the Green Party (Z) also have seats. The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSM) holds no seats in the Chamber or the Senate but has one elected member of the European Parliament and representatives at regional level. Czechia will hold the Presidency of the Council of the EU for the second time. The previous time was in the first half of 2009, coinciding with the last months of the sixth legislative term of the European Parliament and with the European elections, held between 4 and 7 June 2009. The programme of the Trio formed together with France and Sweden has as its thematic priorities to protect citizens and freedoms; to promote a new growth and investment model for Europe; to build a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and to promote Europe's interests and values in the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Plenary round-up – June II 2022](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 24-06-2022

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftilx Afrika | Afrika | AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | finanzi tal-UE | ftehim kummerjali (UE) | gass serra | gass | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerija | proeduri parlamentari | rkupru ekonomiku | sessjoni parlamentari | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | ana tal-enerija

Sommarju The highlight of the June II 2022 plenary session was the vote to overwhelmingly endorse the granting of candidate status to Ukraine and Moldova, and – once it meets the conditions set out by the Commission – Georgia. On the evening of 23 June, EU leaders did indeed follow suit. Members debated preparations for that European Council meeting taking place on 23-24 June 2022, including the meeting with Western Balkan leaders on 23 June. The Parliament also debated with the Commission and Council the use of national vetoes undermining the global tax deal, and held debates, inter alia, on implementation and delivery of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and the future of EU international investment policy. Parliament adopted its position, following the urgent procedure, on exceptional temporary support under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development in response to the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. A 'This is Europe' debate was held with the Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenković. Finally, in a formal sitting, Members heard an address by Hakainde Hichilema, President of the Republic of Zambia.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [Outcome of a survey on the role of national parliaments in the implementation of the RRF](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 21-06-2022

Awtur BINDER ECKHARD | DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | ZOPPÉ Alice | ZSITNAK ALEXANDRA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii tal-informazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | informazzjoni u proessar tal-informazzjoni | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | proessar tal-informazzjoni riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | starri ekonomiku | tranizzjoni ekonomika

Sommariju This paper summarises the findings and provides some further details of the replies received from a survey on the involvement of national parliaments in scrutinising the implementation of Recovery and Resilience Facility, notably the Recovery and Resilience Plans at the national level. This survey aimed to keep stock of whether and how EU national parliaments are involved in the implementation of the RRF. It was addressed directly to EU national parliament services and reflected developments in the first months of the RRF implementation timeline (e.g. information flow, adoption of RRP, payment requests, stakeholder involvement, and parliamentary scrutiny procedures)

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 20-06-2022

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | gajjuna tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rapport tal-attività | regolament (UE) | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommariju At its June II plenary session, the Parliament is set to discuss the joint own-initiative report of the Committees on Budgets and on Economic and Monetary Affairs on implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The report's objective is to provide the European Parliament's input to the review report on RRF implementation which the European Commission is due to present by 31 July 2022. The joint report highlights the RRF's key role in the EU's economic recovery, and in making the EU more resilient, competitive and strategically autonomous. It stresses the importance of regular scrutiny and monitoring of RRF expenditure and compliance with the rule of law, and notes that successful implementation is key to ensuring a long-term impact and economic growth.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [War in Ukraine: implications for the ECB](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 17-06-2022

Awtur estern Charles WYPLOSZ, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSFAKHR, Pierre SIKLOS, Luigi BONATTI, Roberto TAMBORINI, Atanas PEKANOV, Stefan SCHIMAN

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | gwerra | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | intervent militari | ir-Russia | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Ukraina | penali (UE) | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommariju The war in Ukraine, overlapping with the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, is causing a significant economic impact on the euro area economy. On the rise since mid-2021, annual headline inflation in the euro area surpassed 8% in May 2022. Previously driven mainly by increasing energy prices and supply chain bottlenecks, inflationary pressure is becoming more persistent and broad-based. The European Central Bank (ECB) is now facing a difficult challenge: commencing a monetary policy tightening cycle while, at the same time, avoiding triggering a recession and financial instability.

Five papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, looking into current monetary policy challenges in the context of the war in Ukraine.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 20 June 2022.

Studju [EN](#)

## [IMF special drawing rights allocations for global economic recovery](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-06-2022

Awtur HALLAK ISSAM

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Gajnuna gall-Ivilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | Fond Monetarju Internazzjonali | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | kooperazzjoni monetarja | kri monetarja | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | ORGANIZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | selfa | sistema monetarja internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà finanzjara | suq tal-muniti barranin

Sommarju On 2 August 2021, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced that an exceptionally large allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs), worth US\$650 billion (€550 billion), had been approved with effect from 23 August 2021. The SDR allocation, the largest in the IMF's history, would serve to 'boost global liquidity' and help all members 'address the long-term global need for reserves'. The initiative complies with the IMF's mission of monitoring and promoting stability on the international monetary markets and mitigating balance-of-payment crises. SDRs are not a currency per se, but a 'reserve currency', the value of which is determined by a basket of the five freely and most traded currencies; SDRs can be exchanged for currencies among the IMF member countries. The SDR allocation is made in proportion to the IMF quotas of the individual member countries. Interest is paid on SDRs utilised, and the rate is calculated according to the interest rates paid on the currencies included in the SDR basket; it is thus substantially lower than that otherwise charged for a riskier country. Even before this approval, concerns were raised that the funds may not be channelled to those countries – especially highly indebted and less wealthy ones – that are most in need of support to fight the pandemic and recover from it. For this reason, an initiative was launched to help re-channel the SDRs to such countries, and the IMF is setting up a Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) that IMF members may stock up with funds, using their SDR allocations on a voluntary basis. The IMF will monitor these funds and ensure that these SDRs are distributed to members on the condition that they implement the necessary economic policies. The EU supports the re-channelling process, in the awareness of the looming risks for the stability of the international monetary system if highly indebted and less wealthy countries are not supported in fighting the pandemic and attaining economic recovery.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [COVID-19 response of EU public administration](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 10-06-2022

Awtur estern Alessandro VALENZA, Dea HRELJA, Pietro CELOTTI, Caterina CASAMASSIMA, Michele ALESSANDRINI, Roland BLOMEYER, Nicolò FRANCESCHELLI

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Il-Kontroll Baitarju | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma gat-tiftil amministrazzjoni pubblica | analii ekonomika | aent (UE) | bait | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontroll baitarju | korp tal-UE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In order to provide the Members of the Budgetary Control Committee with reliable information and data on the COVID-19 response of the EU public administration, the study analyses the EU institutions' response, their business continuity measures and their impact on the budget from 2020 onwards and staff of the respective institution. Furthermore, the study provides an overview of practices and challenges around the new working modalities EU institutions are adopting for the post-pandemic future, as well as recommendations for the way forward.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 3 June 2022](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 03-06-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | gwerra | intervent militari | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Ukraina | miura restrittiva tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sanzjonijiet ekonomii | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [LUX Audience Award: Building cultural bridges all across Europe](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 01-06-2022

Awtur KATSAROVA Ivana

Qasam tematiku Il-Kultura

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet sojali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | gajnuna tal-UE | industrija tal-films | komunikazzjoni | kultura u relijon | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | politika ekonomika | politika kulturali | premju kulturali | produzzjoni | produzzjoni tal-UE | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | inema

Sommarju As the only parliament in the world to award a film prize, the European Parliament has been shining a spotlight on European cinema every year since 2007. Over the past 15 years, the LUX Prize and its successor, the LUX Audience Award, have helped promote over 100 films, supporting the dissemination of European (co )productions in a bid to overcome the language and distribution barriers faced by the European film industry. Prize-winners have gone on to be highly successful in the EU and beyond, making the award a synonym for quality film-making.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [The Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans: assessing the possible economic, social and environmental impact of the proposed Flagship projects](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 31-05-2022

Awtur estern Will BARTLETT, Matteo BONOMI, Milica UVALIC

Qasam tematiku It-Trasport | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Ambjent | L-Enerija | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Impjieggi | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | gajnuna mill-Istat | il-Balkani tal-Punent | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Europea | pjanar ekonomiku | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This study provides Members of the European Parliament and other interested stakeholders with an independent evaluation of the likely economic, social and environmental impacts from the 10 Flagship projects of the Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans (EIP), adopted by the European Commission on 6 October 2020. On the basis of a tailor-made methodology, the EIP projects' impact is assessed according to their relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, as well as their synergies and coherence with the wider aims of the EIP and EU enlargement policy. The study identifies the novel aspects of these Flagship projects and considers lessons learned from previous EU and international assistance. Finally, the study evaluates the projects' overall economic, social and environmental impacts as well as their transversal implications in the Western Balkans. In the concluding section, potential obstacles to successful implementation are identified and some recommendations are proposed on ways to improve the EIP's developmental impact, thereby ensuring effective strategic guidance and scrutiny by the European Parliament.

Studju [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 31-05-2022

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija | Il-Bait | Il-Kontroll Baitarju | Is-Sajd | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Ambjent | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | AMBJENT | bait tal-UE | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proessar tal-informazzjoni | intellienza artifijali | intraprii gar u ta' daqs medju | klassifikasi tal-imprii | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika tal-finanzjament | politika tas-sajd | politika u sikurezza pubblika | pulizija | riorsi proprii | rkupru ekonomiku | sajd | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekoloiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp ekonomiku

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-05-2022

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | SABBATI Giulio

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx 2451prezzijiet | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | impjieggi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | indii tal-prezzijiet | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabilità | prezz gall-konsumatur | prodott domestiku gross | qgad | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## [European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-list of commitments to date](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 20-05-2022

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftilx AMBJENT | demokrazija | EKONOMIJA | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kompetenza istituzzjonal (UE) | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | qafas politiku | rkupru ekonomiku | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The role of the European Council – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' – has evolved rapidly over the last decade. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery on commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview of European Council conclusions is an updated edition of the rolling check-list, which has been published regularly by the European Council Oversight Unit since 2014, covering conclusions adopted under the current institutional cycle. It is designed to review the degree of progress in achieving the goals that the European Council has set itself and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Studju [EN](#)

## ['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Mario Draghi, Prime Minister of Italy, 3 May 2022](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 20-05-2022

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Enerja

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarijiet internazzjonali | awtosuffijenza energetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | integrazzjoni Ewropea | intervent militari | investimenti tal-UE | ir-Russia | konferenza Ewropea | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Ukraina | politika tal-enerja | prezz tal-enerja | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU Heads of State or Government to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following an earlier speech to the Parliament in this context by the Estonian Prime Minister, Kaja Kallas, on 3 May 2022, the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, was the first EU leader to address the Parliament after the latter's Conference of Presidents had endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Draghi suggested numerous initiatives to strengthen the European Union, notably a conference to rationalise and optimise EU investment in military spending. He also expressed his support for abolishing the principle of unanimity in the Council for decision-making on foreign policy, and for Treaty changes, to achieve what he called 'pragmatic and ideal federalism'.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Monetary policy issues in the context of the war in Ukraine

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-05-2022

Awtur RAKIC Drazen

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | gwerra | inflazzjoni | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni | Europea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Ukraina | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika monetarja | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sigurta internazzjonalni | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilita finanzjarja | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju On 24 February 2022, Russia launched an invasion of Ukraine. The war itself, as well as related sanctions and countersanctions are expected to have a significant impact on the euro area economy. This paper summarises the recent monetary policy decisions of the European Central Bank (ECB)'s Governing Council and outlines some policy issues and challenges that might arise in the context of the war, related to price stability, financial stability, climate and energy policies, ECB/Eurosystem staff projections and public trust in the ECB.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Portugal's National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Latest state of play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 05-05-2022

Awtur MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Portugall | investimenti | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Europea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Portugal is set to receive €16.6 billion in both non-repayable support and loans from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the unprecedented EU response to the crisis triggered by the coronavirus pandemic. This amount corresponds to 2.3 % of the entire RRF, and to 7.8 % of Portugal's 2019 gross domestic product (GDP). There is a strong focus on the country's social, economic and environmental resilience, with measures targeting culture, housing, health, broad social responses, and forest and water management. Measures relating to climate transition – including key actions on industry decarbonisation and energy efficiency of buildings – reach just over 38 % of the allocation. The digital transition focus area of the Portuguese National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) amounts to just over 22 % of the allocation, with measures and reforms aimed at public administration and finances, education, and businesses. Following the Council's approval of the Commission's positive assessment of the plan, Portugal received €2.2 billion pre-financing in August 2021. Further payments, in 10 instalments for grants and seven for loans, will depend on progress in implementing the plan. In January 2022, Portugal submitted a first payment request worth €1.16 billion in grant and loan instalments (€0.55 billion in grants and €0.61 billion in loans). The Commission made a positive preliminary assessment of Portugal's payment request. The European Parliament is a major supporter of the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, and takes part in interinstitutional settings to cooperate, discuss and scrutinise implementation of the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States.

Briefing [EN, PT](#)

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## Implementing Country Specific Recommendations in national Recovery and Resilience Plans - reforms related to public administration, the judicial system and business environment

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 27-04-2022

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarijiet internazzjonalni | amministrazzjoni pubblika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | indipendenza ekonomika | pjanar rejonali | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | traspoizzjoni tad-direttivi Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Based on Commission's assessments of national Recovery and Resilience Plans, this paper outlines how 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations covering public administration, judicial system and business environment related issues are being addressed in national plans. The paper will be updated once new relevant information is available.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Solidarity and wealth tax](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-04-2022

Awtur SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Il-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | faqar | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | klassi sojalment vantaata | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | qafas sojali | riorsi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | taxxa fuq il-id | UNJONI EWROPEA | id

Sommarju In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic costs of the lockdown became apparent. Most countries needed to step up health and social spending, while also introducing stimulus packages as their tax revenues fell. This has led to increased budget deficits and sovereign debt. Additional revenue streams need to be found in the near future in order to pay back this debt.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Survey on the role of national parliaments in the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 07-04-2022

Awtur HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | ZOPPÉ Alice | ZSITNAK ALEXANDRA

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetari

Kelma gat-tiftil COSAC | EKONOMIJA | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | parlament | POLITIKA | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skrutinju parlamentari | struttura ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | entru Ewropew ta' Rierka u Dokumentazzjoni Parlamentari

Sommarju Parliamentary scrutiny is important to ensure full transparency and accountability and to enhance the democratic legitimacy, as well as to sense of citizens' ownership of the RRF. This survey aims to keep stock of whether and how EU national parliaments are involved in the implementation of the RRF.  
This document was prepared by Economic Governance Support Unit in view of the INI Report on the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Parliament's guidelines for the 2023 EU budget: Section III – European Commission](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 30-03-2022

Awtur MAZUR Sidonia

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil abbozz ta' bait (UE) | bait | bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | immanijar finanzjarju | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | maniment | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | sena finanzjarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The 2023 EU budget will be the third under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027. It is also the last year of the EU recovery instrument (Next Generation EU), which is planned to run from 2021 to 2023. The European Parliament contributes to the preparation of proposals for the forthcoming year's budget for the European Union through the adoption of its 'guidelines'. The draft guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets on 16 March 2022, outline Parliament's goals for the Union's 2023 budget, with the overarching priority of recovering from the coronavirus crisis and facing geopolitical challenges. Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the April plenary session, ahead of the Commission's adoption of its proposal of the draft 2023 budget, scheduled for early June.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [The Economic Reconstruction of Belarus: Next Steps after a Democratic Transition](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 28-03-2022

Awtur estern Christopher A. HARTWELL; Kateryna BORNUKOVA; Dzmitry KRUK; Benedikt ZOLLER-RYDZEK

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | gajnuna gal vilupp mill-did | il-Belarus | interdipendenza ekonomika | ir-Russia | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | relazzjoni jet bilaterali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjoni jet tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tranizzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The economic performance of Belarus has been unimpressive ever since the fall of the Soviet Union, due mainly to the country's lack of serious structural reforms. This study examines the consequences of this benign neglect should a democratic transition occur and attempts to understand the assistance that may be required to help Belarus successfully transform. Unlike the transformations which began in Central Europe during 1989, though, Belarus' potential transition is complicated by immense Russian pressure. Hence, the provision of much needed assistance will be highly dependent upon Russia's stance towards a democratic transfer of power. This study examines its possible responses to understand how the EU can best be involved in the long-delayed Belarusian transformation and also how much assistance may be required.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Macro-financial assistance to Moldova](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 21-03-2022

Awtur STANICEK BRANISLAV

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftilx adejoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | assistenza makrofinanzjarja | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Moldova | Il-Politika Ewropea gat-Taris tal-Inawi fil-Qrib | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | pajji kandidati tal-UE | politika ekonomika | prodott domestiku gross | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

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

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 18-03-2022

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | gwerra | inflazzjoni | intervent militari | ir-Russia | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Ukraina | miura restrittiva tal-UE | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. Furthermore, it includes a description of the EU sanctions adopted so far. It also highlights related policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [The Added Value of the Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 17-03-2022

Awtur estern C.Hartwell, J.Hagemejer, A.Pechciska, G.Dragan, M.Sass, K.Staehr

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx AMBJENT | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | il-Polonja | ir-Rumanija | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Estonia | I-Ungaria | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambientali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekoloiku | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | tranizzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This study examines the value added by the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) funding in four specific countries: Estonia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Focusing on each country's national plans for utilising the funding, we identify where national plans may have generated value added and where additional work is needed to make RRF funding more effective.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Plans: stakeholders' views](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 08-03-2022

Awtur LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | komunikazzjoni | konsultazzjoni pubblika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | self tal-UE | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This paper aims to support the scrutiny of the national Recovery and Resilience Plans and its implementation by providing an overview of EU stakeholders, other relevant institutions and bodies' assessments/opinions related to these plans, including specific monitoring activities by think tanks and civil society organisations. Furthermore, it includes a summary of the Commission assessments of the overall involvement of stakeholders in the recovery and resilience plans. The paper will be regularly updated.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission - 7 March 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 03-03-2022

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonal | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | gwerra | indipendenza ekonomika | intervent militari | ir-Russia | konsegwenza ekonomika | I-Ukraina | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonal | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the fifth Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing first presents a state of play of the Recovery and Resilience Plans, and looks at the first payment requests submitted, transparency on implementation of the plans, control and audit systems and the recent European Court of Justice rule of law decisions. It then focuses on the financing side of the Facility. The following section highlights the relationship of the Facility with the European Semester and provides information on areas where challenges identified in the country specific recommendations are still not fully addressed. Furthermore, the briefing provides summaries of a number of EGOV papers relating to the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-03-2022

Awtur HOFLMAYR MARTIN | KOWALD KAROLINE

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Ambjent | L-Impjieg

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | investimenti | koejni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Awstrija | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju On 13 July 2021, the Council approved Austria's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), in accordance with Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 on the Recovery and Resilience Facility, RRF ('RRF Regulation'). The NRRP's estimated total cost is €4 499 million. Initially, the maximum amount of RRF grants available for Austria was €3 461 million, corresponding to 0.9 % of Austria's gross domestic product (GDP). In June 2022, Austria's grant allocation was revised upwards to €3 751 million (+11.9 %). To implement the plan, Austria is leveraging further amounts beyond EU support, from the national budget. After a strong economic rebound following the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, growth has slowed down since mid-2022. GDP growth in 2022 was estimated to have reached 4.8 % but is forecast to grow by only 0.5 % in 2023 and 1.4 % in 2024. Austria has requested the maximum amount of grants available (non-repayable support); it did not opt for requesting loans (possible until 31 August 2023). In Austria's NRRP, 58.7 % of EU resources will be allocated to the green transition (RRF Regulation: 37 %), and 52.8 % to the digital transformation; this is more than twice the minimum target set by the RRF Regulation. The plan includes a significant number of reforms with the potential to support lasting structural changes in other areas, such as the primary healthcare system, less red tape for businesses, and modernisation of the public administration. On 28 September 2021, Austria received €450 million in pre-financing (13 % of the allocation). The European Commission received a first payment request for €700 million (net of pre-financing) from Austria on 22 December 2022. This request has to be assessed within two months. The request concerns the achievement of 44 pre-agreed milestones and targets for investments and reforms in areas such as energy efficiency, clean mobility, digitalisation and public administration. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

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

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## [Urban areas in the post Covid-19 era: challenges and future pathways](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 01-03-2022

Awtur VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Qasam tematiku L-lvilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gajnuna rejonali | impatt sojali | ippjanar tal-iblet | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | qafas sojali | rejuni u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | ona urbana | vilupp rejonali | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju With around 75 % of EU citizens living in urban areas, many of the policy challenges facing the EU have a disproportionate impact on its cities, a trend that has been exacerbated by the pandemic. While EU funds under the Recovery and Resilience Facility can help support cities, stakeholders have called for greater local and regional involvement in the process and for a new focus on cohesion funding. A resolution on challenges for urban areas in the post-Covid-19 era was adopted during Parliament's February 2022 plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Transport trends in national recovery and resilience plans

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-02-2022

Awtur PAPE Marketa

Qasam tematiku It-Trasport

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna gall-modernizzazzjoni | investimenti tal-UE | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | organizazzjoni tat-trasport | organizazzjoni tat-trasport | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika tat-trasport | politika tat-trasport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekoloiku | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju To address the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, the EU has put in place an unprecedented temporary recovery instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU). Its main spending tool is the Recovery and Resilience Facility, worth €723.8 billion (in current prices). While EU countries differ both in terms of their pre-coronavirus situations and in terms of Covid-19-related impacts, they can all seize the opportunity to kick-start their economies with this financial injection. To access funding under the facility, EU countries have had to prepare their recovery and resilience plans in line with a number of requirements, such as earmarking a certain minimum share for investment in the green and digital transitions. The plans have to be endorsed by the European Commission and approved by the Council. By January 2022, 70 % of the plans had been approved. While governments are receiving their first allocations of funding and a full analysis is still out of reach, it has been possible to get an initial glimpse of the plans' contents. This briefing aims to give a flavour of the elements that EU countries want to take up to revive their transport and mobility systems. As all the projects financed have to be implemented by 2026, careful consideration has been needed to determine what is feasible and how it can fit in with long-term national greening efforts. Most governments want to invest in modern trains, clean vehicles and recharging infrastructure as well as improving public transport. While digitalisation is already significantly present across all transport modes, strategies for reducing car use and promoting active mobility are taking hold only gradually. While the planned reforms and investments combine many elements and vary considerably, their collective completion could bring a step change towards a clean and modern European transport. This is an update of a Briefing published in October 2021.

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

## EGOV 2021 Annual Activity Report

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-02-2022

Awtur BOLDI DONELLA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijjiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju This activity report covers the year 2021 and presents an overview of the expertise provided by the Unit in the area of recovery and resilience facility, economic governance and banking union in view of supporting the related scrutiny activities in the competent committee(s).

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Country Specific Recommendations and Recovery and Resilience Plans - Thematic overview on climate and green transition related issues

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 09-02-2022

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | EKONOMIJA | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | reflazzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateja tal-UE | tibdil fil-klima | tkabbir ekoloiku | tranizzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Based on Commission's assessments of national Recovery and Resilience Plans, this paper outlines how 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations covering climate and green transition related issues are being addressed in national plans. It also compiles the Commission's assessment on how Member States' national plans contribute to the green transition. The paper will be updated once new relevant information is available.

Studju [EN](#)

## Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on EU Fiscal Surveillance - 7 February 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 04-02-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftix analii ekonomika | bait | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | kontroll finanzjarju | makroekonomija | moviment liberu tal-kapital | pjanar nazzjonali | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | supervijoni finanzjarja | tassazzjoni | ona tal-euro

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the fiscal part of the 2022 European Semester autumn package adopted by the Commission in November 2021. The fiscal elements of the package include the Commission Opinions on euro area 2022 Draft Budgetary Plans, the fiscal policy recommendation for the euro area and some elements of the 2022 Alert Mechanism Report. In March 2020, the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact was activated and the Commission and the Council are expected to de-activate it as of 2023.

This briefing addresses the following subjects: (1) Economic situation; (2) Surveillance of national fiscal policies; (3) Surveillance of macroeconomic imbalances (fiscal aspects); (4) Implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility; and (5) Review of the EU economic governance framework.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Research for TRAN Committee The future of transport in the context of the Recovery Plan - overview briefing

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 31-01-2022

Awtur DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | It-Trasport | It-Turimu

Kelma gat-tiftix AMBJENT | EKONOMIJA | infrastruttura tat-trasport | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | mobilità sostenibbli | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika komuni tat-trasport | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tat-trasport | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknolojia u regolamenti tekniċi | trasformazzjoni diitali | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This At a glance note summarises the study on The future of transport in the context of the Recovery Plan - overview briefing

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area - February 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 31-01-2022

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | konverenza ekonomika | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | rakkmandazzjoni (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | strateja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarju This note looks at the 2022 recommendation on the economic policies of the euro area proposed by the Commission and agreed by the Council. It also provides an overview of the follow up of the 2021 recommendations, making use of public information and based on proxies such as on how the Eurogroup has integrated euro area recommendations' concerns in their "thematic discussions" and work programmes. In addition, the note provides a review of the euro area recommendations from an institutional perspective and includes broad comparisons to earlier recommendations, in order to illustrate how policy concerns have evolved over time. This note will be updated in light of relevant developments.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Moving from Broad to Targeted Pandemic Fiscal Support](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 31-01-2022

Awtur estern Friedrich HEINEMANN

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Agrikultura u I-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil analii finanzjarja | austament strutturali | bait | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | garanzija ta' kreditu | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | maniment | maniar tal-krijjiet | marda tal-coronavirus | nefqa pubblica | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membra tal-UE | tassazzjoni | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This paper conceptualizes an appropriate path for fiscal policy starting from the early phase of the pandemic up to the final transition to a post-pandemic new normal. Using this yardstick, it assesses the initial fiscal response of Member States. It exploits fiscal projections and programme data to analyse the adjustment to the economic recovery. For loan guarantees and short-time work schemes, it identifies programme-specific parameters that improve target precision and identifies examples of different programme designs, while highlighting their respective advantages and disadvantages.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Research for TRAN Committee - Future of transport in the context of the Recovery Plan - overview briefing](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 27-01-2022

Awtur estern Ivo HINDRIKS, Maria RODRIGUES, Daina BELICKA, Dace KRUPENKPO, Georges FUCHS

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | It-Trasport | It-Turimi

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet sojali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mobilità sostenibbli | politika tat-trasport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | TRASPORT | turimu | UNJÖNI EWROPEA

Sommarju This Overview Briefing provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the EU policy priorities in the field of transport and the Recovery Plan's funding opportunities for the transport sector.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## [Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on the launch of the 2022 European Semester cycle](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 20-01-2022

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | djalogu sojali (UE) | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | indipendenza ekonomika | lii tax-xogol u relazzjonijiet industriali | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà finanzjarja | tkabbir ekonomiku

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioners Schmit and Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the launch of the 2022 European Semester, in line with the relevant EU law. This briefing note covers the main elements of the 2022 European Semester Package proposed by the Commission. It gives also an overview of the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Stability and the Growth Pact, the Macro-economic Imbalances Procedure, the Joint Employment Guidelines and of the on-going work to strengthen the governance and the resilience of the Economic and Monetary Union, notably the review of the EU economic governance framework.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with the President of the Council \(ECOFIN\)](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 20-01-2022

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet sojali | austament strutturali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | Franza | investimenti | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | politika ekonomika | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | reat tat-taxxa | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJÖNI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | lieda kontra l-kriminalità | ona tal-euro

Sommarju Bruno Le Maire, Minister of the Economy, Finance and the Recovery of France, is participating in the ECON Committee in his capacity of President of the ECOFIN Council during the French Presidency (January-June 2022). In accordance with the Treaty of the Union, "Member States shall regard their economic policies as a matter of common concern and shall coordinate them within the Council". This briefing provides an overview of the French presidency priorities in ECON matters, including the Council's work relating to the implementation of the European Semester for economic coordination, notably the application of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and deepening of the Economic and Monetary Union.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Implementation of the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure: State of play January 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 19-01-2022

Awtur ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | indipendenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | makroekonomija | pjanar nazzjonali | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | umanistika | XJENZA | xjenza ekonomika

Sommarju This note presents the EU Member States' situation with respect to the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP), taking into account the most recent assessments and decisions by the European Commission and the Council. It presents the relations between the MIP and the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and the MIP in the context of the review of the EU economic governance. It also gives an overview of relevant positions taken on the MIP by EU institutions. A separate EGÖV note summarises the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure. This document is the updated version of a previous one.

Studju [EN](#)

## Ten issues to watch in 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 10-01-2022

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Bait | Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-eneru, I-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | Il-Politika dwar ir-Rierka | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difia | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Agrikultura u l-Ivilupp Rejonali | L-Ambjent | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftil agrikultura sostenibbli | AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | diskriminazzjoni abbai tal-orientament sesswali | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | elettronika u ininerija elettrika | FINANZI | gass serra | INDUSTRIJA | Internet tal-Oetti | katina tal-provvista | komponent elettroniku | komunikazzjoni | newtralità karbonika | nonproliferazzjoni nukleari | politika agrikola | politika ambjentali | politika monetarja unika | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOJIA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonal | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju This is the sixth edition of an annual EPRS publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that have the potential to feature prominently in public debate and on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed encompass achieving zero greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining economic growth, securing supply chains of semiconductors, moving towards sustainable agriculture, ensuring nuclear non proliferation, shaping the economic recovery, striking the right balance in European monetary policy, promoting the uptake of connected devices in the EU, harnessing the momentum of the Conference on the Future of Europe, encouraging a continent where people in all their diversity are equal, and strengthening a European defence union.

Analii fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Priority dossiers under the French EU Council Presidency

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-01-2022

Awtur ATTARD LUCIENNE

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | Franza | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kap ta' Stat | konferenza Ewropea | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika tal-UE | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | proposta (UE) | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma tat-taxxa | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suuq uniku ditali | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju France will hold the Presidency of the Council of the EU in the first half of 2022. It will initiate the work of the Trio Presidency composed of France, Czechia and Sweden. Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct, popular vote, and the Government. The Prime Minister, appointed by the President, together with the Ministers, is answerable to the National Assembly, the lower house of Parliament, and they can be removed by a vote of censure. Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly is the principal parliamentary body, composed of 577 members, who are elected directly for five-year terms. The Presidential election will coincide with the French Presidency, in April 2022. France is a founding Member State of the European Union, and has already held the rotating Presidency of the Council 13 times. The French President, Emmanuel Macron, will present the political priorities of the Presidency to the European Parliament during the January plenary session in Strasbourg. While the last French Presidency, in 2008, was characterised by the global financial crisis, the forthcoming one is expected to be dominated by the ongoing Covid pandemic, the cost of energy crisis and the aftermath of Brexit. The French Presidency will very likely give special impetus to the conclusion of the Conference on the Future of Europe, which should take place in the first half of 2022. The plan is for the Trio Presidency, in its role as member/observer in the Executive Board of the Conference, to draw on the outcomes of the various activities and citizens' recommendations, outline how they define the future of the Union, and start the implementation process.

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

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-12-2021

Awtur JOCHHEIM Ulrich | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | il-ermanja | investimenti | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rakkomandazzjoni (UE) | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommariju Germany is set to receive €25.6 billion in non-repayable support from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the unprecedented EU response to the crisis triggered by the coronavirus pandemic. This amount corresponds to 3.7 % of the entire RRF and to 0.7 % of Germany's 2019 gross domestic product (GDP). The National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) for Germany amounts to €27.9 billion (0.81 % of 2019 GDP) and does not include requests for loans. Excluding value-added tax, this corresponds to a net amount of at least €26.5 billion, slightly above the maximum financial contribution of €25.6 billion (0.74 % of 2019 GDP) that Germany can expect. For most of the measures, additional funding will also come from national sources. There is a strong focus on the green transition. Measures relating to climate protection –including key actions on mobility and housing – reach at least 42 % of the allocation. The German RRP shows an even stronger digital ambition, reaching at least 52 % of the allocation and ranging from industry, to education, social policy and healthcare, to public administration. Following Council approval of the plan, the European Commission, on 26 August 2021, disbursed €2.25 billion to Germany in pre-financing, equivalent to 9 % of the country's financial allocation under the RRF. (Germany did not ask for a higher share of pre-financing because the €2.25 billion was already reflected in budgetary acts adopted earlier). The remaining 91 % will be paid in five instalments once Germany has satisfactorily fulfilled the milestones and targets identified in relation to RRF implementation. An amount of €16.3 billion will be available to be legally committed by 31 December 2022. The European Parliament strongly advocated the establishment of a common EU recovery instrument. Parliament participates in interinstitutional cooperation and discussions on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work.

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

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-12-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonal | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | II-Kummissjoni Ewropea | indipendenza ekonomika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | regolament (UE) | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | traspoizzjoni tad-direttivi Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommariju BUDG-ECON Committee meeting on 13 December 2021  
Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the fourth Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing first provides an overview of the Recovery and Resilience Plans, presenting observations and figures based on publicly available information. Further sections deal with the pending assessment of some Recovery and Resilience Plans; the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, with a presentation of the financial and loan agreements and of operational arrangements; the assessment of milestones and targets; the provisions on disbursements and Commission's delegated acts. The briefing also presents the state of play of disbursements under the Facility. Furthermore, the briefing provides some information on the regional and euro area dimensions and highlights the relationship between the Facility and the European Semester going forward. It also refers to other EGOV papers.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Plans - Thematic overview on cross-border projects](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-12-2021

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | proett ta' interess komuni | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommariju This paper compiles and presents available information on cross-border or multi-country projects included in Member States Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs). The paper will be updated once new relevant information is available.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Prospects for EU economic recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-11-2021

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | grupp ta' riflessjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | publikazzjoni | reessjoni ekonomika | rierka u proprijetà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tbassir ekonomiku

Sommarju Uncertainty is growing over the recovery of the European economy from the recession generated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The European Commission has painted an optimistic growth scenario in its most recent forecast, with the economy expected to expand by 5 per cent and 4.3 per cent in 2021 and 2022 respectively. However, an increasing number of analysts see the potential for growth dampened by new restrictions in the run-up to Christmas this year given a fourth/fifth wave of the pandemic currently gripping Europe, compounded by the discovery of a new variant of the coronavirus. Higher inflation, partly resulting from high energy prices and disrupted supply chains, is also seen as a threat to the economy of the euro area and the wider EU, as are high public debt levels in many countries. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the state of the European economy and on debates on how to reform it.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Tourism sector](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 24-11-2021

Awtur DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | It-Trasport | It-Turimu

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijet sojali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontroll tas-saa | KUMMER | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | politika tariffarja | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknolojia diitali | teknolojia u regolamenti teknii | turimu | ertifikat tas-saa | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju This At a glance note summarises the study on Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19: Tourism sector

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [The Implementation and Rationale of the ECB's New Inflation Target](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 03-11-2021

Awtur estern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI,  
Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO and Marcello MESSORI

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil 2451prezzijiet | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | inflazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | regolamenti dwar il-prezzijiet | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà finanzjarja | stabilità tal-prezzijiet | tassazzjoni

Sommarju In July 2021, the ECB's target was revised, specifying that the 2 % inflation rate threshold should be applied symmetrically and with a medium-term orientation. We argue that a symmetric inflation target can significantly contribute to anchoring inflation expectations and to limiting the risks due to the zero- and/or effective-lower bound constraints. The monetary policy strategy revision will play a key role in the policy mix between fiscal and monetary policies for the post-pandemic recovery.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 15 November 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [The 2021 G20 Summit: Bridging global rifts for a greener and more sustainable future](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-10-2021

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | Asja u Oeanja | belt kapitali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija dinjja | Ewropa | FINANZI | il-G20 | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Afganistan | I-Italia | laqqa golja | Lazjo | marda tal-coronavirus | organizazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika fiskali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rejuni tal-Istati Membri tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tassazzjoni | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The 2021 G20 Summit, to be held in Rome on 30 and 31 October, was expected to bring together the major economies' leaders in a physical meeting for the first time since the pandemic began. However, several leaders (of Russia, Japan, Mexico and China) have announced that they will not attend in person, limiting opportunities to hold informal bilateral meetings in the margins of the summit. Important decisions designed to put the global economy and society on course towards a greener and more sustainable future have already been sketched out at ministerial level meetings. These now need to be endorsed by the heads of state or government. With its informal nature, the G20 is a vital global platform, bringing together the leaders of all the major developed and emerging economies, regardless of their political systems. In a global context characterised by growing rifts between the major geopolitical powers, the US and China in particular, the 2021 summit will be an opportunity to show how committed countries still are to multilateral rules and cooperation, but also how much trust remains to sustain the G20's customary voluntary commitments. The leaders at the summit are expected to reaffirm their commitments to boosting economic recovery, while mainstreaming green and digital objectives. They may also discuss more ambitious climate objectives than their ministers have managed to agree. The summit should take the final decision on the historic reform of global taxation, agreeing on a global minimum tax rate for firms operating multinationally. Vaccine equity and other health challenges relating to the pandemic will also figure on the agenda. For the EU, the summit is an opportunity to reaffirm its unabatedly strong support for multilateralism. The European Parliament has expressed support for the tax reform debated at G20/OECD level.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Plans - state of play \(October 2021\)](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 26-10-2021

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | gajnuna mill-Istat | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | regolament (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membri tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This document provides a state of play of the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) covering, notably, Commission assessment and Council adoption procedures. It is based on an earlier EGOV paper, dated June 2021. The document will be regularly updated.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Country Specific Recommendations and Recovery and Resilience Plans - Thematic overview on gender-related issues](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 25-10-2021

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | indipendenza ekonomika | konsegwenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membri tal-UE | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju Based on Commission's assessments of national Recovery and Resilience Plans, this paper outlines how 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations covering gender related issues are being addressed in national plans. It also compiles the Member States' explanations on how their plans contribute to gender equality, as required by the Recovery and resilience Facility Regulation. The paper will be updated once new relevant information is available.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The Recovery and Resilience Plans: governance at national level

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 19-10-2021

Awtur PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | indipendenza ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarru Based on the Commission assessments of national Recovery and Resilience Plans, this paper provides an overview of two specific dimensions of such analysis - the governance and control structures set up at national level for implementation of the national plans. The briefing summarises in an annex the relevant references in the Commission documents. It also presents, in the introduction, a high level analysis of some related elements of the national plans, as assessed by the Commission and related reports and initiatives. It also refers to the relevant legal framework in the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This paper will be updated once additional plans are assessed by the Commission.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Don't let up - The EU needs to maintain high standards for its banking sector as the European economy emerges from the Covid-19 pandemic

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 18-10-2021

Awtur estern Rebecca CHRISTIE, Monika GRZEGORCZYK

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | rikostruzzjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sistema bankarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoloja u regolamenti teknii | trasformazzjoni diitali | unjoni bankarja tal-UE

Sommarru The European banking system has weathered the pandemic reasonably well with the help of government intervention and economic support. Going forward, the EU should ensure the financial sector remains resilient by implementing the Basel III capital requirements in full, monitoring effects of the digital transition, and continuing to hold banks to high standards.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Country Specific Recommendations and Recovery and Resilience Plans - Thematic overview on tax avoidance, money laundering and corruption issues

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 18-10-2021

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | evitar tat-taxxa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | investimenti | korruzzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | struttura ekonomika | tassazzjoni | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | asil tal-flus

Sommarru This paper outlines how 2019 and 2020 Country Specific Recommendations covering the fight against corruption, aggressive tax planning, tax evasion or tax avoidance or ineffective anti-money laundering measures are being addressed in national Recovery and Resilience Plans, based on Commission's assessments. The paper will be updated once new relevant information is available.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Parliament's reading of the 2022 EU budget

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 14-10-2021

Awtur MAZUR Sidonia

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil bait | bait emendatorju | bait enerali (UE) | dul | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kontabbilità | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | migrazzjoni | nefqà tal-UE | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | riorsi baitarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarru During the October II plenary session, the Parliament is due to vote on amendments to the Council's position on the draft EU budget for 2022. The 2022 budget is the second under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). It is also the second year of the EU Recovery Instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU), planned to run for the years 2021 to 2023. The report of the Committee on Budgets reverses all the reductions proposed by the Council to the Commission's budget. Furthermore, it proposes a considerable increase in contributions of the 2022 budget to Parliament's priorities, in particular the recovery from the Covid 19 crisis. The BUDG report sets the 2022 EU budget at €171.8 billion in commitments. For payments, it proposes almost €172.47 billion.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Country-Specific Recommendations for 2019, 2020 and 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 29-09-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibrju baitarju | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | politika fiskali | proposta (UE) | rakkomandazzjoni (UE) | rapport tar-riera | regolament (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membra tal-UE | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarrju This document presents:

- The 2019 Country-Specific Recommendations (CSRs) adopted by the Council, in the framework of the European Semester, on 9 July 2019 (on the basis of European Commission proposals of 5 June 2019).
- The European Commission's assessments of the implementation of the 2019 CSRs based on its Country Reports published on 26 February 2020.
- The 2020 CSRs adopted by the Council, in the framework of the European Semester, on 20 July 2020 (on the basis of European Commission proposals of 20 May 2020).
- The 2021 fiscal recommendations (recommendations for Council opinions on the 2021 Stability and Convergence Programmes) adopted by the Council on 18 June 2021.
- During the 2021 Semester Cycle, exceptionally, due to the preparations and adoptions of the Recovery and Resilience Plans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, no further Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) have been issued under the European Semester.

Studju [EN](#)

## Scrutiny dialogues and hearings in the European Parliament in the area of monetary, economic and financial affairs

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 28-09-2021

Awtur HAGELSTAM Kajus

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | parlament | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika bankarja | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika monetarja unika | proeduri parlamentari | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skrutinju parlamentari | smig pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju This document presents the organisation and legal bases of the scrutiny dialogues and hearings in the European Parliament in the area of monetary, economic and financial affairs.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Background reader on the European Semester and monitoring of the RRF from a parliamentary perspective

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 23-09-2021

Awtur HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijjiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | indipendenza ekonomika | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kompetitività | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | organizzazzjoni tal-imprii | politika ambientali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | teknoloja u regolamenti tekni | tkabbir ekoloiku | trasformazzjoni diitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju This sixth edition of the background reader on the European Semester, prepared by the Economic Governance Support Unit (EGOV) in the Directorate for Economic and Scientific Policies of the European Parliament, provides an overview of publications related to the European Semester and the monitoring of the RRF from a parliamentary perspective. It aims at further increasing the links between Members of the European Parliament and national Parliaments, notably during inter-parliamentary meetings.

Studju [EN](#)

## Fair and simpler taxation supporting the recovery strategy – Ways to improve exchange of information and compliance to reduce the VAT gap

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 20-09-2021

Awtur SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Qasam tematiku Il-Valur Mijud Ewropew

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | armonizzazzjoni tat-taxxa | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | formalitajiet amministrattivi | kooperazzjoni Ewropea dwar it-taxxi | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | reat tat-taxxa | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma tat-taxxa | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | tassazzjoni tal-ekonomija diitali | taxxa fuq il-valur mijud

Sommarju Member States have agreed that the definitive VAT reform in the EU should proceed only if it can be demonstrated that its impact on reducing the VAT gap is substantial and if the burden on businesses is also reduced. This study analyses these issues in detail, with a view to identifying possible challenges for the EU and on evaluating the European Added Value (EAV) of potential policy options to address these challenges. The study also includes a thorough comparative economic analysis of the EAV of a series of scenarios based upon the policy options identified. The results confirm that complexity remains the main factor behind both the VAT gap and the high level of compliance costs for businesses in all scenarios. Regarding the impact of each scenario compared to the baseline in 2025, the study finds an EAV of around €39 billion for the scenario of extended cooperation with exchange of information and a one-stop shop. This can be broken down into a reduction of the VAT gap of around €29 billion, and a reduction of the compliance costs for businesses of almost €10 billion. A slightly higher EAV of around €45 billion is found for the scenario of extended cooperation with a definitive VAT regime and a one-stop shop. Finally, a higher EAV of €71 billion is found for the most ambitious scenario, including establishment of an EU treasury and VAT administered at EU level. This most ambitious scenario is, however, rather unlikely to gather sufficient support at the current juncture and would also require substantial Treaty change. As the definitive VAT regime continues to be delayed, this evaluation also emphasises the potential for a scenario of extended cooperation through reinforced exchange of information and a one-stop shop. However, the extent to which Member States are likely to coordinate a concerted move, as assumed by some commentators, remains to be demonstrated at this stage.

Studju [EN](#)

## Recovery plan for Europe: State of play, September 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-09-2021

Awtur SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-bait tal-UE | gajnuna finanzjarja | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membri tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju Since the beginning of 2021, Member States and EU institutions have been preparing intensively to launch the recovery instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU). In order to make this unique financial stimulus package fully operational, many conditions have needed to be met and preparatory steps completed. First, preparations have been ongoing for the spending of the biggest part of NGEU (90 %) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). This process includes the drawing up of national recovery and resilience plans by the Member States, their evaluation by the European Commission, and approval by the Council of the EU. Up to 15 September 2021, most of the national plans submitted have been positively assessed by the Commission and approved by the Council (18). Based on this, the Commission concluded agreements with those Member States on a legal commitment authorising the financial contribution to be made, and the first transfers of EU aid (pre-financing) were made on 3 August. In the case of some countries, however, the assessment procedure has been delayed. In parallel, the system for financing NGEU had to be created almost from scratch. It is based on borrowing operations carried out by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union. These operations could start only once all Member States had ratified the Own Resources Decision (ORD), which was done by the end of May 2021. In the meantime, the Commission was preparing for its role of borrower on an unprecedented scale. At the beginning of the summer, it started implementing its diversified funding strategy for the financing of NGEU. In three issuances successfully conducted so far, the Commission has raised €45 billion in total out of the €80 billion planned for 2021. This is an update of a Briefing of 7 June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The von der Leyen Commission's six priorities: State of play in Autumn 2021](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-09-2021

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftilx DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | gajnuna umanitarja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | migrazzjoni | moviment liberu tal-persuni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-UE | President tal-Kummissjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | proposta (UE) | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | teknoloja diitali | teknoloja u regolamenti teknii | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju This EPRS paper analyses progress in attaining the policy agenda set out by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play in respect of delivery on the six key priorities asserted at that time. Concretely, EPRS finds that, following the July 2021 plenary session, of the nearly 400 initiatives foreshadowed by the von der Leyen Commission on taking office or since (406), just over half have already been submitted (212). Of these, almost half have already been adopted (101), while the great majority of the remainder are either proceeding normally in the legislative process (76) or are close to adoption (10). Conversely, a certain number are proceeding very slowly or are currently blocked (25). While the Commission's first priority, the European Green Deal, ranks highest in the number of initiatives announced (90), its third priority, 'An economy that works for people', has the highest number so far actually adopted (29). Further details of the state of play on the various EU legislative proposals tabled by the Commission, including all those mentioned in this paper, can be found in the European Parliament's 'Legislative Train Schedule' website, which has also been developed by EPRS.

Analii fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Re-starting tourism in the EU amid the pandemic](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-07-2021

Awtur Niestadt Maria

Qasam tematiku It-Turimu | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u ustizzja

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarijiet sojali | analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gajnuna mill-Istat | il-Bank Ewropew tal-Investiment | inizjattiva tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-persuni | politika ekonomika | prevenzjoni tal-mard | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | turimu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Tourism plays an enormously important role in the EU economy and society. It generates foreign exchange, supports jobs and businesses, and drives forward local development and cultural exchanges. It also makes places more attractive, not only as destinations to visit but also as locations to live, work, invest and study. Furthermore, as tourism is closely linked with many other sectors – particularly transport – it also affects the wider economy. The coronavirus pandemic has hit the tourism sector hard. The impact on various tourist destinations in the EU has been asymmetrical and highly localised, reflecting differences in types of tourism on offer, varying travel restrictions, the size of domestic tourism markets, level of exposure to international tourism, and the importance of tourism in the local economy. At the beginning of summer 2021, several EU Member States started to remove certain travel restrictions (such as the requirements for quarantine or testing for fully vaccinated travellers coming from certain countries). However, all continue to apply many sanitary and health measures (such as limits on the number of people in common areas, and cleaning and disinfection of spaces). Such measures and restrictions change in line with the evolving public health situation, sometimes at short notice, making recovery difficult for the sector. The EU and its Member States have provided the tourism sector with financial and other support. Some measures were already adopted in 2020. Others were endorsed only shortly before the beginning of summer 2021. One flagship action has been the speedy adoption of an EU Digital Covid Certificate. This certificate harmonises, at EU level, proof of vaccination, Covid-19 test results and certified recovery from the virus. However, it does not end the patchwork of travel rules. Despite efforts to harmonise travel rules at Council level, Member States still apply different rules to various categories of traveller (such as children or travellers arriving from third countries).

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission 14 July 2021](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 13-07-2021

Awtur GRIGAITÉ KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | self tal-UE | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the second Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing addresses the following subjects: the Recovery and Resilience Facility and its scrutiny; the state of play of adoption and assessment of the Recovery and Resilience plans; the European Parliament resolutions on the Recovery and Resilience Facility; the financing of national Recovery and Resilience plans and some data on the current economic situation and estimates on the impact of Facility.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Part III:](#)

### [Aviation sector](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 09-07-2021

Awtur estern • PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Emilia SANDRI, Ljubica KNEZEVIC, Tharsis TEOH  
• Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Barbara ANTONUCCI, Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | It-Trasport | It-Turimu

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet sojali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | KUMMER | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | linja tal-ajru | marda tal-coronavirus | politika kummerjali | politika tas-saa | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sostenn gas-suq | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispażju | turimu

Sommarju This thematic briefing provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the aviation sector, as well as policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

### [Economic Dialogue with Spain](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-07-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibrju baitarju | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | governanza ekonomika (UE) | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | ministru | POLITIKA | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Spanja | tbassir ekonomiku | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an Economic Dialogue with Nadia Calviño, Minister of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation in Spain, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for a dialogue is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework. The last exchange of views with the Spanish authorities took place in November 2012, January 2014, November 2016 and 22 January 2019.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

### [Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with the President of the Council \(ECOFIN\)](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-07-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Ecofin | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | is-Slovenja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | It-Trattat dwar I-Unjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | ministru | POLITIKA | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sorveljanza multilaterali | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Minister Andrej Šircelj, Minister of Finance of Slovenia, is participating in the ECON Committee in his capacity of President of the ECOFIN Council during the Slovenian Presidency (July-December 2021). In accordance with the Treaty of the Union, "Member States shall regard their economic policies as a matter of common concern and shall coordinate them within the Council". This briefing provides an overview of the Slovenian Presidency priorities in ECON matters, including the Council's work relating to the implementation of the European Semester for economic coordination, notably the application of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and deepening of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

### [The Impact of Organised Crime on the EU's Financial Interests](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 07-07-2021

Awtur estern Jack MALAN et al., CSES

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet sojali | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | frodi kontra I-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Uffiju Ewropew ta' kontra I-Frodi | marda tal-coronavirus | rapport tar-riera | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | liedha kontra I-kriminalità

Sommarju The research, which focused on a sample of 14 EU Member States (BG, CZ, ES, FR, FI, DE, GR, HU, IT, LU, LV, MT, SE and SK), involved a combination of desk-research, interviews and quantitative modelling. The study considered the impact of organised crime on EU expenditure (e.g. Cohesion Funds) as well EU revenues (e.g. VAT own resources).

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Euro Area fiscal policies and capacity in post-pandemic times](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 02-07-2021

Awtur estern M. CHANG

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibrju baitarju | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | impiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabbiltà | politika fiskali | rapport tar-riera | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | xogol b'inijiet aqsar | ona tal-euro

Sommarju This paper situates the EU's fiscal response to the pandemic (suspending the Stability and Growth Pact, creating the SURE and Recovery and Resilience Facility) within longstanding debates on reforming EU fiscal governance and offers recommendations on the way forward, specifically the SGP reforms needed prior to returning to its rules and creating a budget with a stabilisation capacity.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders, 24-25 June 2021](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-06-2021

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija | Il-Lii tal-UE: Is-Sistema u I-Atti Legali | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u ustizzja

Kelma gat-tiftilx diskriminazzjoni abba tal-orientament sesswali | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Evropa | FINANZI | ir-Russja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Ungaria | marda tal-coronavirus | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | qafas politiku | rapport | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The regular European Council meeting of 24-25 June 2021 was noteworthy on several fronts. First, there was an extensive discussion on the rule of law and European values, a topic rarely discussed at the level of EU leaders. It took place in the context of a new Hungarian law on child protection, which includes provisions considered by many as discriminatory against LGBTQI+ people. Second, following a Franco-German proposal, there was an intense debate about the EU approach to relations with Russia, with apparent disagreement on whether it is currently worthwhile engaging in high-level dialogue with the country. Among the other topics considered were coordination efforts in response to the coronavirus pandemic and economic recovery after the crisis. On migration, EU leaders quickly reviewed the situation on migration routes, mainly reiterating previous commitments. In the field of external policy, alongside Russia, EU leaders also discussed EU-Turkey relations, the situations in Belarus, Libya, Ethiopia and the Sahel, and cybersecurity. EU leaders were also presented with the 2021-22 Leaders' Agenda. In the framework of the Euro Summit, EU leaders addressed the future of the euro area, inviting the Eurogroup to continue its work towards the completion of Banking Union and to move quickly to implement the capital markets action plan.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Once More, the US Leads Europe](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 29-06-2021

Awtur estern Charles WYPLOSZ

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx Amerika | dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | inflazzjoni | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Stati Uniti | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | tkabbrir ekonomiku | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The US and European economic approaches to the COVID-19 pandemic have differed in many ways. It is most likely that the US recovery will come sooner and will be stronger than in Europe, pretty much as has been the case with the global financial crisis a decade ago. In order to achieve a solid and lasting recovery, Europe needs to learn from the previous crisis and to prepare for the effects of the coming rapid US expansion.  
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 21 June 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Public hearing with Andrea Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board 1 July 2021

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 28-06-2021

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitx AMBJENT | Amerika | analii ekonomika | Awtorità Bankarja Ewropea | bank | deteriorament ambjentali | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | I-Istati Uniti | POLITIKA | proeduri parlamentari | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | smig pubbliku | statistika tal-UE | supervijoni bankarja | tibdil fil-klima | ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 1 July 2021. The briefing addresses (i) the ECB's TRIM Project Report, (ii) data on significant banks' holdings of sovereign debt, (iii) the ECB's publication on banks' recovery plans, (iv) the ECB's Supervisory banking statistics for the fourth quarter of 2020, (v) the ECB consultation on revised "fit & proper" guidance, (vi) the EBA 2020 Report on the convergence of supervisory practices, (vii) statistics regarding the gender-balance on the boards of significant banks, (viii) the EBA pilot on climate risk, (ix) the EBA thematic note on provisioning in the EU vs the US, and (x) summaries of external papers commissioned on the request of ECON.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## South Korea's pledge to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-06-2021

Awtur D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Enerija

Kelma gat-tifitx AMBJENT | Asja u Oceania | deteriorament ambjentali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | il-Korea t'Isfel | kooperazzjoni ambjentali | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | newtralità karbonika | politika ambjentali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | rapport | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tibdil fil-klima | tkabbir ekoloiku | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju As part of its plan for recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, South Korea has launched its own Green New Deal. Announced in July 2020, this initiative will invest €54.3 billion mostly for enabling a shift to green infrastructure, low-carbon and decentralised energy, for spurring innovation in green industry and for creating 659 000 jobs. The plan will also support the commercial development of technology for large-scale carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS). In October 2020, South Korea's President, Moon Jae-in, declared that the country would aim to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. He vowed to end dependence on coal and replace it with renewables as part of the Green New Deal. In December 2020, the government adopted a carbon-neutral strategy to chart a path towards a sustainable and green society. This strategy will support innovative climate technologies that will help South Korea achieve carbon neutrality and set a global example of success in accomplishing this goal. In December 2020, Seoul updated its nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The target remains unchanged: by 2030, South Korea is to reduce its total greenhouse gas emissions by 24.4 % compared to 2017 levels. Aware of criticism about the country's weak ambition regarding emissions reduction, in May 2021 Moon Jae-in declared that a more ambitious target would be announced at the COP26 conference on climate change in Glasgow in November. Despite the relatively low levels of funding that South Korea has allocated to developing countries, it is taking ambitious action to demonstrate international leadership on climate change: in May 2021, it hosted the P4G summit focused on public-private partnerships, which yielded the Seoul Declaration. Climate change provisions in the EU-South Korea framework agreement highlight largely unused potential for cooperation; so far, these provisions have only been used for channelling EU support to Seoul's emissions trading scheme, for running a three-year EU-Korea climate action project and for holding the meetings of the joint working group on energy, environment and climate change.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Economic Dialogue with the European Commission - 28 June 2021

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 24-06-2021

Awtur GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | KOMAZEC KATJA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tifitx dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibrju baitarju | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | governanza ekonomika (UE) | II-Kummissjoni Ewropea | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabbilità | rapport tar-riera | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioners Schmit and Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the 2021 European Semester package, in line with the relevant EU law. This briefing note covers the main elements of the Semester Package, the latest developments under the Semester surveillance framework, the state-of-play on the recovery and resilience plans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and on-going work to strengthen the governance and the resilience of Economic and Monetary Union.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Priority dossiers under the Slovenian EU Council Presidency

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-06-2021

Awtur ATTARD LUCIENNE

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | Il-Politika Ewropea gat-Taris tal-Inawi fil-Qrib | is-Slovenja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | qafas politiku | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | saa pubblika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | teknoloija diitali | teknoloija tal-informazzjoni u proessar tad-data | teknoloija u regolamenti teknii | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Slovenia will, in the second half of 2021, hold its second Presidency of the Council of the EU since joining the EU in 2004. It will conclude the work of the Trio Presidency composed of Germany, Portugal and Slovenia. Slovenia is a democratic parliamentary republic with a proportional electoral system. The Slovenian parliament is bicameral, made up of the National Assembly (composed of 90 members) and the National Council (composed of 40 members). In the National Assembly, there are 88 representatives of political parties and two representatives of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, the latter two elected to represent their interests. The National Assembly elects the Prime Minister and the government. The current government is a four-party coalition, made up of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS); the Modern Centre Party (SMC), the Democratic Party of Slovenian Pensioners (DeSUS) and New Slovenia—Christian Democrats (NSi). The Prime Minister, Mr Janez Janša from the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), was elected to office on 3 March 2020. The next general elections in Slovenia will take place no later than 5 June 2022. Other political parties represented in parliament are the List of Marjan Šarec (LMS), Social Democrats (SD), Party of Alenka Bratušek (SAB), The Left, and the Slovenian National Party (SNS).

Briefing [EN](#)

## Economic Dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup - June 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 18-06-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Eurogrupp | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | impatt sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas sojali | rapport tar-rierka | relazzjoniijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | unjoni bankarja tal-UE

Sommarju Paschal Donohoe is attending his second Economic Dialogue in the ECON Committee since being elected as President of the Eurogroup in July 2020. His first Economic Dialogue took place on 25 January. The exchange of views will cover the ongoing work of the Eurogroup, notably short term policy measures intended to combat the economic, financial and social consequences of COVID-19, medium term policies to support a sustainable recovery and increase resilience of the euro area and longer term measures relating to the Economic and Monetary Union governance framework, including completing the Banking Union. This briefing covers the following issues: the Eurogroup work programme until June 2021 (Section 1); 2021 Euro Area Recommendation (Section 2); Economic situation and developments (Section 3); Recovery and Resilience Facility (Section 4); 2021 European Semester Cycle (Section 5); review of the governance framework (section 6) and Banking Union developments (Section 7).

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Could the Euro Area Benefit From the US Stimulus Packages?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 17-06-2021

Awtur estern Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjoniijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Stati Uniti | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | rapport tar-rierka | relazzjoniijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The recent US fiscal packages have raised some concerns on their magnitude, but also their spillovers to the euro area economy. After discussing US fiscal measures and reviewing the literature on international spillovers, we show that the US policy mix may have rather positive macroeconomic effects on the euro area. We conclude though that these effects need to be balanced against growing financial risks. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 21 June 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Monetary and Fiscal Spillovers Across the Atlantic: The Role of Financial Markets](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 17-06-2021

Awtur estern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Stati Uniti | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | rapport tar-riera | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq finanzjarju | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju We present a review of the channels through which the US fiscal and monetary post-pandemic policies may affect the euro area. US spillovers will likely be relevant and worth considering while setting the policy stance in the euro area, at a crossroad between economic global recovery and global overheating. A key role is going to be played by global financial markets, their appetite for open-ended stimulative policies and fears of hard disinflation scenarios affecting central banks' ability to keep the economies on the recovery path and inflation expectations anchored. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 21 June 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Euro Area fiscal policies and capacity in post-pandemic times](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 17-06-2021

Awtur estern Carlo COTTARELLI

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibrju baitarju | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | governanza ekonomika (UE) | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika fiskali | rapport | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | tifdia ta' dejn pubbliku | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | unjoni tas-swieq kapitali | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The euro area response to the Covid crisis avoided a financial crisis. In the short term, the withdrawal of fiscal stimulus should be guided by unemployment, output gap and inflation data. Over the medium term, reducing public debt ratios will require maintaining the growth of primary spending below the (higher) GDP growth rate to be achieved through structural reforms. Over the longer term, creating a central fiscal capacity, strengthening the enforcement of fiscal rules in good times and completing the banking and capital market unions remain priorities.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Looking Through and Past COVID-19: Do Spillovers Matter?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 16-06-2021

Awtur estern Pierre L. SIKLOS

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | analii ekonomika | dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibrju baitarju | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Stati Uniti | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | politika monetarja unika | rapport tar-riera | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The main thrust of fiscal and monetary responses to the pandemic in the EU and the US are contrasted. Estimates of the spillovers from US fiscal policy to Europe are estimated. They are found to be significant but economically modest. Consequences for debt and debt sustainability in the long-run are also examined. Concerns over debt sustainability in the EU and the US are warranted. Observers advocating much higher debt levels need to consider lessons from history.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 21 June 2021.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Implications for the Euro Area of US Macroeconomic Policies](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 16-06-2021

Awtur estern Karl WHELAN

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konseguenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-istiati Uniti | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | rapport tar-riera | relazzjonijiet monetarji | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The US has undertaken much larger discretionary fiscal packages than euro area governments, particularly in 2021. The large 2021 US fiscal package is likely to provide a welcome boost to the euro area economy. There is a risk, however, that US fiscal policy could lead to overheating of the US economy and a possible monetary tightening from the Fed which could trigger a recession. This paper argues this scenario is unlikely to occur but discusses the implications for the ECB if it did.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 21 June 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Plans - An overview](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-06-2021

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | austament strutturali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambientali | politika ekonomika | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tkabbir ekoloiku | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This document provides an overview of the adoption of the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and some relevant developments. The document will be regularly updated.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Gender equality: Economic value of care from the perspective of the applicable EU funds](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 14-06-2021

Awtur estern Ursula Barry

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-eneru, I-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | Il-Politika Sojali | L-Impjiegi

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonal | diskriminazzjoni sessuali | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | gajnuna d-dar | identità tal-eneru | immanijar tal-personal u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI Ú KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | indipendenza ekonomika | integrazzjoni ta' kwistjonijiet ta' ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | protezzjoni sojali | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rimunerazzjoni gax-xogol | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | xogol tan-nisa

Sommarju This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee.

It explores the impact of COVID-19 on the EU care economy, the gendered nature of care work and its continued reliance on unpaid or low-paid work of women. Issues of valuing and measuring care are examined selected countries are examined with different systems of care provision. Despite the recognition of the centrality of the care economy during the pandemic, the establishment of a new highly significant EU funding mechanism (the Recovery and Resilience Fund, RRF) is focused largely on digital and green investments, paying only marginal attention to gender equality and the care economy.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Exchange of views with Commissioner Elisa Ferreira on the implementation of the Technical Support Instrument](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-06-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx austament strutturali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Evropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni teknika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kummissarju Ewropew | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | rapport | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | suq finanzjarju | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ru mill-UE

Sommarju Ahead of BUDG-ECON exchange of views with Commissioner Ferreira, on 14 June, this note provides a brief overview on the 2021 annual workplan, ongoing and finalised projects and some other elements of the Technical Support Instrument.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [US Macroeconomic Policy Response to COVID-19: Spillovers to the Euro Area](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 08-06-2021

Awtur estern Pierre L. SIKLOS, Karl WHELAN, Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL, Charles WYPLOZ

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx Amerika | analii ekonomika | dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibriju baitarju | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Stati Uniti | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | politika monetarja unika | rapport tar-ierika | relazzjoni monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The United States (US) have responded to the COVID-19 shock with a massive fiscal stimulus in 2020 and 2021. At the same time, the Federal Reserve (Fed) has maintained a highly accommodative monetary policy stance. However, the Fed's new average inflation targeting regime is being put to the test by the spike in inflation observed in recent months. Due to the global influence of the US economy and interlinkages with the euro area, questions arise over the possibility of significant spillovers from these US policy measures.

Five papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, looking into the channels of Transatlantic fiscal and monetary policy spillovers and their significance in the current context.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 21 June 2021.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Recovery plan for Europe: State of play](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 07-06-2021

Awtur SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rapport | riorzi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju In December 2020, the adoption of the legislative package on the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument marked the end of an important stage in the process of launching a unique financial stimulus package – the recovery plan for Europe. However, in order to make the plan fully operational, additional conditions need to be met and preparatory steps completed. First, there is the financing of NGEU, based on borrowing operations carried out by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union. These operations could start only once the Member States had ratified the Own Resources Decision (ORD). This procedure was completed before the end of May 2021. In the meantime, the Commission started preparing for its role as a borrower on an unprecedented scale and published its diversified funding strategy for the financing of NGEU. The Commission has ensured that the preparations are advanced and that it would be ready to begin the borrowing operations as soon as ratification of the ORD was finalised and the act in force. In parallel, preparations are ongoing for the spending of the biggest part of NGEU (90 %) under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). This process includes the drawing up of national recovery and resilience plans by the Member States, their evaluation by the European Commission, and approval by the Council of the EU. Only then will the Commission conclude an agreement with each Member State on a legal commitment authorising the financial contribution to be made, and begin pre-financing. An indicative timeline of the whole process shows that the first payments for Member States could be made between July and September 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Recovery plan for Europe](#)

[Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

## [North Macedonia's accession prospects dimmed](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 07-06-2021

Awtur STANICEK BRANISLAV

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil demokrazija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | ftehim ta' stabbiliment u assojazzjoni | il-Bulgarija | il-Greja | Il-Maedonja ta' Fuq | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | negozjati tal-adejoni | POLITIKA | qafas politiku | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju North Macedonia was the first Western Balkan country to conclude a stabilisation and association agreement with the EU in 2004; just one year later, it became a candidate country. However, bilateral disputes with Greece and Bulgaria have blocked accession negotiations so far.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [HR](#), [PL](#)

## [National ratification of the Own Resources Decision: Procedure completed on 31 May 2021](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-06-2021

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil bait tal-UE | dejoni (UE) | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | POLITIKA | politika baitarja | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | qafas politiku | riorsi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | setga ta' ratifikasi | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju The Own Resources Decision (ORD) establishes how the EU budget is financed. Its entry into force requires approval by all EU Member States according to their constitutional requirements. In a majority of Member States, national parliaments are responsible for ratifying the decision. In the others, the government alone decides on the approval. Completion of the ratification procedure by all Member States has generally required more than two years. However, there was a greater sense of urgency for the ORD adopted by the Council in December 2020, since its entry into force is a pre-condition for the launch of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument. The objective was to complete the ratification procedure before summer 2021, with a view to ensuring the timely launch of NGEU. All Member States have now ratified the ORD, and notified the Council accordingly before the end of May. Therefore, on 1 June 2021, the new ORD entered into force, enabling the Commission to start borrowing resources for the recovery instrument. This is a further update of a Briefing of which the previous edition was published on 20 May 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Economic Dialogue with Cyprus - ECON on 3 June 2021](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 31-05-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ekwilibrju baitarju | evajoni tat-taxxa | evitar tat-taxxa | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | governanza ekonomika (UE) | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjoni tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | ministru | POLITIKA | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbli | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | tbassir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | ipru | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an Economic Dialogue with Constantinos Petrides, Cyprus Finance Minister, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for a dialogue is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework. The last exchange of views with the Cypriot authorities took place on 25 January 2016.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Research for CULT Committee - Media Action Plan: policy recommendations Concomitant expertise for INI report

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-05-2021

Awtur estern KEA European Affairs; Arthur Le Gall

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma gat-tiftil DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | investimenti tal-UE | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | libertà tal-istampa | marda tal-coronavirus | media tal-massa | pluralimu fix-xandir | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | programm tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoloja diitali | teknoloja u regolamenti tekni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This Briefing complements the Background Analysis on 'Europe's Media in the Digital Decade: An Action Plan to Support Recovery and Transformation (news media sector)' and the Briefing on 'Media Action Plan: Key challenges related to media pluralism, media freedom and democracy'. These three research papers were commissioned by the Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies as a part of concomitant expertise aiming to support the work of the CULT Committee on the own initiative report on 'Europe's Media in the Digital Decade: An Action Plan to Support Recovery and Transformation'.

Briefing [EN](#)

## COVID-19 and its economic impact on women and women's poverty

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 19-05-2021

Awtur estern Paola PROFETA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | II-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-eneru, I-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | II-Politika Sojali | L-Impjiegi

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet sojali | analii ekonomika | demografija u popolazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | familia | faqar | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbilità nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | mara | marda tal-coronavirus | poiizzjoni tan-nisa | rapport tar-riera | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | las ta' manteniment

Sommarju This in-depth, case-analytical overview, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, examines the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on a representative sample of member states with the aim of almenting policy recommendations for the recovery period to ensure that the gains of the past years in the matter of gender equality are not overridden by the short-term negative effects of the measures implemented to combat the COVID-19 sanitary crisis.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## First Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 07-05-2021

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | austament strutturali | bait tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | investimenti | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kontabbilità nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji ta' eliibbiltà | politika ekonomika | prodott domestiku gross | regolament (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studju tal-impatt | UNJONI EWROPEA

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

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Country-Specific Recommendations for 2019 and 2020 - A tabular comparison and an overview of implementation

Tip ta' pubblikkazzjoni Studju

Data 06-05-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | austament strutturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabilità | politika baitarja | politika ekonomika | rakkomandazzjoni (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarru This document presents:

- The 2019 Country-Specific Recommendations proposed by the European Commission on 5 June 2019 and adopted by the Council on 9 July 2019 and
- The European Commission's assessments of the implementation of the 2018 Country-Specific Recommendations based on its Country Reports published on 27 February 2019.
- The 2018 Country-Specific Recommendations proposed by the European Commission on 23 May 2018 and adopted by the Council on 13 July 2018

Studju [EN](#)

## The informal economy and coronavirus in Latin America

Tip ta' pubblikkazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-05-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | Amerika Latina | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija klandestina | epidemija | faqar | gajnuna gall-ivilupp | gajnuna tal-UE | kontabilità nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | Organizzazzjoni Internazzjonali tax-Xogol | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | saa pubblika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA

Sommarru The coronavirus pandemic has resulted in Latin America's worst economic and social crisis in decades, with a disproportionate impact on informal workers. The informal economy describes economic activity by workers or economic units that is not or only insufficiently covered by formal legal or practical arrangements. Although it is on the decline in Latin America, the informal economy still accounts for slightly over half of all jobs in the region. To counteract the spread of Covid-19, various confinement measures were implemented in Latin American countries. These lockdowns have had a substantial effect on earnings in the informal economy, some estimations show income contraction of up to 80 %. By its very nature, the informal economy leaves workers vulnerable to external shocks. Inadequate or non-existent social safety nets mean that income losses can quickly lead to poverty or death. Despite several Latin American countries being classified as high- or upper middle-income countries, large parts of the region's inhabitants lack access to health care. For those who do have access, out-of-pocket expenses are high. Furthermore, many public hospitals are overstrained and lack the qualified staff to deal with a health crisis. The pre-existing levels of high inequality have been aggravated since the start of the pandemic. Various economic and social policy responses have been implemented to alleviate the current circumstances. Nevertheless, limited fiscal space and a lack of state capacity weakens the effectiveness of such policies. The situation is worsened by an expected slow economic recovery: estimates project a return to pre-pandemic levels of aggregate output only by the end of 2023. The European Union has pledged €918 million to support the region under the Team Europe package.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Research for CULT Committee - The Situation of Artists and Cultural Workers and the post-COVID Cultural Recovery in the European Union : Policy Recommendations Concomitant expertise for INI report

Tip ta' pubblikkazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-05-2021

Awtur estern Mafalda DÂMASO, Culture Action Europe

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura

Kelma gat-tiftil benefju tas-sigurtà sojali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | kooperazzjoni kulturali | kreazzjoni artistika | kultura u relijon | kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | organizzazzjoni tax-xogol u tal-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | pluralimu kulturali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | professjoni artisitika | proprietà intellettuali | protezzjoni sojali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rierka u proprietà intellettuali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarru The following recommendations present medium- and long-term policy solutions to address the needs identified in the Background Analysis "The Situation of Artists and Cultural Workers and the post-COVID Cultural Recovery in the European Union". Its aim is to provide guidelines and principles to structure the contents of the European Framework, and hence improve the situation and working conditions of artists and cultural workers in the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - April 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 21-04-2021

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait | Il-Governanza Dinija | Il-Kontroll Baitarju | Il-Kummer Internazzjonali | Il-Politika dwar ir-Rierka | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Affarijet Barranin | L-Agrikultura u l-Ivilupp Rejonali | L-Ambjent | L-Enerja | L-Industrija | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | deteriorament ambientali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | il-Membri tal-PE | INDUSTRIJA | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | It-Trattat dwar I-Unjoni Ewropea | katina tal-valur | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika industrijali tal-UE | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | protezzjoni sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skema ta' pensjoni | strutturi u politika industrijali | tibdi fil-klima | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ru mill-UE

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: Options to enhance the EU's resilience to structural risks

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 16-04-2021

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | EKONOMIJA | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | maniment | maniar tal-krijiet | migrazzjoni | politika ambientali | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difia komuni | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju The coronavirus crisis has underlined the need for the European Union (EU) to devote greater efforts to anticipatory governance, and to attempt to strengthen its resilience in the face of risks from both foreseeable and unforeseeable events. This paper builds further on an initial 'mapping' in mid-2020 of some 66 potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade, and a second paper last autumn which looked at the EU's capabilities to address 33 of those risks assessed as being more significant or likely, and at the various gaps in policy and instruments at the Union's disposal. Delving deeper in 25 specific areas, this new paper identifies priorities for building greater resilience within the Union system, drawing on the European Parliament's own resolutions and proposals made by other EU institutions, as well as by outside experts and stakeholders. In the process, it highlights some of the key constraints that will need to be addressed if strengthened resilience is to be achieved, as well as the opportunities that follow from such an approach.

Studju [EN](#)

## Cohesion, resilience and values: Heading 2 of the 2021-2027 MFF

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-04-2021

Awtur SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Il-Bait | Il-Politika Sojali | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma gat-tiftil bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nefqa tal-UE | politika baitarja | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rejuni u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp rejonali

Sommarju Heading 2 – Cohesion, resilience and values – is the biggest of the seven headings in the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the 2021-2027 period in terms of budget. Since about 87 % of the heading falls under shared management and will be distributed to national envelopes, for the Member States it is a particularly important part of the MFF. It is also the most diverse heading in terms of the types of programme and fund included. It encompasses expenditure on cohesion, one of the EU's long-standing policies, on an entirely new budgetary instrument supporting economic recovery and resilience, and on other increasingly important goals, including youth, the creative sector, values, equality and the rule of law. Moreover, the bulk of the Next Generation EU instrument will be channelled through programmes under Heading 2. This briefing presents Heading 2 in detail. It aims to provide some clarity on its structure and allocation, and is structured around three spending areas: cohesion; recovery; and citizens and values. In the 2021-2027 MFF, the allocation on economic, social and territorial cohesion (subheading 2a) – the budget for cohesion policy – is about 10 % lower than its equivalent, subheading 1b, in the 2014-2020 MFF. Additional resources from REACT-EU, a temporary instrument financed under the Next Generation EU instrument (NGEU), will lift the cohesion policy budget to a level comparable with the allocation under the previous MFF. This is an update of a briefing from January 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Technical Support Instrument

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-03-2021

Awtur SPINACI STEFANO

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | proposta (UE) | regolament (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on a Technical Support Instrument that would provide Member States with technical support to strengthen their institutional and administrative capacity in designing and implementing reforms. In the context of the 'Next Generation EU' recovery plan, it would support them to prepare and implement recovery and resilience plans, and make reforms and investments related to the green and digital transitions. Modelled on an instrument proposed by the Commission in 2018, the Technical Support Instrument would replace the Structural Reform Support Programme that has helped implement over 1 000 reform projects in the Member States since 2017. This new instrument has a budget of €864 million over the 2021-2027 period (in current prices); by contrast, the Structural Reform Support Programme had a budget of €222.8 million for 2017-2020. At the European Parliament, the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) worked jointly on this file under Rule 58 of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure. After interinstitutional negotiations, on 19 January 2021, the Parliament adopted the compromise text at first reading. The final act was signed on 10 February and published in the Official Journal on 19 February; the regulation entered into force the following day. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU industries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 29-03-2021

Awtur estern Jan Maarten DE VET, Daniel NIGOHOSYAN, Jorge NÚÑEZ FERRER, Ann-Kristin GROSS, Silvia KUEHL, and Michael FLICKENSCHILD

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | INDUSTRIJA | katina tal-provvista | katina tal-valur | kompetitività | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | organizzazzjoni tal-imprii | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika industrijali tal-UE | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strutturi u politika industrijali

Sommarju The COVID-19 crisis has had a substantial impact on the EU27 economy and triggered unprecedented policy responses across Europe and the globe. With evidence on the effects on the EU industry manifested until the beginning of 2021, this report aims to address the following key issues: (1) impact of COVID-19 on the EU economy as a whole and across sectors; (2) impact on strategic value chains; and (3) necessary recovery measures to meet the needs of the EU industry.

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

Studju [EN](#)

## Plenary round-up – March II 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 26-03-2021

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftilx Afrika | Afrika | AMBJENT | aenda | bait tal-UE | deterjorament ambjentali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | informazzjoni u proressar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjoni jet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | moviment liberu tal-kapital | oett bifunzjionali | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | protezzjoni tad-data | proeduri parlamentari | rkupru ekonomiku | sessjoni parlamentari | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq tal-kapital | teknolojia tal-informazzjoni u proressar tad-data | teknolojia u regolamenti teknii | tibdil fil-klima | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA

Sommarju The highlight of the March II 2021 plenary session was the joint debate on the preparation of the European Council and Digital Green Certificates. A number of further joint debates were held on 2019 2020 enlargement progress reports on Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Serbia, on the reform of EU own resources, on a capital markets recovery package: adjustments to the securitisation framework and on a European strategy for data. These debates were followed by votes. Other debates held following Council and Commission statements concerned Turkey's withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention, and the assassination of Daphne Caruana Galizia and the rule of law in Malta. Proposals on guidelines for the 2022 EU budget, implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directives, for a new EU-Africa strategy, and legislation on exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use goods, were also debated and voted.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Thematic digest: Non-performing loans and asset management companies

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-03-2021

Awtur GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx bank | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | istituzzjoni ta' kreditu | istituzzjoni finanzjarji u kreditu | krii monetarja | kumpanija ta' investiment | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | selfa | sistema bankarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà finanzjarja

Sommarju This document presents summaries of seven external papers commissioned by the European Parliament in November 2020 upon request of the Economic and Monetary Committee (ECON). Papers were delivered, analysed and published in March 2021. ECON has requested its Banking Expert Panel to address the topic of "Non-performing Loans – New Risks and Policies".

Briefing [EN](#)

## Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? NPL resolution after COVID-19

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-03-2021

Awtur estern J. Haynes, P.Hope, H. Talbot

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx DRITT | dritt ivili | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | falliment | FINANZI | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjoni finanzjarji u kreditu | krii monetarja | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | likwidità tas-setturi privat | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | organizzazzjoni tal-impriji | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | selfa | sistema bankarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | solvenza finanzjarja | stabbiltà finanzjarja

Sommarju The COVID-19 crisis is a significant and exogenous shock to the EU corporate sector, with implications for the operations and funding of many businesses. We compare key indicators for the global financial crisis (GFC) and the current situation, and assess implications for the policy response. We find that while many policy actions taken in response to the GFC remain valid, the nature of COVID-19 suggests a more tailored response is appropriate, with support focused on sectors most directly affected and corporates whose continuation value exceeds their liquidation value.

Studju [EN](#)

## Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? NPL resolution after COVID-19

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 12-03-2021

Awtur estern A. C. Bertay, H. Huizinga

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx bank | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | garanzija ta' kreditu | istituzzjoni finanzjarji u kreditu | krii monetarja | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | selfa | sistema bankarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà finanzjarja | supervijoni bankarja

Sommarju This paper reviews the main differences between the prospects for NPL build-up and resolution between the current pandemic and the financial crisis of 2008-2009. To facilitate NPL reduction following the pandemic, the ECB should actively counter the revealed tendency of banks with low profitability to implement relatively low loan loss provisions.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## EU/EA measures to mitigate the economic, financial and social effects of coronavirus State of play 8

### March 2021

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-03-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | RAKIC Drazen | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna mill-Istat | impatt sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mekkanimu ta' sostenn | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika monetarja unika | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà finanzjarja | supervijoni finanzjarja | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This document compiles information, obtained from public sources, on the measures proposed and taken at the EU or Euro Area level to mitigate the economic and social effects of Covid19 since its outbreak to early March 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-03-2021

Awtur KARABOYTACHEVA Miroslava Kostova

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leilazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | gajnuna tal-UE | investimenti | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | proposta (UE) | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanziarju tal-UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In response to the coronavirus pandemic, on 28 May 2020 the Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility (the Facility). The Facility will provide €672.5 billion in loans and grants over the coming years to help mitigate the consequences of the pandemic across the EU and to make EU economies more sustainable. The Facility will disburse funds based on the achievement of a set of milestones and targets. The Parliament's Committees on Budgets and on Economic and Monetary Affairs have been working jointly on the file, and adopted their report in November 2020. In December 2020, the Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the Facility in trilogue. The Parliament approved the agreed text at first reading on 9 February 2021. The act was then formally adopted by the Council, and published in Official Journal on 18 February 2021, entering into force the following day.

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

## [Coronavirus: Vaccination debates \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 05-03-2021

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | konsegwenza ekonomika | kummer | KUMMER | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | maniment | marda tal-coronavirus | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | Organizzazzjoni Dinija tas-Saa | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | saa pubblika | sigurtà tal-provvista | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tilqima | vain | estjoni tar-riskju

Sommarju As the second wave of the coronavirus passes, numbers of new infections and the death rate are currently both in decline globally. At the same time, countries across the world have begun vaccination programmes. In parallel, fears that the impact of the disease will continue, as some new, highly contagious mutations of the virus have spread, have led governments to adopt additional preventive border restrictions and lockdowns. Among many debates on the subject, two stand out – the slower vaccination rate in the EU compared to the UK and US, and the imbalance between rich and poor countries in the availability of vaccines, with a third debate, on vaccination passports, emerging rapidly. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the pandemic and related issues. A previous item from this series on the coronavirus was published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Non-performing Loans – Different this Time? NPL resolution after COVID-19](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 05-03-2021

Awtur estern Jakob DE HAAN

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil bank | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | garanzija ta' kreditu | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | krii monetarja | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Olanda | marda tal-coronavirus | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | selfa | sistema bankarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studju tal-kaijiet | tassazzjoni | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | elsien mit-taxxa

Sommarju Model estimates of NPLs of a large sample of banks in the euro area suggest that macro-economic factors drive NPLs. This implies that the NPL-ratio may not increase in a similar fashion as after the global financial crisis. However, the low fit of the model shows that idiosyncratic factors play a major role in explaining NPLs. This is illustrated in a case study for the Netherlands which suggests that deferred tax payments may lead to increasing NPLs.  
This paper was prepared by the Economic Governance Support Unit (EGOV) at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Path to Recovery: Dangers of Cliff Effects](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 04-03-2021

Awtur estern Charles WYPLOSSZ, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSFAKHR, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Jan Phillip FRITSCHE, Anna GIBERT, Chi Hyun KIM

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | imgax | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | supervijoni finanzjarja | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju From the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, fiscal, monetary and prudential authorities were quick to provide an unprecedented level of support to the real economy and the financial system. Most adopted measures are temporary and due to be phased out once economic and financial conditions start improving. However, an untimely and divergent phase-out would introduce potentially destabilising cliff effects that could lead to increased fragility among euro area governments, firms and households. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, discussing the possible cliff effects and ways to mitigate them, while weighing the benefits and costs of protracted policy support.

This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 18 March 2021.

Studju [EN](#)

## [InvestEU programme](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 03-03-2021

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Ambjent

Kelma gat-tiftilx EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | fondi (UE) | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | intraprii gar u ta' daqs medju | klassifika tal-imprii | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mekkanimu ta' sostenn | programm tal-UE | promozzjoni ta' investiment | proett ta' investiment | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju InvestEU is a single investment support mechanism for the 2021-2027 period, which streamlines various EU financial instruments for internal policies previously supported by different funds of the EU budget. Parliament is due to vote on the first-reading agreement on InvestEU during its March I 2021 plenary part-session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [From the Cliff to the Top: The Path to a Resilient and Sustainable Europe](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur estern Jan Phillip FRITSCHE, Anna GIBERT, Chi Hyun KIM

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | DRITT | dritt ivili | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | gajnuna tal-UE | intervent finanzjarju | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | likwidità internazzjonal | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | relazzjonijiet monetarji | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | solvenza finanzjarja | stabilità finanzjarja | struttura ekonomika

Sommarju The European Union has put in place an extraordinary array of policy measures to mitigate the devastating economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The sheer amount and extent of the support economic lifelines makes a rushed termination of policies potentially subject to dire cliff effects. Avoiding these cliff effects requires a combination of decisive and long-lasting fiscal stimuli with an accommodating monetary stance, as well as a renewed European strategy that presents a unified fiscal policy, growth-enhancing investments, and a green modernisation of the economy.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Adjusting Support in a K-Shaped Recovery](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur estern Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKHR

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | politika monetarja unika | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq finanzjarju | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju As recovery from the pandemic continues, fiscal and monetary support can be reduced, at least for industry. Cliff effects are unlikely to arise under a gradual reduction of support. With financial markets in a "risk on" phase, monetary policy support becomes less relevant. The withdrawal of the various pandemic measures should not pose a risk to the recovery or to financial stability.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on EU Fiscal Surveillance](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | dejn pubbli | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | maniment | maniar tal-krijiet | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabilità | politika fiskali | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | tbassir ekonomiku

Sommarju Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the fiscal part of the European Semester autumn package adopted by the Commission in November 2020. The fiscal elements of the package include the Commission Opinions on euro area 2021 Draft Budgetary Plans, the fiscal policy recommendation for the euro area and some elements of the 2021 Alert Mechanism Report. In March 2020, the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact was activated and the Commission and the Council are expected to reassess its duration soon. The Commission has announced that it will publish on 3 March guidance for the related discussions ("One year since the outbreak of COVID-19: fiscal policy response").

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Reform of the EU own resources](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku II-Bait | II-Kontroll Baitarju | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | bait | bait tal-UE | deterjorament ambientali | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-bait | imballa | KÜMMER | kummerjalizzazzjoni | politika ambientali | politika baitarja | riorzi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skart tal-plastik | Skema ta' Kummer tal-Emissjonijiet tal-UE | tassazzjoni | taxxa korporattiva | tifdija ta' dejn pubbli | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This document was prepared by Policy Department for Budgetary Affairs for the Committee on Budgets as a background paper for the Public Hearing on 'Financing the EU budget: new own resources and possible other revenue'.

It provides a summary of the system of EU own resources in the light of the agreement on its revision reached during the negotiations of the 2021-27 MFF. It shows the rationale for the reform including the need to find sources to finance the repayment of the EU borrowing in the framework of the New Generation EU initiative. The paper gives a description of each new own resource listed in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2020, and shows their probable policy and budgetary effects.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The ECB's Measures in Support of the COVID-19 Crisis

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur estern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii tal-informazzjoni | dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Eurogrupp | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjoni jet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Italja | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika monetarja unika | relazzjoni jet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | studju tal-impatt | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This paper illustrates and discusses the monetary policies activated in response to the COVID-19 crisis. We argue that these policy measures have stabilised the European economic and financial system by incentivising banks' lending to households and businesses and by indirectly creating short-term fiscal capacity also for those Member States of the euro area that have a very high government debt/GDP ratio.  
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Balanced Withdrawal of Policy Support to Avoid Cliff Effects

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur estern Klaus-Jürgen GERN

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | impiegji | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | moviment liberu tal-kapital | patt ta' stabilità | politika ekonomika | politika monetarja | politika fiskali | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | supervijoni finanzjarja | tassazzjoni | teid ta' self pubbliku | xogol b'inijiet aqsar

Sommarju The COVID-19 crisis has triggered unprecedented concerted economic policy response. The paper investigates potential cliff effects that may arise from the temporary nature of the measures adopted and their different phase-out schedules. It finds that the concern that premature policy tightening could jeopardise the recovery are overblown. The major challenges for economic policy lie in the medium term.  
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The Challenging Cliff-Edge

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur estern Charles WYPLOZ

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | dejn pubbliku | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | imgax | istituzzjoni jet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjoni jet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika fiskali | politika monetarja unika | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju From an economic policy viewpoint, the harder part will come once the pandemic is over. The crisis will leave many scars that are likely to significantly slow growth down. Countering these effects will require continuous and well-targeted fiscal policy support. Monetary policy, which provided adequate support during the crisis, will have to eventually normalise its interest rates. The ECB could play a crucial role in reducing the large debts that fragilize several member countries.  
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Unconventional Policy Instruments and Transmission Channels: A State-Contingent Toolbox for the ECB](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 01-03-2021

Awtur estern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Eurosistema | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | imgax | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika monetarja | politika monetarja unika | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studju tal-impatt | suq monetarju | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarju We present a general framework apt to explain why central banks care about the co-existence of different transmission channels of monetary policy, and hence they endow themselves with different policy instruments. Within this framework, we then review and examine the key instruments adopted by the ECB to tackle the post-pandemic challenges, with a view to their consistency and efficacy. Finally, we make a few considerations about the future perspectives of monetary policy.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [The future of regional airports: Challenges and opportunities](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-02-2021

Awtur Niestadt Maria

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | It-Trasport

Kelma gat-tiftil ajrupoport | AMBJENT | bidla teknoloika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gajnuna mill-Istat | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mobilità sostenibbli | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika ambientali | politika ekonomika | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tat-trasport | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOJJA U RIERKA | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknolojija u regolamenti teknici | tkabbir ekoloiku | traffiku tal-ajru | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispazju | arr ta' passiieri

Sommarju Regional airports are an important part of the aviation system in the European Union (EU). They are engines of socio-economic development and improve accessibility to certain locations, in particular those that are remote or not well served by other forms of transportation. They also have a vital role in terms of economic and social cohesion, stimulating tourism and employment, as well as facilitating access to essential services. In addition, they can help to reduce congestion at major hub airports. The Covid 19 pandemic has hit regional airports hard, especially those more dependent on passenger traffic, which has been more severely hit than cargo traffic. The situation is so difficult that without government support, many regional airports, which serve local communities, face the risk of insolvency. Meanwhile, the pandemic is putting airports under pressure to become more digital. Moreover, a greater focus on tackling climate change is driving various projects to make airports more sustainable. The recovery from the crisis is likely to take several years. It will depend on several factors, such as the duration and magnitude of the crisis, pace of vaccination and consumer confidence. The speed with which the economy recovers will also affect how long the recovery of air travel will take. All this requires support. The EU has taken steps to ensure that Member States can make full use of the flexibility allowed under State aid rules, to provide regional airports with support to overcome this unprecedented crisis. Since March 2020, the European Commission has approved numerous State aid schemes from which regional airports can benefit. The EU can also support airports through its Recovery and Resilience Facility, which aims at making Europe more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Background Reader on the European Semester - Winter Edition 2021](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 18-02-2021

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika bairarja | impjieggi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabillità | politika ekonomika | politika tal-impjieggi | programm ta' stabillità | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju This fifth edition of the background reader on the European Semester, prepared by the Economic Governance Support Unit (EGOV) in the Directorate for Economic and Scientific Policies of the European Parliament, provides an overview of publications related to the European Semester from a parliamentary perspective. It aims at further increasing the links between Members of the European Parliament and national Parliaments, notably during inter-parliamentary meetings.

Studju [EN](#)

## Plenary round-up – February 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 12-02-2021

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftilx aenda | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija irkolari | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | media sojali | moviment liberu tal-kapital | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | proeduri parlamentari | rkupru ekonomiku | sessjoni parlamentari | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | suq tal-kapital | traffikar tal-bnedmin | ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The main debates held during the February 2021 plenary session concerned the state of play of the EU's Covid 19 vaccination strategy and the de facto abortion ban in Poland. Members also debated democratic scrutiny of social media platforms and the protection of fundamental rights, including the challenges ahead for women's rights more than 25 years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The impact of coronavirus on young people and sport, relief measures for the transport sector, homologation and distribution of transparent masks and the humanitarian situation in Ethiopia were also discussed. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on his visit to Russia in the light of the recent crackdown on protestors and the opposition, on the humanitarian and political situation in Yemen, and on the situation in Myanmar.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 04-02-2021

Awtur KARABOYTCHEVA Miroslava Kostova

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx austament strutturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | proposta (UE) | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 28 May 2020, the European Commission proposed a new recovery instrument, Next Generation EU, and a modern long-term EU budget. On 18 December 2020, Parliament and Council agreed on its biggest component, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RFF). Parliament is expected to vote on the RFF during the February plenary.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-02-2021

Awtur estern PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Thomas de WINTER, Ljubica KNEZEVIC  
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA, Barbara ANTONUCCI,  
Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU  
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRE

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | It-Trasport | It-Turimu

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet sojali | analii ekonomika | austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gajnuna mill-Istat | gajnuna tal-UE | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | TRASPORT | turimu | arr ta' merkanzija | arr ta' passiieri

Sommarju This briefing provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the EU transport and tourism sectors and policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.  
This overview briefing will be followed by 5 thematic briefings, focusing on specific issues relating to transport/tourism and COVID-19.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## [Economic dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 22-01-2021

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Eurogrupp | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | maniment | marda tal-coronavirus | Mekkaniemu Ewropew ta' Stabbiltà | moviment liberu tal-kapital | programm ta' azzjoni | rapport tar-riera | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju | unjoni bankarja tal-UE

Sommarju Paschal Donohoe has been invited to his first Economic Dialogue in the ECON Committee since his election as President of the Eurogroup in July 2020. The previous dialogue with Mário Centeno took place on 21 April 2020. The exchange of views with Members of the ECON Committee will cover the ongoing work of the Eurogroup, notably short term policy measures intended to combat the economic, financial and social consequences of COVID-19, medium term policies to support a sustainable recovery and increase resilience of the Euro Area and longer term objectives relating to the robustness of the EMU governance framework, including completing the Banking Union. This briefing covers the following issues: the Eurogroup work programme until June 2021 (Section 1); Economic situation and developments (Section 2); the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the 2021 European Semester Cycle (Section 3); EU/EA policy measures taken to mitigate the economic effects of the pandemic (Section 4); Financial assistance programmes and reform of European Stability Mechanism (Section 5) and Banking Union developments (Section 6).

For an overview of the role of the President of the Eurogroup, please see Briefing: The role (and accountability) of the President of the Eurogroup.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-01-2021

Awtur estern Philippe MARTIN, Xavier RAGOT

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil dejan pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabbiltà | prodott domestiku gross | rapport tar-riera | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

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

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Human Rights report](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 13-01-2021

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil demokrazija | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | impatt sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment tad-drittijiet umani | POLITIKA | Politika Esteru u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | qafas sojali | rapport tal-attività | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | trattament indaqi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju During the January 2021 plenary session, the European Parliament is due to debate the annual EU report on human rights and democracy in the world. The latest annual report, adopted by the Council in June 2020, highlights the EU's leading role in promoting human rights and democracy in 2019, against the backdrop of negative trends globally. The report of Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs takes into account more recent developments, such as the impact of coronavirus. It points out that the response to the pandemic has caused a decline in the respect of democratic and human rights standards in some countries. Based on this report, Parliament is expected to formulate recommendations for future EU action in favour of human rights and democracy.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Ten issues to watch in 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 06-01-2021

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Il-Bait | Il-Kultura | Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-eneru, I-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftilx Amerika | Asja u Oeanja | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija irkolari | Ewropa | it-Turkija | kap ta' Stat | kultura | kultura u relijon | KUMMER | kummer internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | I-Istati Uniti | materja prima | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOJIJA U RIERKA | qafas politiku | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sigurtà tal-ikel | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoloja diitali | teknoloja u regolamenti teknni | trattament indaqi | vain | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This is the fifth edition of an annual EPSP publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed are: the Covid-19 race for a vaccine; the recovery plan; access to food; inequality; challenges for culture and the performing arts; a digital boost for the circular economy; critical raw materials; border controls; Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean; and the new US administration.

Analii fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Ten issues to watch in 2021](#)

## Priority dossiers under the Portuguese EU Council Presidency

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-01-2021

Awtur ATTARD LUCIENNE

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarijiet sojali | AMBJENT | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | il-Portugall | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | politika ambientali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika ekonomika | politika sojali Ewropea | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq uniku diitali | teknoloja tal-informazzjoni u proessar tad-data | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Portugal is a democratic republic with a unitary semi-presidential system of government, whereby the Prime Minister of Portugal is the head of government. The current Prime Minister is António Luís Santos da Costa, from the Socialist Party, and a former MEP who was a Vice-President of the European Parliament between July 2004 and March 2005. The President of Portugal, Marcelo de Sousa, from the Social Democrat Party, is the executive head of state and has several significant political powers. Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the Assembly of the Republic. The Judiciary of Portugal is independent of the executive and the legislature. The political landscape is composed of several political parties, primarily the Socialist Party (PS) and the Social Democratic Party (PSD). Other parties are the Popular Party (PP), the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), the Left Bloc (BE) and the Green Ecologist Party (PEV). The Communists and the Greens are in coalition as the Unitary Democratic Coalition (UDC). Portugal will hold the Presidency of the European Council for the fourth time from 1 January 2021. The last time it held the Presidency was in 2007, when the Treaty of Lisbon was signed on 13 December 2007. Portugal is part of the Trio also composed of Germany and Slovenia. The Trio adopted a Declaration outlining the main areas of focus for their Trio, including democracy, human rights and the rule of law, as well as an economically strong EU based on growth and jobs and the social dimension. Likewise the three Member States pledged to work on the challenges of digitalisation, climate change and energy transition. The Strategic Agenda 2019-2024 endorsed by the Member States at the European Council on 20 June 2019 will remain, however, a guiding instrument. The Agenda covers the protection of citizens' freedoms; developing a strong and vibrant economic base; building a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and promoting European interests and values on the global stage.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU trade policy review

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 22-12-2020

Awtur BINDER Krisztina

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummer Internazzjonali

Kelma gat-tiftilx AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kompetiittività | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMER | kummer internazzjonali | kummer internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | organizazzjoni komuni tas-swieq | organizazzjoni tal-imprii | politika agrikola | politika ekonomika | politika kummerjali | politika kummerjali komuni | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju In June 2020, the European Commission launched an EU trade policy review that will lead to a revised strategy to be adopted early in 2021. The aim is to set a new course for trade policy in a changing global context, aligned with EU priorities and supporting recovery from the coronavirus crisis. Parliament has contributed to the process with a resolution on 26 November 2020, and will continue monitoring implementation of the new policy in 2021.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [What if technology and culture combined to boost a green recovery?](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 21-12-2020

Awtur KONONENKO Vadim

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | II-Politika dwar ir-Rierka | II-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Saa Pubblika | It-Trasport | L-Ambjent | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftilx AMBJENT | analii ekonomika | bidla teknoloika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | innovazzjoni | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Europea | kultura | kultura u relijon | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambientali | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | rierka u proprietà intelletwali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | teknoloja u regolamenti tekni | teknoloja dida | tkabbir ekoloiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarrju With its recent European Green Deal framework, the EU is striving to achieve climate neutrality in its economy by 2050 and, simultaneously, bring itself on the path of recovery from the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Technology will inevitably play a significant part in this process. However, historical experience tells us that culture and aesthetic have too had significant roles in recovery from a crises, be it war, economic recession, or an epidemic.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

Multimedia [What If Technology And Culture Combined To Boost A Green Recovery?](#)

## [Critical raw materials for the EU: Enablers of the green and digital recovery](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-12-2020

Awtur SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftilx AMBJENT | awtoforniment | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija irkolari | ENERIJA | estrazzjoni tal-minjieri | INDUSTRIJA | industrijji tal-faam u tal-imminar | kummer | KUMMER | kummer internazzjonali | materja prima | politika ambientali | politika ekonomika | politika industrijali tal-UE | politika tal-ambient tal-UE | prodott tal-minjieri | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà tal-provvista | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strutturi u politika industrijali | teknoloja diitali | teknoloja u regolamenti tekni | tkabbir ekoloiku

Sommarrju The pandemic has highlighted the risk involved, including for the EU, in relying heavily on external suppliers. The EU's 30 critical raw materials (CRMs) combine two characteristics: they are strategically important for its industry and economy, and there are high risks associated with securing their supply. The notion of strategic autonomy, which has been gaining track recently, calls for a more autonomous and independent EU policy, also in the area of CRMs. Importantly, the core of the EU's response to the pandemic has been to use it to transform its economy and society. The twin transition to a green and digital future relies particularly on the safe and diverse supply of CRMs. In its journey to a low-carbon economy, the EU should however make sure it does not replace its reliance on fossil fuels with a reliance on CRMs. While secure access to CRMs has been on the EU agenda for many years, the European Commission has eagerly stepped up its policy in this area since the beginning of its current term, and in September 2020 delivered a new package of measures. These included a new action plan for CRMs that supports initiatives in four main areas: i) developing resilient value chains for EU industrial ecosystems; ii) supporting sustainable and environmentally friendly domestic mining and processing of raw materials in the EU extraction (with priority given to former coal-mining regions); iii) weakening dependency on primary CRMs through better circular use of resources, environmentally friendly products and innovation; and iv) diversifying supply with sustainable and responsible sourcing from third countries. The EU has also launched the European Raw Materials Alliance, joining together the industry, researchers, Member States and civil society to close the main gaps in the value chains. The European Parliament has been a long-standing supporter of boosting all the elements of CRMs value chains to ensure the security of supply and weaken unwanted dependencies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Critical raw materials for the EU: Enablers of the green and digital recovery](#)

## [EU response to the coronavirus pandemic: Citizens' views and expectations](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-12-2020

Awtur DOBREVA Alina

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | II-Bait | Is-Saa Pubblika

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | azzjoni tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Europea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | kompetenza tal-Istati Membri | kompetenza tal-UE | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Europea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sistema tal-kura tas-saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | starri tal-opinjoni pubblika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju Citizens' expectations regarding European Union (EU) policy involvement and spending in healthcare and economic growth were already increasing before the coronavirus pandemic. These rising expectations created a gap between their demands and their evaluation of current EU action. At the same time, trust in the EU is at its highest level for a decade, and higher than the average level of trust in national governments. Apart from the direct consequences for health, the pandemic caused a wide spectrum of financial difficulties for people in the EU. A fear of future loss of income and widespread uncertainty became the prevailing emotional status of Europeans, although the level of hope is also considerable. The EU response to the pandemic aligns with citizens' preferences for areas of priority action and spending, especially with the introduction of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery package. However, neither the scope of EU competences, nor the flexibility of EU finances, allow for immediate and full closure of the gap between citizens' preferences and their evaluation of EU action. Citizens' evaluation of the measures implemented by the EU to combat the coronavirus pandemic and its consequences are almost equally divided between the positive and negative. In the context of the pandemic, there is a significant change of preference among Europeans regarding the size of EU financial means. An absolute majority of Europeans would like the EU to have more competences (66 %) and greater financial means (54 %) to fight the pandemic. This leads to the hypothesis that a lack of sufficient EU competences is a factor contributing to a degree of popular dissatisfaction with the EU in its response to the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Financing the European Union

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-12-2020

Awtur JONES Fabia

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx bait | bait tal-UE | baitjar tal-programmi | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-bait | finanzjament tal-UE | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | nefqa tal-UE | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | reessjoni ekonomika | riorsi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | lieda kontra l-qgad

Sommarru Responding to requests for a common recovery plan to complement national efforts to tackle the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, substantial new EU financial instruments have been rapidly introduced such as temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE). The European Council meeting on 17-21 July agreed a recovery package based on a 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) of €1 074.3 billion, topped up with €750 billion in extra resources for EU programmes, financed by borrowing on financial markets under the Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument (the so-called 'recovery fund') backed by an increase in own resources. The package also included agreement on a regulation to protect the EU budget in case of deficiencies in the rule of law. In line with its resolution of 23 July 2020, the European Parliament swiftly took the steps needed to allow the launch of the recovery fund, and to improve on the European Council agreement to ensure that the EU finances respond to needs and expectations now and in the future. These improvements included top-ups to priority programmes and more flexibility in the use of the MFF, a legally binding place for the introduction of new own resources, better scrutiny of the mobilisation of the NGEU instrument, and enhancements in the application of the rule of law mechanism. Final agreements within and between the institutions, secured in December 2020, enable the new MFF to be in place as of 1 January 2021. This paper describes reforms already secured by the European Parliament and suggests further ideas that could be considered to improve the financing of the European Union, restore the link between EU strategy and financing, and better communicate the benefits of spending at EU level.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders on 10 and 11 December 2020

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-12-2020

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjoni jet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | laqqa golja | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika u sikkurezza pubblika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sigurtà pubblika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | tibdil fil-klima | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarru On Thursday 10 and Friday 11 December 2020, the European Council agreed on clarifications to the rule-of-law conditionality mechanism, which pave the way for the adoption of the Multiannual Financial Framework and the Next Generation EU recovery fund. The language used by EU leaders in their conclusions satisfied all actors involved, and avoided triggering renegotiation of the compromise reached between the co-legislators on the proposed regulation on rule-of-law conditionality. EU leaders also achieved a significant breakthrough in combating climate change, by committing to a binding EU reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55 % by 2030. Moreover, the European Council discussed the development, purchase and the EU-wide distribution of effective vaccines against Covid-19 and stressed the need to take forward proposals for a health union. EU leaders also agreed to step up the fight against radicalisation, terrorism and violent extremism.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Sustainable economic recovery

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 11-12-2020

Awtur NOONAN EAMONN

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Bait | Il-Kontroll Baitarju | Il-Politika Sojali | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjoni jet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Ambjent | L-Impjegi | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftilx AMBJENT | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | epidemija | fjuwil fossili | gajnuna tal-UE | impatt sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika tal-energia | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoiloja nadira | teknoiloja u regolamenti teknici | tkabbir ekoloiku | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarru A panel at the 2020 ESPAS conference discussed how to create a sustainable economic recovery after the coronavirus pandemic. Robust governance is needed to get the most out of the new resources created at EU level. Both public funding and private capital are needed for the green transition. Public access to big data sets was identified as a critical issue, to prevent harmful monopolies. A poll of attendees identified dependence on fossil fuels as a key obstacle to a sustainable recovery.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## China's economic recovery and dual circulation model

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-12-2020

Awtur GRIEGER Gisela

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Kummer Internazzjonali | L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftilx Asja u Oceania | bidla tehnoloika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | investiment | i-ina | KUMMER | kummer domestiku | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika kummerjali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKOLOJIA U RIERKA | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq domestiku | tehnolojia u regolamenti tekni | teknojia dida | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | vilupp ekonomiku

Sommarju After a delayed response to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus in late 2019, China has expanded its sophisticated digital surveillance systems to the health sector, linking security and health. It has apparently successfully contained the virus, while most other countries still face an uphill battle with Covid-19. China emerged first from lockdown, and its economy rapidly entered a V-shaped recovery. As in 2008, China is driving the global recovery and will derive strategic gains from this role. However, China's relations with advanced economies and some emerging markets have further deteriorated during the pandemic, as its aggressive foreign policy posture has triggered pushback. This has created a more hostile environment for China's economic development and has had a negative impact on China's hitherto almost unconstrained access to these economies. The need to make the Chinese economy more resilient against external shocks and the intention to tap into the unexploited potential of China's huge domestic market in order to realise the nation's ambitions of becoming a global leader in cutting-edge technologies have prompted the Chinese leadership to launch a new economic development paradigm for China. The 'dual circulation development model' still lacks specifics but is expected to be a key theme in China's 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) to be officially approved in March 2021. The concept suggests that, in future, priority will be given to 'domestic circulation' over 'international circulation'. China's more inward-looking development strategy geared towards greater self-reliance in strategic sectors requires major domestic structural reform and investment to unleash the purchasing power of China's low-end consumers and the indigenous innovation efforts to achieve the technological breakthroughs needed. These innovation efforts are expected to be largely state-driven. For the EU the envisaged shifts create challenges and opportunities. On the one hand, competition with China will become fiercer and, on the other, the EU can pursue openings for supply chain diversification with like-minded countries and thus boost its open strategic autonomy.

Briefing [EN](#)

## REACT-EU recovery assistance

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 10-12-2020

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftilx EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | fondi (UE) | gajnuna rejonali | gajnuna tal-UE | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | investiment tal-UE | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | maniment | maniar tal-krijjet | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In light of the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission proposed the REACT-EU package for the regions most hit by the crisis. It will mobilise additional resources of €47.5 billion and offer flexibility for Member States to address the coronavirus-related challenges using EU funds. It also complements two previous Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives delivered through cohesion policy. The European Parliament is expected to vote during its December plenary session to adopt its first-reading position on the proposed regulation, confirming the compromise political agreement reached with the Council in November.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2020

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 10-12-2020

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Pubbliku | Il-Bait | Il-Kontroll Baitarju | Il-Kummer Internazzjonali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjoniijet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Enerja | L-Industrija | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftilx dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ftehim ta' Schengen | istituzzjoni jet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | L-Aenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea gall-Kooperazzjoni tar-Regolaturi tal-Enerja | marda tal-coronavirus | membru tal-Qorti tal-Awdituri (UE) | organizzazzjoni tal-ustizzja | Parlament Ewropew | rapport | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tixrid ta' informazzjoni | tixrid tal-informazzjoni tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | uridizzjoni ekstraterritoriali

Sommarju 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.

regional development, cohesion policy, COVID19, WTO, budget control, budget, economy, international affairs, international law, Schengen governance, single market, European court of Auditors, energy.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on the 2021 European Semester Cycle

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 03-12-2020

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MARCHIONNI MATTIA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VEGA BORDELL Javier María | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | impjieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | konsegwenza ekonomika | konferenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika baitarja | politika ekonomika | politika strutturali | qgad ikliku | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioners Schmit and Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue to discuss the 2021 European Semester Cycle, in line with the relevant EU law. This briefing note covers the main elements of the 2021 European Semester Package proposed by the Commission. It gives an overview of the implementation of the previous Semester Cycles and of the on-going work to strengthen the governance and the resilience of Economic and Monetary Union.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The European Semester during the Pandemic

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-12-2020

Awtur HAGELSTAM Kajus | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | konferenza ekonomika | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mekkanimu ta' sostenn | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | strateja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Due to the pandemic, the European Semester for economic policy coordination will look rather different (in both form and substance) to what it was in previous cycles. This document provides an overview on how the various policy instruments comprised in the European Semester have been or are being implemented as part of the EU Recovery Plan, notably the interactions with the proposed Recovery and Resilience Facility.

Briefing [EN](#)

## When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 25-11-2020

Awtur estern Erik JONES

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | konsegwenza ekonomika | konferenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | patt ta' stabilità | pjani kontra krii | politika ekonomika | programm ta' stabilità | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | supervizioni finanzjarja

Sommarju This paper provides a framework for considering when and how to deactivate the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP). That framework takes into account the goals of the SGP, the desire to avoid pro-cyclical policy influences that might stifle Europe's economic recovery, and the necessity not to endanger fiscal sustainability in the medium term. The framework also considers the variation in performance across countries and the indicators that might be used to map transitional arrangements.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## European Commission work programme 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-11-2020

Awtur HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Qasam tematiku L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | epidemija | II-Kummissjoni Ewropea | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | inizzjattiva leilattiva | istituzzjoni | tal-UE u servizz iż-żili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | maniment | maniar tal-krijjiet | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | prevenzjoni tal-mard | programm ta' azzjoni | proeduri parlamentari | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | saa pubblika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This briefing, which focuses on legislative initiatives only, is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees (and their respective secretariats) which are planning their activities in relation to the European Commission work programme for 2021 (CWP 2021), adopted on 19 October 2020. It provides an overview of the CWP 2021 with regard to its structure and key aspects, and includes information on two types of EPRS publications that might be of interest to the relevant committees in their consideration of the upcoming legislative proposals: initial appraisals of Commission impact assessments (provided by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit, IMPA) and implementation appraisals (provided by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit, EVAL). The annex to the briefing provides, inter alia, a tentative indication of the committee concerned by the 82 legislative files included in the CWP 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The thematic digest: "The role for the European Semester in the recovery plan"

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 24-11-2020

Awtur PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | konverenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mekkanimu ta' sostenn | politika baitarja | politika ekonomika | politika strutturali | reessioni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejia tal-UE gat-tkabbir | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju At the request of the ECON Committee, four papers were commissioned to external experts on the linkages between the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the European Semester (ES), as well as on the role of the European Parliament in the RRF. In particular, experts were asked to assess whether and how the ES constitutes a suitable governance framework for the recovery measures, notably on:

- the identification of the EU priority areas;
- the analysis, the adoptions and the monitoring of the national recovery plans; and
- the performance of the European Parliament (EP) scrutiny and accountability role.

Briefing [EN](#)

## G20 Summit of November 2020: Great expectations despite boycott calls

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-11-2020

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oeanja | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | il-G20 | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | krii monetarja | I-Garabja Sawdita | laqga golja | moviment tad-drittijiet umani | organizazzjoni dinni | ORGANIZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjoni jiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju On 21-22 November, under Saudi Arabia's presidency, the G20 will hold its first regular summit in a virtual format. Unavoidably the focus will be on the current crisis, more specifically on protecting lives and livelihoods and restoring growth. Given the crucial role it played in tackling the 2008-2009 financial crisis, hopes are high regarding the G20's potential role in proposing a financial and economic solution to deal with the ongoing downturn. Several major G20 members have invested massive amounts of money to keep their economies afloat, in line with the decision of the extraordinary G20 summit held in the spring, but the depth of the current crisis requires additional action. Some critics have argued that the G20 is not up to its perceived role. The lack of US leadership in particular has been seen as an obstacle preventing the group from living up to its full potential. One of the crucial measures adopted by the G20 has been to freeze the official debt payments of developing countries, with the measure recently being extended. Many voices consider that this will not be enough to avoid state defaults however. Saudi Arabia, the first Arab country to hold the presidency, has been eager to use the opportunity provided by its G20 presidency to showcase its ambitious internal reform programme and its economic potential. The Saudis' leadership of the G20 in these times of turmoil has not escaped criticism, first of all because of the perceived inconsistency between stated objectives at G20 level and internal reality in the country, but also because of the role the country played in the oil price crash of 2020. Given the dire human rights situation in Saudi Arabia and in its fighting in Yemen, calls for a boycott of the summit have been multiplying. The European Parliament has suggested that the EU should downgrade its presence at the summit.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The foreign policy implications of the pandemic

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajin

Data 19-11-2020

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | II-Politika Ewropea gat-Taris tal-Inawi fil-Qrib | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika estera | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjoni jiet multilaterali | rioluzzjoni tal-Parlament Ewropew | rkupru ekonomiku | rwoi internazzjonali tal-UE | saa | sigurta internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to debate an own-initiative report on the foreign policy consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. Considering the pandemic a 'game changer', the report makes the case for stronger and more effective EU external policies, along with a set of recommendations.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajin [EN](#)

## The Euro Area After COVID-19

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 18-11-2020

Awtur estern Charles Wyplosz

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx 2451prezzijiet | dejn pubbliku | DRITT | dritt ivili | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika fiskali | politika monetarja unika | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | solvenza finanzjarja | stabbiltà finanzjarja | stabilità tal-prezzijiet | supervijoni bankarja | tassazzjoni

Sommarju The COVID-19 pandemic will leave the euro area economy quite weak. It will be essential that both fiscal and monetary policies remain mobilised to achieve a sustainable recovery. Having indirectly financed a large share of new public debts, the ECB will have to tread a fine line between its price stability mandate and the need to avoid disrupting debt markets. The solution for the ECB is to use its announced strategy review to provide more clarity, both to its objectives and to its procedures. This includes adopting average inflation targeting, a formal relationship with member governments and the issuance of its own debt instruments.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Monetary-Fiscal Interactions in the Euro Area: Assessing the Risks

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 16-11-2020

Awtur estern Karl Whelan

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Eurogrupp | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | imgax | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja unika | rapport tar-riera | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The global pandemic is deepening the linkages between fiscal and monetary policies. While some are concerned that high public debt may pressurise the ECB to pursue overly loose monetary policy, this paper argues there is a greater risk that the Treaty's rules on monetary financing will constrain the ECB from reacting appropriately to the crisis and that re-imposing the EU's fiscal rules from 2022 onwards could harm economic recovery. This paper calls for an overhaul of the economic rules in the Treaty.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Opportunities of post Covid-19 European recovery funds in transitioning towards circular and climate neutral economy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-11-2020

Awtur estern Sigrid STAGL

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Ambjent

Kelma gat-tiftilx adattament gat-tibdil fil-klima | AMBJENT | deteriorament ambjentali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija irkolari | epidemija | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tibdil fil-klima | tkabbr ekoloiku | tnaqqis tal-emissionijiet | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju The briefing presents specific green economic recovery measures that stabilise livelihoods, creates jobs and reduce biophysical impact. These measures are more effective, when accompanied by full carbon pricing, prioritizing investment in green infrastructure and innovation, phasing out of subsidies and tax exemptions for emissions-intensive activities, and promoting green finance. Although COVID-19 has reduced GHG emissions in 2020, the overall impact will be driven by investment choices. In the current economic climate, public investment is a key driver of the transition to a more sustainable economy.

Briefing [EN](#)

## COVID-19 and Economic Policy Toward the New Normal: A Monetary-Fiscal Nexus after the Crisis?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 12-11-2020

Awtur estern Thomas MARMEFELT

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx 2451prezzijiet analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja unika | rapport tar-rieka | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità tal-prezzijiet | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommariu Current developments during the COVID-19 pandemic involve strongly complementary monetary and fiscal policy, but both as responses to COVID-19 and not the outcome of an emergent monetary-fiscal nexus. Therefore, the ECB maintains its independence by using unconventional monetary policy measures to reach price stability, according to its mandate.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## What future for the social economy?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-11-2020

Awtur MILOTAY Nora

Qasam tematiku II-Politika Sojali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Agrikultura u l-Ivilupp Rejonali | L-Gajnuna gall-Ivilupp u Umanitarja | L-Impjieggi

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija sojali | epidemija | INDUSTRIJA | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | ristrutturar industrijali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | strutturi u politika industrijali

Sommariu Traditionally the social economy is considered to be an ever-growing set of private, formally organised enterprises and networks that build on multiple types of resources and cooperation, with local anchorage and democratic and participatory decision-making processes. Its primary aim is not to make profit but to meet the needs of its members and that of the wider society. The social economy is active in an increasing number of sectors, and while some of its actors are small non-profit organisations, others are large organisations with international outreach. It generates 6 to 8 % of the European Union's gross domestic product (GDP). However, it is a driver not only of economic activity but also of normative values, such as solidarity and inclusion. Since its conception in the 19th century, it has taken on board innovation in social relations and in societal and community spheres, human development targets and socio-political empowerment. In the first two decades of the 21st century, with new risks and opportunities arising owing to the twin digital and green transformations there is an emerging debate, rethinking economic growth theories with more focus on inclusion and combatting inequality, and exploring the relevance of traditional welfare state models. This debate has intensified in the wake of the 2008 crisis, and now also as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and crisis. The social economy can play a central role in this context. While it has been badly affected by these crises, it also has the potential to mitigate some of the negative impacts. The social economy's values-based approach to the economy can enable it to generate new elements in the ecosystems in which it exists and be an important 'engine' in the immediate recovery and the longer-term possible restructuring of the economy towards more resilience, fairness and sustainability. For the social economy to be able to reach its full potential across the Member States and help to achieve green and inclusive growth with renewed welfare state models, it needs to be supported simultaneously at all levels. EU action can contribute to this. The main areas of EU intervention are: facilitating access to finance and markets, including the digital single market; creating better framework conditions, including for cooperation and cross-border activity; supporting innovation, including new business models; and developing international relations. The Commission action plan on the social economy expected in 2021 might address many of these issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [What future for the social economy?](#)

## What role for the European Semester in the recovery plan?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 09-11-2020

Awtur estern Manuela MOSCHELLA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommariu The paper assesses the institutional interactions between the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the European Semester, with the view to establish whether and how the Semester can constitute a governance framework for the RRF. It argues that the RRF and the Semester are mutually beneficial: the EU Semester offers important informational and signaling advantages for the preparation of recovery and resilience plans. The RRF, in turn, offers important implementation benefits for the policy advice issued under the European Semester. Yet, potential synergies are not fully exploited on implementation, ownership, and accountability towards the European Parliament.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Research for REGI Committee-Cohesion Policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 05-11-2020

Awtur estern Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME & Christian LÜER

Qasam tematiku L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftilx awtoritajiet rejonali u lokali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | governanza f'diversi livelli | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rapport tar-rieka | rejuni u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | spari rejonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju The EU has been very active in setting up policy and funding instruments to swiftly and pragmatically mobilise initial support during the health crisis, immediately followed by efforts to get the economy back on track. This paper provides a first review of Cohesion Policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including preliminary insights on their uptake and reflections on their impact. It concludes with policy pointers on how to use the measures as accelerators for structural change.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Research for REGI Committee - Cohesion Policy Measures in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 29-10-2020

Awtur estern Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME, Christian LÜER.

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Rierka | Is-Saa Pubblika | Is-Sikurezza tal-Ikel | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | rapport tar-rieka | reessjoni ekonomika | rejuni rurali | rejuni u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | vilupp rurali

Sommarju The EU has been very active in setting up policy and funding instruments to swiftly and pragmatically mobilise initial support during the health crisis, immediately followed by efforts to get the economy back on track. This paper provides a first review of Cohesion Policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including preliminary insights on their uptake and reflections on their impact. It concludes with policy pointers on how to use the measures as accelerators for structural change.

Studju [EN](#)

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

## What role for the European Semester in the recovery plan?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-10-2020

Awtur estern Jacob Funk KIRKEGAARD

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | patt ta' stabilità | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This briefing paper argues that the political imperative to ensure that the economic stimulus from the EU's new commonly funded facilities is provided expeditiously will prevail against desires to create a robust governance framework for these funds within the European Semester process. The pandemic-related suspension of the Stability and Growth Pact creates a need to reform the Pact ahead of its future reintroduction. This presents an opportunity to incorporate more of the Semester's reform implementation agenda directly into the Pact's policy prescriptions.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Research for REGI Committee - EU lagging regions: state of play and future challenges

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 15-10-2020

Awtur estern EPC: Marta PILATI, Alison HUNTER

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Rierka

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika rejonali tal-UE | rapport tar-rieka | rejuni u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | spari rejonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp rejonali

Sommarju This study analyses the EU's lagging regions and proposes a revised typology to identify those that are most vulnerable, with an eye to the challenges emerging from the ongoing economic transitions. It also explores the engagement of lagging regions in EU policies, including cohesion policy, and puts forward some recommendations to improve their future support at EU level.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## How to provide political guidance to the Recovery and Resilience Facility?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 14-10-2020

Awtur estern Ben CRUM

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | investiment | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skema ta' finanzjament tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) constitutes an unprecedented EU-wide resource to address the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the EU economies. As the governance of the RRF is integrated in the European Semester, it fundamentally changes its character from a non-binding structure for policy coordination to a vehicle for the allocation of a major economic impetus. In light of this, this paper analyses the ways that parliamentary control and oversight of the RRF can be best secured at the EU-level.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Foresight for resilience: The European Commission's first annual Foresight Report

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 08-10-2020

Awtur NOONAN EAMONN

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Governanza Dinija

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija irkolkari | epidemija | Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea | impatt tat-teknoloja tal-informatika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | rapport tal-attività | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejja tal-UE | teknoloja tal-informazzjoni u proessar tad-data | tkabbir ekoloiku | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | eopolitika

Sommarju The first Annual Foresight Report sets out how foresight will be used in the EU's work towards a sustainable recovery and open strategic autonomy. Horizon scanning can identify emerging risks and opportunities. Scenario development can tease out potential synergies, for example between green and digital objectives. Dashboards can be used to measure progress towards agreed goals, while a European Foresight Network can enhance the interaction between different levels of governance.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Tourism sector: EU funding to cope with the coronavirus crisis

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 06-10-2020

Awtur MARGARAS Vasileios

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | It-Turimu

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijet sojali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | gajnuna tal-UE | impatt sojali | investiment tal-UE | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | programm tal-UE | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | turimu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Tourism has been severely hit by the coronavirus crisis. At the peak of the pandemic, most EU Member States introduced measures restricting free movement across borders. Tourism businesses were among the last to be allowed to resume activities, and have had to apply strict health protocols and containment measures, meaning that they are operating at restricted capacity with increased costs. Most tourist destinations have seen a huge drop in tourist numbers and their season curtailed. Many Member States have recently begun to impose new confinement and quarantine measures and travel restrictions.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Solvency Support Instrument

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-10-2020

Awtur SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | dritt ivili | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gajnuna tal-UE | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kumpanija f'diffikultajiet | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | organizzazzjoni tal-imprii | politika ekonomika | proposta (UE) | regolament (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | solvenza finanzjarja | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal on a Solvency Support Instrument. The aim is to support otherwise viable companies in the Union that face solvency difficulties as a result of the coronavirus crisis, and to mitigate possible distortions to the single market and its level playing field. Such distortions are to be expected given the differing degree to which the Member States are affected and the likely unevenness of their responses, which may depend on their fiscal capacity and level of debt. The Commission proposes to increase the guarantee provided to the European Investment Bank under the European Fund for Strategic Investments and to use it to support financial intermediaries, which will then select companies eligible for solvency help. At the European Council meeting in July 2020, EU Heads of State or Government did not take up the idea of the solvency support instrument. Both the European Parliament and Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, have expressed regret at this. Continuing the examination of the proposal in Parliament, the co-rapporteurs have published a draft report in which they propose to widen the scope of eligible companies and ensure fair geographical distribution.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Recovery and Resilience Facility: Key features and developments

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 06-10-2020

Awtur KARABOYTACHEVA Miroslava Kostova

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | impatt sojali | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | proposta (UE) | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | stratejja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju The Recovery and Resilience Facility is intended to be the Union's main tool in support of economic and social recovery from the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. It will provide €672.5 billion in grants and loans as financial support over the coming years. The aim of the Facility is to promote economic, social and territorial cohesion and secure lasting recovery. In its 2021 annual sustainable growth strategy, the Commission set out strategic guidance for implementation of the Facility. Currently, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission are committed to completing the Facility's design phase and ensuring its prompt entry into force.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## What Role for the European Semester in the recovery plan?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 06-10-2020

Awtur estern Thomas Wieser

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil applikazzjoni tal-ili tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | investimenti tal-UE | konverenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | reessioni ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skema ta' finanzjament tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-'UE | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Accessing funds of the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) depends on detailed national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) being agreed upon, and projects meeting implementation milestones. The RRPs will be embedded in the European Semester, the EU's framework for economic policy coordination. This paper suggests that there are risks to the implementation of the RRPs, and/or to an objective evaluation of their progress. While the Treaty specifies that the execution of economic policy coordination shall be done by the Member States within the Council, the involvement of the European Parliament would potentially increase transparency and accountability for national policy makers (as well as the Commission and Council), which could improve project delivery and thus benefit the recovery.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [COVID-19 and the Future of Quantitative Easing in the Euro Area: Three Scenarios with a Trilemma](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 30-09-2020

Awtur estern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma gat-tifx analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUCAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | euro | Eurogrupp | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | politika monetarja unika | rapport tar-rieka | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarru We present the set of measures that the ECB has undertaken to fight the pandemic crisis by outlining the deep impact that COVID-19 is having on economic structures, and by highlighting the differences between the current policy package and previous ECB's programmes. Moreover, we discuss what are the challenges that await the ECB in the medium to long run, contingent on different post-COVID scenarios concerning economic growth and inflation, considering its peculiar multinational jurisdiction.

This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [This Time is Different: The PEPP Might Not Work in a Sectoral Recession](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 30-09-2020

Awtur estern Angela CAPOLONGO, Daniel GROS

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma gat-tifx analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUCAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Eurogrupp | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | INDUSTRIJA | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika industrijali tal-UE | politika monetarja unika | rapport tar-rieka | relazzjonijiet monetarji | reessioni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strutturi u politika industrijali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarru The COVID-19 recession is different from previous downturns because it originates in demand and supply disturbances which are highly specific to certain sectors (contact-intensive services). This sectoral nature renders aggregate demand policies, including monetary policy, much less effective. The PEPP was essential to prevent a financial crisis in the Spring of 2020; but there is no need to increase its size. In a sectoral recession, one should not expect much impact from central bank bond buying on inflation.

This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Research for TRAN Committee - COVID-19 and urban mobility: impacts and perspectives](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-09-2020

Awtur estern Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Giacomo Lozzi, Edoardo Marcucci, Valerio Gatta, Valerio Pacelli  
Panteia B.V: Maria Rodrigues, Tharsis Teoh

Qasam tematiku Is-Saa Pubblika | It-Trasport

Kelma gat-tifx dokumentazzjoni | EDUCAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gajnuna mill-Istat | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mobilità sostenibbli | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika ekonomika | politika komuni tat-trasport | politika tat-trasport | prevenzionijiet tal-mard | rapport tar-rieka | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | TRASPORT | trasport urban | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarru The briefing provides an overview on the state of play and trends of urban transport since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. It outlines four scenarios, the prevalence of one or the other depending on the priorities established by policy makers and service providers. The briefing delivers general recommendations for a post-COVID-19 smart and sustainable urban transport and a set of desirable actions on how to integrate EU response into existing policy priorities.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The State of the Union 2020 [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | Asja u Oeanja | demokrazija | diskors | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | grupp ta' riflessjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika ambientali | President tal-Kummissjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | qafas politiku | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekoloiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarrju In what has now become a tradition, every year in September, the President of the European Commission delivers a State of the Union address before the European Parliament, taking stock of achievements over the past year and presenting priorities for the year ahead. Ursula von der Leyen will deliver her first State of the Union address on 16 September 2020, followed by a debate in plenary. In essence, the Commission's position is that the priorities that it set out at the beginning of its current mandate remain valid, but with both major challenges and opportunities arising from the coronavirus pandemic. After some initial criticism of 'too little action, too late', EU institutions are now working flat out to help to address various aspects of the crisis. Notably, the European Council has agreed on a major financial boost to fight the economic effects of the pandemic, including a measure of common debt. The Commission is also actively pursuing, in parallel, the European Green Deal, the digital agenda, making Europe stronger in the world, a new push for European democracy and efforts to make the economy work for people. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the state of the union and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Amending Budget No 8/2020: Covering the financing needs of the Emergency Support Instrument and Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 11-09-2020

Awtur PARI MARIANNA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | bait | EKONOMIJA | emenda baitarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | Fond Ewropew gall-Ivilupp Rejonali | Fond Sojali Ewropew | Fond ta' Koejoni | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | i-ina | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | maniment | maniar tal-krijiġet | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarrju Draft Amending Budget No 8/2020 (DAB 8/2020) aims to provide additional payments of €6.2 billion in 2020. Of this amount, €1.1 billion is needed for the financing of actions contributing to the deployment of an effective and safe vaccine against Covid-19, assumed under the Emergency Support Instrument (ESI). Cohesion funds will be reinforced with €5.1 billion to ensure that a sufficient amount of payments is available to cover the Member States' reimbursement requests for actions taken under the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus (CRII+). The European Parliament is expected to vote, under the urgent procedure, on the Council position on DAB 8/2020 during the September plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with the President of the Council (ECOFIN)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 31-08-2020

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Ecofin | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konverenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropew | mekkanimu ta' sostenn | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika baitarja | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | president tal-istituzzjoni | rkupru ekonomiku | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | stratejia tal-UE gat-tkabbir | tassazzjoni | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarrju Olaf Scholz, Minister of Finance of Germany, is participating in the ECON Committee in his capacity of President of the ECOFIN Council during the German Presidency (July-December 2020). In accordance with the Treaty of the Union, "Member States shall regard their economic policies as a matter of common concern and shall coordinate them within the Council". This briefing provides an overview of the German Presidency priorities in ECON matters, including the establishment of the new and temporary EU recovery plan, and the Council's work relating to the implementation of the European Semester for economic coordination.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus: Exploring potential for progress in EU policy-making](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 29-07-2020

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difia | It-Trasport | L-Ambjent | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Impjegi | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIET TAX-XOGOL | INDUSTRIJA | KUMMER | kummer elettroniku | kummerjalizzazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mobilità sostenibbli | politika ambjentali | politika industrijali tal-UE | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tat-trasport | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | saa pubblika | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strutturi u politika industrijali | taglim mill-bogod | telexogol | tibdil fil-klima | TRASPORT

Sommarju Whilst much commentary and analysis has understandably been focused on reaction to, and mitigation of, the immediate impact of the coronavirus crisis in Europe and worldwide, relatively little attention has been paid to areas of potential opportunity which the crisis may offer to improve policy for the future. This EPRS analysis looks at ten areas which may offer potential for progress, including working more closely together on health policy, using climate action to promote a sustainable recovery, re-thinking the world of work, future-proofing education, harnessing e commerce and championing European values and multilateralism.

Analii fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus](#)

## [EU budget and recovery fund: Is it a done deal? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 29-07-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | awditu finanzjarju | bait | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | grupp ta' riflessjoni | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-na | kontabbiltà | kontroll finanzjarju | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | qafas politiku | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju After nearly five days of tough negotiations, the European Council agreed on the EU's next seven-year budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), worth more than one trillion euros from 2021 to 2027, and crucially, on an additional 750-billion euro fund to help countries recover from the economic downturn caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Many politicians and analysts have hailed the agreement on the recovery fund in particular as an 'historic moment'. For the first time, some EU debt will be mutualised and the EU will tap financial markets on a significant scale to secure funds, which will be disbursed in the form of grants and loans. The European Parliament - which must approve these spending plans - welcomed the fund but criticised the lack of parliamentary scrutiny in its implementation as well as some of the cuts leaders made in spending on innovation and the climate as compared to the European Commission's MFF proposals and the Parliament's own demands, and regretted the weakened link between budget spending and the rule of law. This note offers links to first reactions from international think tanks on the budget deal. Earlier publications on financing the EU can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June 2020.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [Outcome of the Special European Council meeting of 17-21 July 2020](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-07-2020

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-bait tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-na | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | qafas politiku | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju After almost five days of negotiations, the European Council reached a political agreement on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027 and a specific recovery instrument following the coronavirus crisis – Next Generation EU (NGEU) – together totalling €1 824.3 billion. Negotiations seem to have concentrated in particular on the balance between loans and grants for the provision of funding under the NGEU, with a final division of €360 and €390 billion respectively. Other notable developments concern the link between EU funding and respect for the rule of law, the size of the MFF, rebates and own resources.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Future financing of the Union: MFF, Own Resources and Next Generation EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 22-07-2020

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tififix AMBJENT | Asja u Oeanja | deterjorament ambjentali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | proposta (UE) | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | qafas politiku | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonal (UE) | riorzi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | tibdil fil-klima | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju On 21 July, EU Heads of State or Government reached a political agreement on the future design of EU finances. The next step involves negotiations between Parliament, whose consent is required for the adoption of the EU's multiannual financial framework (MFF), and Council. In an extraordinary part-session two days later, Parliament is expected to vote on a motion for a resolution that confirms Parliament's readiness to enter immediately into negotiations to improve the deal and sets out conditions for its consent to the MFF.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [Benefits and drawbacks of an "expenditure rule", as well as of a "golden rule", in the EU fiscal framework](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 20-07-2020

Awtur estern Daniel GROS, Marvin JAHN

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tififix analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzjar u investiment pubbliku | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika fiskali | rapport tar-riera | relazzjonijiet monetarji | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju Given the current crisis, all fiscal rules have been suspended. When the economy recovers, both expenditure and structural balance rules will be more difficult to apply as the level and growth of potential output will become more uncertain. Focussing on reducing high debt levels might at that point be more appropriate. The economic argument for a golden rule is that debt can be used to finance the creation of public capital. But this implies that any golden rule should only exempt net investment, which is much lower than the gross investment.

Studju [EN](#)

## [Negotiations on the next MFF and the EU recovery instrument: Key issues ahead of the July European Council](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-07-2020

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro | PARI MARIANNA | SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tififix EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The current multiannual financial framework (MFF), also known as the EU's long-term budget, comes to an end this year. While the European Commission put forward a proposal for the next MFF and its financing in May 2018, agreement has so far proved elusive under legislative procedures that give a veto power to each Member State. In recent months, the unfinished negotiations have become intertwined with the debate on the creation of a common EU tool to counter the severe socio-economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. In May 2020, the Commission tabled revised proposals for a 2021-2027 MFF worth €1 100 billion and the EU own resources system, together with a proposal for a €750 billion recovery instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU). The latter would be financed with funds borrowed on the capital markets to reinforce EU budgetary instruments in the 2021-2024 period. In addition, an amendment to the current MFF would provide a bridging solution to fund some recovery objectives this year already. The complex negotiations, which involve many different legislative procedures, are now entering a key phase. Issues expected to be under the spotlight include: the size of the MFF and of the NGEU and their interaction; reform of the financing system with the possible creation of new EU own resources; the breakdown of allocations (between policies and Member States); the contribution to the green transition; conditionalities (such as rules linking EU spending to the rule of law or to challenges identified in the European Semester); flexibility provisions to react to unforeseen events; the mix of grants and loans in the recovery instrument; and the repayment of funds borrowed under NGEU. European Council President Charles Michel has prepared a compromise package ahead of the July European Council meeting. If the Heads of State or Government find a political agreement, the next step will involve negotiations between Parliament and Council, since the former's consent is required in order for the MFF Regulation to be adopted. Parliament, which has been ready to negotiate on the basis of a detailed position since November 2018, is a strong advocate of a robust MFF and an ambitious recovery plan. It has stressed that it will not give its consent if the package does not include reform of the EU financing system, introducing new EU own resources.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Outlook for the Special European Council meeting of 17-18 July 2020

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-07-2020

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku II-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-bait tal-UE | fondi (UE) | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju Based on an updated 'negotiating box' presented by the President of the European Council, Charles Michel, on 10 July, the special meeting of the European Council on 17-18 July will aim at finding a political agreement on the EU recovery fund, entitled 'Next Generation EU', and the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the 2021-27 seven-year financing period. It will be the first meeting of EU Heads of State or Government to take place in person since the coronavirus outbreak. The last such physical meeting of the European Council – held on 20-21 February, prior to the crisis – failed to reach a political agreement on the EU's long-term budget. The revised negotiating box, taking into account the Commission's updated MFF proposals – adopted alongside, and linked to, its recovery fund proposals – envisages a reduced MFF amounting to €1.074 trillion. Furthermore, Charles Michel's proposals maintain the balance between loans and grants for the recovery fund proposed by the Commission. While a lot of pressure is being applied to find an agreement urgently, it remains to be seen whether EU leaders will agree a deal at this meeting or whether yet another meeting will be needed. In any case, the current MFF negotiations have already taken much longer than was originally intended, potentially jeopardising the timely launch of the EU's new spending programmes.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Plenary round-up – Brussels, July 2020

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 13-07-2020

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | frodi kontra l-UE | il-Bank Ewropew tal-Investiment | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | migrazzjoni | Parlament Ewropew | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | Rom | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | TRASPORT | trasport fuq l-art | trasport stradali internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju The July 2020 plenary session was the fifth conducted with Members participating remotely, using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau, although a majority were present in Brussels. During this session a number of Council and European Commission statements were debated, with the presentation of the programme of activities of the German Presidency a highlight. Members also debated the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 19 June and preparation of the meeting of 17-18 July 2020. Members heard Council and Commission statements on Union policy on preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, on the state of play of Council negotiations on the proposed regulation on the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States, and on cultural recovery in Europe. Parliament also debated a Commission statement commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide. Members debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, on stability and security in the Mediterranean and the negative role of Turkey, and on the situation in Belarus. Parliament voted on a number of legislative proposals and resolutions including on the European citizens' initiative, a resolution on the humanitarian situation in Venezuela, and a chemicals strategy for sustainability.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## COVID-19: List of the measures taken in relation to the ITRE remit May-June 2020

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-07-2020

Awtur CIUCCI MATTEO | GOUARDERES Frederic

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Politika dwar ir-Rierka | Is-Saa Pubblika | It-Turimu | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leilazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Enerja | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftil bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | maniment | maniar tal-kriijiet | marda tal-coronavirus | nefqa tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This briefing summarises the recent measures taken by the European Commission on matters within the remit of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy in response to the urgent and ongoing COVID-19 crisis, while referencing relevant parts of the resolution of the European Parliament of 15 May 2020 on the new multiannual financial framework, own resources and the recovery plan.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks 09/07/2020](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 09-07-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic and budgetary effects of the coronavirus, the preparations of the next European Council on the recovery instruments, the German Presidency priorities in the area of ECOFIN and of some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Next Generation EU: A European instrument to counter the impact of the coronavirus pandemic](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-07-2020

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | bait tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | gajnuna tal-UE | impatt sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The socio-economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic across the European Union (EU) is posing significant challenges, not least to the good functioning of the single market and the euro area. This has led to a growing consensus on the need for a common recovery plan to complement national stimulus packages. The European Commission has put forward a proposal to establish a €750 billion European recovery instrument, Next Generation EU, to reinforce the EU's 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). The instrument would be financed from funds borrowed on the markets by the Commission on behalf of the EU, while a mix of new and already planned instruments under the EU budget would channel expenditure, combining grants (€500 billion) and loans (€250 billion). The proposal, which aims to focus on the geographical areas and sectors hardest hit by the crisis, seeks to ensure an economic rebound that is also about quality, since expenditure is to be in line with jointly agreed EU objectives such as the green and digital transitions. National allocations under the largest instrument, a new Recovery and Resilience Facility, are to address challenges identified in the context of the European Semester. The recovery instrument includes various proposals in which the European Parliament is involved to varying extents, depending on the issue at stake. The channelling of resources through the EU budget means that Parliament would be co-legislator of relevant spending instruments, and exercise democratic scrutiny of expenditure through the discharge procedure. The budgetary authority would not however determine annual expenditure of Next Generation EU in the budgetary procedure since financing would be based on external assigned revenue. The Commission has called for an agreement to be reached in July 2020, in order for the recovery instrument to be operational as of 2021. A €11.5 billion bridging solution would address some objectives already in 2020. Elements expected to be at the heart of the complex negotiations, which are linked to those on the 2021-2027 MFF, are: the size of the instrument; the mix of grants and loans; the allocation of resources between Member States; reform of the financing system of the EU budget with new own resources; and the repayment of the borrowed resources.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The EU budget and coronavirus \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-07-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftilx Asja u Oeanja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | finanzi tal-UE | grupp ta' riflessjoni | istituzzjoni jiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | komunikazzjoni | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOJJA U RIERKA | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | riorsi propri | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | vidjokonferenza | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju European Union leaders and institutions are now discussing plans to provide a major boost to the European economy to help it recover from the coronavirus crisis. They are doing so in the context of the new long-term EU budget, which would see the total 'own resources' ceiling for the Union more or less doubled. On 19 June 2020, the members of the European Council exchanged views by video-conference on the European Commission's linked proposals, tabled on 27 May, for (i) a new 'Next Generation EU' recovery fund, and (ii) an updated Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the next seven-year financing period, from 2021 to 2027, in which the recovery fund would be embedded. The European Council will discuss these proposals again (in person) on 17-18 July in Brussels. In this context, think tanks and policy analysts have been debating the proposals and assessing their potential effectiveness. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on financing the fight against the coronavirus can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPoS on 8 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The role of fiscal rules in relation with the green economy - A new start after the outbreak](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 06-07-2020

Awtur estern Paul van den Noord

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | Asja u Oeanja | dejn pubbliku | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | finanzjar u investiment | investiment pubbliku | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Europeew | i-inu | Kunitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambjentali | politika fiskali | rapport tar-riera | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | tkabbar ekoloiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju According to this study the fiscal framework in principle provides sufficient flexibility to accommodate the call on government budgets from the European Green Deal – even in the very challenging fiscal landscape that is currently unfolding. However, it also observes that for this to hold in practice a number of conditions must be met, including a strong design of policies, a careful assessment of their budgetary impact and the integration of the relevant governance processes.

Studju [EN](#)

## [European economic recovery](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-07-2020

Awtur SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | integrazzjoni Europea | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Europea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju A more united Europe has the potential to deliver greater benefits for its citizens, more effectively and efficiently, by offering a level of strategic scale and depth that no individual Member State, or even group of Member States, can achieve on their own. In particular, the combination of Europe's single market and economic and monetary union, used to their full potential and complemented by progress in other policy areas, such as the Green Deal, could prove to be key assets for a strong European recovery from the serious economic shock recently administered by the coronavirus pandemic. An intensive debate has therefore opened up about the potential benefits of moving towards a higher degree of risk-sharing and collective 'strategic autonomy' for the Union, based on stronger and deeper common policies at EU level. The recent European Commission proposal for a 'Next Generation EU' recovery plan is likely to prove an important staging-point in this process. In practice, the size of the recovery response, the policy areas chosen for deepening, the financing options available to support them, and the degree to which they are matched by a greater willingness of the Union to 'act as one' on the international stage, are all likely to be determining factors in the outcome. This paper analyses some of the issues arising specifically in the economic field in the aftermath of the coronavirus crisis and looks at a range of policy initiatives that could help build a broadly based and sustainable European economic recovery and a more resilient European Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Covid-19 Newsletter 2: Exit strategy](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-07-2020

Awtur BARBERA DEL ROSAL Adolfo | CIUCCI MATTEO | KENNEDY AOIFE | LAKY Zsuzsanna | RATCLIFF Christina | VERBEKEN Dirk

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Politika dwar ir-Rierka | Is-Saa Pubblika | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leilazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ambjent | L-Enerjija | L-Impjegi | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | impatt sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | prevenzjoni tal-mard | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju As EU Member States embark on a cautious de-confinement path, the economy slides into recession and the question of the proportionality of public health-related measures and their economic consequences is increasingly present in the public debate.

As long as a vaccine (or an effective treatment) for the Covid-19 disease is not found and deployed, post-Covid-19 societies will have to coexist with the virus, and find an equilibrium between the social constraints resulting from health protecting measures and the need to mitigate as much as possible a huge economic shock, which if not addressed adequately, could have unpredictable social and political consequences.

The Covid-19 crisis has shown above all the importance of joint European action. Although public health is primarily the competence of the Member States, the European Parliament has called on the Commission and the Member States to act together and to rise to the challenge and ensure that the Union emerges stronger from this crisis. In particular, a differentiated but coordinated post-lockdown approach in the EU should be ensured, in order to avoid a resurgence of the virus.

The present Covid-19 Newsletter focuses on the de-confinement strategies and EU measures to support the economic recovery. An update of ongoing Covid-19 related expertise work for the ECON, EMPL, ENVI, ITRE and IMCO committees is provided at the end of this document.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks 01/07/2020

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-07-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | prodott domestiku gross | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## Coronavirus: An uncertain outlook [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-06-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | grupp ta' riflessjoni | i-ina | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | rierka u proprijeta intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju While many countries, notably in Europe, are currently easing restrictive measures aimed at containing the spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19), the latter is now rapidly spreading in other parts of the world, notably in the Americas and Indian sub-continent. The number of people globally who have tested positive for the disease is now approaching 10 million, exacerbating an already precarious situation in certain conflict-afflicted areas, such as Yemen. In Europe, analysts continue to examine the various ways of financing and promoting economic recovery from the depressive effects of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 12 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

## A more resilient, sustainable and fair Europe after coronavirus?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 25-06-2020

Awtur MILOTAY Nora

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Il-Politika Sojali | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Ambjent | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Impjiegi

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studju tal-impatt | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju The triple-crisis – the pandemic's public health and economic consequences intertwined with the underlying environmental crisis – may lead to increasing divergence, instead of convergence and cohesion among Member States, regions, generations and different groups of society across the EU and globally. However, if handled with a longer-term perspective with the aim of achieving a more resilient, sustainable and fair EU – the crisis also offers the opportunity to turn the three into the guiding principles of the recovery. This applies as much for the content of the policies as for the process of their design and implementation, both in the short and longer terms.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 19 June 2020

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 22-06-2020

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-bait tal-UE | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjoni tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Europea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Ukraina | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | vidjokonferenza | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ru mill-UE

Sommarju At their video-conference meeting on Friday 19 June, EU Heads of State or Government focussed essentially on the revised proposal for the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), together with the coronavirus Recovery Plan for the European economy. As announced, this exchange of views was effectively a 'stepping-stone' in an ongoing discussion, and as expected, no final agreement was reached during this video-conference. Nevertheless, EU leaders used this first opportunity to jointly discuss and clarify their positions on the European Commission's new proposals. While consensus is emerging on certain issues, differences in views remain substantial, notably on the overall size of the EU budget, the use of rebates, the balance between loans and grants, and the allocation criteria for funding. Aware of the need to provide funding to a severely affected European economy as soon as possible, the European Council will convene again around the middle of July – this time for an in-person meeting – to attempt to reach a political agreement. Those discussions will be based on concrete proposals which the President of the European Council, Charles Michel, will submit ahead of that meeting. In addition to this central topic, EU Heads of State or Government were briefed on the state of play in the negotiations on the future EU-UK partnership, on the EU's economic situation and on the implementation of the Minsk agreements.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Single market and the pandemic: Impacts, EU action and recovery

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-06-2020

Awtur SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gajnuna tal-UE | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The coronavirus crisis caused an asymmetric shock to both supply and demand in the EU, inflicting unprecedented economic harm: the deep recession in 2020 is likely to be followed by a fragile recovery in 2021. The downside risks are high and there is a strong possibility of further deterioration. European economies are highly integrated: about two-thirds of the EU's total trade in goods takes place on the single market, through its tightly knit network of supply chains, financial connections and trade relationships. However, the pandemic has severely impacted the free movement of persons, goods and services in the EU, on which the market is based. While the depth of the economic downturn and the strength of recovery vary across EU Member States, many of those that were hardest hit by the pandemic happen to have the least policy space to respond to it. Left unaddressed, an uneven recovery across the EU risks creating divergences, fragmentation and permanent damage to the single market, which will have a negative impact on the EU's recovery as a whole. The EU has acted on many fronts since the onset of the crisis. Initially, it provided first-response measures – such as the suspension of State aid rules and a roadmap for lifting containment measures – designed to address multiple emergencies in the single market and the EU economy. It has also developed a comprehensive longer-term response to enable economic recovery and repair the damage inflicted by the crisis, while at the same time protecting and deepening the single market and rendering it more autonomous. The EU will offer large-scale asymmetric support and financial support, that will be distributed through existing and novel instruments. Some experts warn that the proposed recovery plan, while a step in the right direction, may be financially insufficient and too slow to disburse. The European Parliament has asked for a major recovery package worth €2 trillion.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Single market and the pandemic: Impacts, EU action and recovery](#)

## The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-06-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjoniijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | prodott domestiku gross | relazzjoniijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | ona tal-euro

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

[Briefing EN](#)

## Outlook for the European Council video-conference of 19 June 2020

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-06-2020

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Il-Bait

Kelma gat-tiftil Asja u Oeanja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | epidemija | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-bait tal-UE | industrija ta-ejt | ir-Russja | istituzzjoniijet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | it-Turkija | i-ina | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | miura restrittiva tal-UE | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | taffir fuq il-baar | UNJONI EWROPEA | vidjokonferenza | EOGRAFIJA | eografiya ekonomika | eografiya politika

Sommarju The European Council meeting on 19 June, to be held by video-conference, will be almost exclusively dedicated to the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the proposed new EU recovery fund, dubbed 'Next Generation EU'. The two European Commission proposals are now to be considered as one package for the purpose of negotiation, since the recovery fund is in effect embedded within the revamped EU long-term budget. This has increased the pressure on Member States to reach a political agreement on the MFF, but also multiplied the issues of disagreement among the EU leaders. In addition to the MFF-specific issues, on which divergences could not be overcome at the special European Council meeting in February 2020 – namely the overall size of the EU budget, the use of rebates and the funding allocation per policy area – the proposal for the recovery fund raises sensitive new questions, notably on the balance between loans and grants, the allocation criteria for funding and the modalities for repayment.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [Coronavirus: Financing the recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-06-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx Asja u Oeanja | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | grupp ta' riflessjoni | i-ina | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | reessjoni ekonomika | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju As the coronavirus pandemic now appears to have peaked in several parts of the world, analysts are turning their attention to how best to revive economies from the abrupt and severe economic downturns they have been suffering as a result of the lockdowns imposed over the last three months. Among the tools in play are macro-economic policy (spending and taxation measures), monetary policy and sector-specific support or incentives. They are also reflecting on how best to counter the impact of the crisis, depending on the type of economy concerned (notably advanced industrialised or emerging market economies). This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 28 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-06-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | prodott domestiku gross | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The coronavirus crisis: Options for economic recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-05-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju As the coronavirus crisis keeps the world in its grip, analysts ponder what future measures could stimulate recovery from the deep recession expected in its aftermath, with a focus, in particular, on the European Commission's plans and the growth-boosting fund recently proposed by France and Germany. Analysts also continue to contemplate what geopolitical order will emerge from the crisis, as well as the impact on individual regions such as Europe, Africa and Asia, or particular countries such as Saudi Arabia, Japan or Syria. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 26 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Country Specific Recommendations for 2020](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 27-05-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | impjieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | indipendenza tal-udikatura | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | organizazzjoni tal-ustizzja | politika fiskali | politika tal-impjieg | rakkomandazzjoni (UE) | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sistema tal-kura tas-saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | suq uniku | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | asil tal-flus

Sommarju This document compiles all the economic policy recommendations for 2020 as proposed by the Commission on 20 May 2020. The Council is expected to adopt these recommendations in July. The document also provides an overview of specific policy areas addressed in these recommendations to EU Member States.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 19/05/2020](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-05-2020

Awtur DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftix analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju 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](#)

## [What role for the European Semester in steering the economic recovery?](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-05-2020

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftix analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | gajnuna tal-UE | konsegwenza ekonomika | konverenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju On 20 May 2020, the European Commission is expected to propose its 2020 Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) and the Council is expected to discuss and finally adopt the 2020 CSRs in July. The competent Committees of the European Parliament will organise a hearing with the Commission on the CSRs in late May. This note presents an overview on how the European Semester framework could provide an useful tool to steer an economic recovery by coordinating national and EU policies, in view of the medium and long term objectives related to sustainable and inclusive growth.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 12/05/2020](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-05-2020

Awtur DI FILIPPO ANDREA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftix analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dejn pubbliku | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika bairarja | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | Mekkanimu Ewropew ta' Stabbiltà | relazzjonijiet monetarji | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tbassir ekonomiku | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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](#)

## [Coronavirus: From lock-down to de-confinement, and beyond \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-05-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika

Kelma gat-tiftix analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studju tal-impatt

Sommarju A number of European countries have now started, or will soon start, relaxing the lock-downs put in place to slow the spread of the lethal coronavirus. The goal is to begin the process of reviving their economies, which have been hit very hard by the crisis, without prompting a further upsurge in the pandemic. While still assessing the immediate impacts of the crisis and actively examining various 'exit strategies', analysts are also shifting their focus towards identifying the medium- and long-term legacy of the crisis, the likely shape of the 'world after coronavirus', and the best policies for the future. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 28 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-05-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-na | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studju tal-impatt | tqassir | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarru 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](#)

## Thematic Digest on EU Economic Governance during the pandemic

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 27-04-2020

Awtur BOLDI DONELLA

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | impatt sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tqassir

Sommarru TThis 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-04-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekwilibrju baitarju | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | i-na | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | Mekkanimu Ewropew ta' Stabbiltà | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | relazzjonijiet monetarji | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tbassir ekonomiku | tqassir | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarru 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](#)

## Covid-19 Newsletter 1

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 22-04-2020

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leilazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ambjent | L-Enerja | L-Impjiegi | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | impatt sojali | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | qafas sojali | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarru In its resolution of 17 April 2020, the European Parliament called on the Commission and the Member States to act together and to ensure that the European Union will emerge stronger from the COVID-19 crisis. This newsletter on COVID-19 aims to keep the ECON, EMPL, ENVI, ITRE and IMCO committees updated about the main EU recent developments and responses to the current crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Economic Dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup - 21 April 2020](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 21-04-2020

Awtur ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Eurogrupp | FINANZI | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | makroekonomija | marda tal-coronavirus | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika strutturali | president tal-istituzzjoni | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | Semestru Ewropew | sistema bankarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità finanzjarja | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Mário Centeno has been invited to his second Economic Dialogue during this parliamentary term. The previous dialogue in the ECON Committee took place on 18 November 2019.

The exchange of views with Member of the ECON Committee will cover the ongoing work of the Eurogroup, notably policy measures intended to combat the economic, financial and social consequences of the COVID-19.

For an overview of the role of the President of the Eurogroup, please see Briefing: The role (and accountability) of the President of the Eurogroup - April 2020.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 21/04/2020](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-04-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessioni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tqassir | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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](#)

## [Outlook for the European Council video-conference of 23 April 2020](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-04-2020

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Il-Bait | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | Afrika | AMBJENT | Asja u Oeanja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | governanza ekonomika (UE) | il-Libja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | i-ina | komunikazzjoni | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambientali | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekoloiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | vidjokonferenza | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The European Council video-conference meeting on 23 April 2020 is expected to shift EU leaders' attention away from immediate and short-term priorities, such as limiting the spread of the coronavirus, to a longer-term strategic approach focused on a recovery strategy for the European Union, and the financing thereof. The recovery strategy could be based on four pillars: 1) the internal market, including the Green Deal, the digital agenda and the EU's strategic autonomy; 2) an investment strategy, to be included in the next seven-year EU budget and reflected in the work programme of the European Investment Bank; 3) a global recovery strategy reinforcing the external responsibility of the EU and promoting multilateralism; and 4) strengthening resilience and governance for a stronger EU after the crisis. As the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the seven years from 2021 to 2027, which has yet to be agreed, touches upon all four pillars of the recovery strategy, EU leaders will engage in a strategic discussion on the MFF during their video-conference.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Added value of a common EU response to the economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-04-2020

Awtur SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Qasam tematiku Il-Valur Mijud Ewropew | Is-Saa Pubblika | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Impjegi

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju In addition to the tragic loss of human lives, the ongoing novel coronavirus pandemic will have severe consequences for the European economy. Common action at EU level and coordinated long-term strategic action at international level is more necessary than ever before. In particular, in addition to the measures taken after the 2008 economic and financial crisis, a resolute move towards greater common policy action and a deepening of the single market, more strategic autonomy, increased common investment, and a reasonable deepening of risk-sharing within the economic and monetary union (EMU), could help to achieve a rapid, broad based and sustainable recovery. Our simulations, which use growth models based on long-term scenarios to 2035, indicate that the cost of complacency could be substantial. In a pessimistic worst-case scenario, where the policy response is fragmented and where no risk-sharing takes place, potential added value growth would be reduced by 0.8 % in 2035. For 2020 to 2035, this would represent a cumulated €2.9 trillion of added value losses for the EU as a whole compared to the initial baseline. In a more optimistic scenario, we assume a decisive move towards more sustained common action at EU level. As a result, potential added value growth is initially less impacted and the common action boosts long-term growth prospects to levels surpassing the estimates from the baseline scenario. For 2020 to 2035, such a scenario would represent a cumulated gain of €0.5 trillion of added value for the EU as a whole compared to the initial baseline.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks - 15/04/2020](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-04-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx affarrijiet sojali | analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | assigurazzjoni tal-qgad | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | Fond Monetarju Internazzjonali | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | ORGANIZAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | protezzjoni sojali | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | turimu | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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](#)

## [A recipe for a sustainable and legitimate new EU/EA fiscal instrument](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-04-2020

Awtur ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx dejn pubbliku | EKONOMIJA | Eurogrupp | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | tassazzjoni | taxxa korporattiva | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju This note sets out proposals to find a more sustainable and limited new EU fiscal instrument that would be under the full control of the Member States. This would involve a Treaty change (under the simplified procedure) and agreeing on the modalities of a more effective and fairer tax base for EU companies benefitting most of the internal market, EU trade policy and the euro exchange rate (for companies established in euro area Member States) and use such proceeds to finance EU projects, such as the proposed new EU recovery fund. This note is provided as food for thought for EU policy makers in the spirit to broaden the debate to balance short term needs and long term interest of the EU as a whole.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 6/04/2020](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-04-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tqassir | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-03-2020

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

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | Asja u Oeanja | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | i-ina | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tbassir ekonomiku | tqassir | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika

Sommariu 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](#)

## [How could the Stability and Growth Pact be simplified?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 23-04-2018

Awtur estern George Kopits

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | governanza | governanza ekonomika (UE) | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | tassazzjoni | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | ona tal-euro | vilupp ekonomiku

Sommariu An assessment of the present SGP fiscal rules reveals a significant deterioration in simplicity, undermining their effectiveness. In fact, in both design and process, they have become the most complex worldwide. Three options for future reform are offered to correct this deficiency. Under the first, the structural balance and the debt convergence targets are replaced with a debt-stabilizing or -reducing primary surplus target, while retaining the expenditure benchmark. The second consolidates all current rules into a single operational debt rule by setting a limit on the discretionary budget deficit, derived from the debt reduction target. The third option consists of a market-based approach, inspired by the oldest and most successful subnational fiscal frameworks.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [How could the Stability and Growth Pact be simplified?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 23-04-2018

Awtur estern Friedrich Heinemann

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | fluttwazzjoni strutturali | governanza | governanza ekonomika (UE) | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | politika monetarja | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | tassazzjoni | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | ona tal-euro | vilupp ekonomiku

Sommariu Past reforms of the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) have improved its economic rationale, but this progress has come at the expense of simplicity, transparency and, possibly, enforceability. This study surveys and evaluates reform models that could reduce complexity without compromising the SGP's indispensable flexibility. From a holistic perspective, the greatest potential for simplification will result from a shift of discretionary power to an independent fiscal institution. Independence is a substitute for complexity. With a narrower focus on the potential streamlining of the SGP and a reduction of excess complexity, first, the preventive and corrective arms could be integrated into one procedure. Second, this integrated procedure should be centred on a net expenditure rule that is combined with a debt feedback mechanism and a memory for expenditure overruns. Third, further fiscal indicators that are currently treated as parallel targets (headline deficit rule and structural balance) could be downgraded to non-binding reference values. And fourth, the planned transposition of the Fiscal Compact into European law should follow SGP reforms in order to promote consistency between European and national fiscal rules.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [An economic recovery with little signs of inflation acceleration: transitory phenomenon or evidence of a structural change?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-02-2018

Awtur DESSIMIROVA Denitza | PATERNOSTER Dario

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil determinazzjoni tal-paga | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | immanijar tal-personal u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | inflazzjoni | organizzazzjoni tax-xogol u tal-kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | produttività tax-xogol | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | ona tal-euro

Sommariu This note, drawn up by Policy department A, gives an overview of in-depth analyses prepared by monetary experts for the February session of the Monetary Dialogue. The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) asked the experts to prepare analyses focusing on the EU economic recovery.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Why does the recovery show so little inflation?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-02-2018

Awtur estern Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Paul HUBERT, OFCE (Sciences Po)

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | determinazzjoni tal-paga | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Europew | immanijar tal-personal u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Europew | politika monetarja unika | qgad | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika tal-UE | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol | tkabbir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarju We investigate the determinants of inflation in the euro area since 2000 and show that the most important determinants are inflation expectations and wage growth. Both indicators have contributed negatively to inflation since 2014 but inflation expectations less so since 2015 whereas the contribution of wage growth has remained negative. We suggest that structural reforms may have put a drag on the ability of the ECB to reach its inflation target rapidly.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## An economic recovery with little sign of inflation acceleration: A transitory phenomenon or evidence of a structural change?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-02-2018

Awtur estern Andrew HUGHES HALLETT

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | inflazzjoni | kontabbiltà | I-Stati Uniti | politika monetarja unika | produttività | qgad | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika tal-UE | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol | tkabbir ekonomiku | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju This paper investigates the possibility that there has been a structural shift in inflation (upward) in the euro area since the recovery in 2014 or 2015. From the perspective of policy, it is important to be sure that any such shifts are significant statistically, sustained or likely to be sustained (durable) over the near future, and are evenly distributed over the member economies so that no one of them is damaged by anti-inflation measures taken to help the others. We approach the problem in two steps: we first examine the circumstantial and informal evidence, and then conduct formal statistical tests for structural changes in euro area inflation in 2015 or 2016. We find no evidence of a structural change under the four criteria mentioned. The even distribution of inflation criterion is the closest to being satisfied, but the other three are far from satisfied in any formal sense. There was a brief acceleration in inflation in mid-2016 towards 2%, but it flattened out in 2017 and has been constant at 1.5% ever since. Core inflation was constant at 0.9% throughout. The question is why has there been no inflation in the recovery and how long is that likely to last? In a third step, we explain how low growth in real wages and self-reinforcing low productivity growth produces slow output growth and low inflation. This model fits the data pretty well, down to the lack of labour and total factor productivity and to substituting cheaper labour for excess capital stock. It implies a fall in investment spending (also seen in the data) which in turn extends the period for which low productivity-low inflation outcomes apply.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## An economic recovery with little signs of inflation acceleration: Transitory phenomenon or evidence of a structural change?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-02-2018

Awtur estern Salomon FIEDLER, Nils JANNSEN, Ulrich STOLZENBURG, Kiel Institute for the World Economy

Qasam tematiku II-Lii tal-UE: Is-Sistema u I-Atti Legali | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | determinazzjoni tal-paga | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | immanijar tal-personal u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | inflazzjoni | politika monetarja unika | qgad | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika tal-UE | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol | tkabbir ekonomiku | ona tal-euro

Sommarju Inflation has been persistently below the inflation target of the ECB despite the ongoing economic recovery in the euro area. In this paper, we analyse whether the relationship between inflation and economic activity in the euro area has changed based on a review of the literature and discuss implications for monetary policy.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Economic recovery and inflation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-02-2018

Awtur estern Marek Dabrowski, CASE

Qasam tematiku II-Lii tal-UE: Is-Sistema u I-Atti Legali | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | impieggi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | politika monetarja unika | qgad | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika tal-UE | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol | tkabbir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarju In the last decade, advanced economies, including the euro area, experienced deflationary pressures caused by the global financial crisis of 2007-2009 and the anti-crisis policies that followed—in particular, the new financial regulations (which led to a deep decline in the money multiplier). However, there are numerous signs in both the real and financial spheres that these pressures are disappearing. The largest advanced economies are growing up to their potential, unemployment is systematically decreasing, the financial sector is more eager to lend, and its clients—to borrow. Rapidly growing asset prices signal the possibility of similar developments in other segments of the economy. In this new macroeconomic environment, central banks should cease unconventional monetary policies and prepare themselves to head off potential inflationary pressures.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Persistent low inflation in the euro area: Mismeasurement rather than a cause for concern?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-02-2018

Awtur estern Daniel GROS, CEPS

Qasam tematiku II-Lii tal-UE: Is-Sistema u I-Atti Legali | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | determinazzjoni tal-paga | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | immanjar tal-personal u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogol | impiegji | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | inflazzjoni | politika monetarja unika | qgad | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika tal-UE | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol | tkabbir ekonomiku | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The huge literature on the causes of the persistent weakness in inflation in the euro area has not identified one single key factor. Moreover, inflation has also been lower than expected in many advanced countries. Low inflation expectations seem to have played an important role in reducing wage demand, both in the US and the euro area; but a residual output gap also contributes. The concerns about low inflation seem overblown. The HICP (Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices) used to measure inflation in the euro area differs from the indices used in most advanced countries in that it does not account for the cost of owner occupied housing. This omission has a considerable impact on measured inflation and can explain most of the difference between inflation in the US and in the euro area. If the HICP were to incorporate the available estimates of inflation in owner occupied housing, measured inflation would be close to 2 %.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## European Central Bank annual report 2016

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 31-01-2018

Awtur ALFIERI Ana Claudia

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika monetarja unika | rapport tal-attività | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | trasparenza amministrativa | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarju Parliament will discuss the European Central Bank's (ECB) annual report for 2016 during its February I plenary session and is due to debate an own-initiative report on the policies of the ECB. Besides providing information about the euro-area economy and the ECB's policies, in this report the ECB also gave feedback on Parliament's 2016 resolution on the 2015 ECB annual report.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [The European Union: A year of hope \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-12-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Lii Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Ewropa | federalimu | FINANZI | grupp ta' riflessjoni | ir-Renju Unit | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Irlanda | makroekonomija | pajji terz | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | populmu | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | qafas politiku | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ru mill-UE | ona tal-euro

Sommarru The self-confidence of the European Union improved markedly during the past year after the 'annus horribilis' of 2016 when the EU faced a 'poly-crisis' of a shaky euro-area economy, the Brexit vote, the election of Donald Trump as US President, migration pressures, growing Russian assertiveness and apparent foreign-policy drift. The euro-area economy has since entered onto a clear recovery path, popular support for the EU has increased in many countries, Eurosceptic political parties have made smaller than expected gains in several elections, Brexit negotiations have made progress and, according to some analysts and politicians, EU foreign and security policy has developed a global strategy backed by moves towards an integrated defence. 'The wind is back in the European sails,' said Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, in September. 2017, the year when the EU marked the 60th anniversary of the European Union's founding Treaty of Rome, generated much creative thinking on how to re-launch or strengthen both the EU-27 and the euro area. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2017 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Euro-area reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-12-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Kwistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | Eurogrupp | Ewropa | FINANZI | Fond Monetarju Ewropew | grupp ta' riflessjoni | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | il-ermanja | integrazzjoni Ewropea | istituzzjoniijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | konverenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | relazzjoniijiet monetarji | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | suq tal-kapital | tassazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarru The Heads of State or Government of the countries sharing the euro currency will hold a summit on 15 December 2017 to discuss ways to improve the functioning of the euro area. European Council President Donald Tusk, who also chairs the Euro Summit, has said that the discussion will focus on further steps to complete Banking Union and on setting the direction for deeper euro-area economic integration, with decisions to be taken in June 2018. European Union Member States which are not members of the 19-nation euro bloc, other than the UK, have also been invited to the Euro Summit. Among proposals floated are that the single currency area should have a budget and a finance minister and that the existing euro-area bailout fund, the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), should be transformed into a European Monetary Fund. Germany, in particular, is cautious about far-reaching reforms. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on euro area reforms and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [DESIGN AND SEQUENCING OF EXIT FROM NONSTANDARD MONETARY POLICY MEASURES: WHAT SHOULD THE ECB "NEW NORMAL" LOOK LIKE?](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-11-2017

Awtur DESSIMIROVA Denitza | PATERNOSTER Dario

Qasam tematiku Il-Lii tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | Kwistjoniijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Lii u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | istituzzjoniijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | politika monetarja unika | relazzjoniijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarru With the economic upswing in the euro area strengthening, both consumer and business confidence indicators at their highest levels since the beginning of the crisis, there is mounting pressure on the ECB for a change to its monetary policy stance. However, President Draghi has repeatedly stated that the programme of asset purchases will continue until the ECB "sees a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation consistent with its inflation aim". Even though the recovery appears to be gaining momentum, there is still a lot of slack in the euro-area economy (as well as significant heterogeneity between countries) and the inflation outlook is still well below the ECB's target. In any case, however, exit strategies from unconventional monetary measures are likely to be implemented very gradually to preserve financial market stability. The normalisation of monetary policy will thus entail a long period characterised by large central banks' balance sheets.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Argentina ahead of the 2017 mid-term elections

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 10-10-2017

Awtur GRIEGER Gisela

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftilx allokazzjoni tas-sijiet | Amerika | EKONOMIJA | elezzjoni nazzjonali | elezzjoni parlamentari | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | ftehim kummerjali (UE) | kap ta' Stat | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Arentina | Mercosur | multipartitimu | organizazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | promozzjoni ta' investiment | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | rkupru ekonomiku | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Since his election in 2015, Argentina's centre-right President, Mauricio Macri, has pursued sweeping domestic and foreign policy reforms, although his 'Let's Change' (Cambiemos) coalition of centre-right and centre-left parties holds only a minority of seats in the bicameral Congress. His presidency has marked a major shift from left-wing populism under his predecessors, Néstor Kirchner (2003-2007) and Cristina Fernández de Kirchner (2007-2015), to economic neoliberalism. The mid-term vote on 22 October 2017, to renew one third of the Senate and half of the Chamber of Deputies, will reveal whether President Macri has a strong mandate to press ahead with his pro-business policies.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Is the recent increase in long-term interest rates a threat to the euro-area recovery?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 04-09-2017

Awtur estern Grégory CLAEYS, Konstantinos EFSTATHIOU (Bruegel)

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanzjament ta' terminu twil | finanzjar u investiment | governanza | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | istituzzjoni tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | likwidità tas-suq monetarju | moviment liberu tal-kapital | POLITIKA | relazzjoni monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq finanzjarju | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The magnitude of the increase in long-term rates is still relatively modest and is mainly driven by good news. It does not represent a strong tightening of financial conditions, nor does it endanger public finances. The ECB should monitor the situation carefully but it should not be a major concern for the moment. Nevertheless, if in the future yields drift away from levels compatible with economic fundamentals, or threaten the European recovery and the return of inflation towards 2%, the ECB's expanded toolbox could be used to influence the whole yield curve.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Euro area recovery and reform [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-07-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftilx bait | deficit baiṭarju | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | grupp ta' riflessjoni | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | maniment | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika monetarja unika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOIJA U RIERKA | relazzjoni monetarji | rierka u proprietà intellettwali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | suq finanzjarju | suq tal-kapital | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | estjoni tar-riskju | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The euro area's economic recovery has gained pace as investor confidence has strengthened. The election of the reform-minded Emmanuel Macron as French President in May reignited the debate on overhauling the euro area's economic governance. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on the economic situation of the euro area and reform proposals.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Unemployment and Poverty: Greece and other (post-)programme countries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 31-05-2017

Awtur DESSIMIROVA Denitza | KRAATZ Susanne

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika Sojali | L-Impjegi | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftilx analii ekonomika | analii ekonomika | assistenza makrofinanzjaria | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | faqar | finanzi tal-UE | il-Greja | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | POLITIKA | politika tal-gvern | qgad | rkupru ekonomiku | setga eekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika tal-UE | suq tax-xogol | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | addiem agug

Sommarju This document gives an update of the development of unemployment and poverty in Greece including a view to changes in employment in the public sector. It presents Greece in a comparative perspective (Cyprus, Ireland, Portugal, Spain). The note has been prepared by Policy Department A to support the work of the Committee's Monitoring Group on Greece.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Tunisia economic situation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 09-09-2016

Awtur APAP Joanna

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil Afrika | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | investiment barrani | it-Tuneija | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | theddida gas-sigurta nazzjonali | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The revolution that toppled Tunisia's authoritarian regime in 2011 left multiple sectors of the economy struggling in its wake, and the ensuing political instability, decreased foreign investment and security threats have only complicated their recovery. To address these challenges, the government, elected in 2014, has pursued policies aimed at supporting economic activity while also seeking to resolve long-standing socio-economic grievances voiced during the uprisings.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Unemployment and Poverty: Greece and Other (Post-)Programme Countries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-05-2016

Awtur DESSIMIROVA Denitza | KRAATZ Susanne

Qasam tematiku II-Politika Sojali | L-Impjieg | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma gat-tiftil diokkupazzjoni fit-tul | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | faqar | il-Greja | impjieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | introjtu baxx | klassi sojalment vantaata | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | politika tal-impjieg tal-UE | qafas sojali | qgad fost i-gaag | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | lieda kontra l-qgad

Sommarju This document, provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee, gives an overview of the development of unemployment and poverty in Greece in a comparative perspective (Cyprus, Ireland, Portugal, Spain).

Briefing [EN](#)

## Outcome of the European Council of 17-18 March 2016

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-04-2016

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijsiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leilazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Affarijet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Impjieg | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u ustizzja

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | Asja u Oeanja | ail politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | ftehim (UE) | gajnuna lir-refujati | ir-Russja | istituzzjonijsiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | it-Turkija | kontroll tal-migrazzjoni | koordinazzjoni tal-politiki tal-UEM | kostruzzjoni Ewropew | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | migrazzjoni | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika dwar il-vii | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-energia | politika tal-energia | priunier tal-gwerra | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonalni | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju The European Council of 17-18 March 2016 was dominated by discussion of the migration crisis and in particular on the EU-Turkey agreement. Turkish and EU leaders agreed on the return of all new irregular migrants coming from Turkey to the EU, the resettlement of Syrians from Turkey to the EU, the acceleration of the visa liberalisation roadmap and an additional €3 billion for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. EU leaders endorsed the 2016 Annual Growth Survey and discussed the economic recovery in the EU with ECB President, Mario Draghi. Heads of State or Government also addressed the issues of climate and energy, urging the speedy ratification of the Paris Agreement and highlighting the importance of energy security.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Implications for the Euro Area of Divergent Monetary Policy Stances by the FED and the ECB

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 10-02-2016

Awtur DESSIMIROVA Denitza | PATERNOSTER Dario

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijsiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | analii ekonomika | bibliografija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | konsegwenza ekonomika | I-Stati Uniti | politika monetarja | politika monetarja unika | relazzjonijsiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju Different economic conditions in the euro area and the US. The recovery in the euro area is progressing, albeit at a moderate pace, mainly supported by temporary factors (low oil prices, a weak euro and a very accommodative monetary stance). Labour market conditions continue to improve, but slowly, while inflation remains well below the European Central Bank (ECB) target. US recovery is stronger, it is accompanied by falling unemployment rates, higher potential growth and rising inflation expectations. Moreover, the US economy has so far avoided deflation risks which are still looming in the euro area.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Economic challenges and prospects of the refugee influx

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-12-2015

Awtur KARAKAS Cemal

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Impjegi | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u ustizzja

Kelma gat-tiftil affarrijiet sojali | analii demografika | analii ekonomika | demografija u popolazzjoni | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | gajnuna lir-refujati | immigrazzjoni | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | integrazzjoni tal-migranti | kost sojali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | migrazzjoni | OECD | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | patt ta' stabilità | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rifujat | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonal | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika tal-UE | suq tax-xogol | tixji tal-popolazzjoni | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | addiem bla senga

Sommariu The current refugee influx represents the largest population movement in Europe since World War II. Its size and complexity make it difficult to draw conclusions on the economic challenges and prospects valid for each Member State of the European Union (EU). Many experts agree that, in the short term, the refugee influx will lead to rising costs, arising from the need to provide food, shelter and first aid. In the longer term, the refugee influx could be positive for the European economy by, for example, addressing the EU's alarming demographic trends. Depending on their education, skills and willingness to work, refugees might improve the ratio of active workers and also contribute to innovation, entrepreneurship and GDP growth. Regarding the labour market, migrants can fill important niches both in fast-growing and declining sectors of the economy, and contribute to labour-market flexibility. Refugee, migration and asylum policy is largely under the auspices of the Member States and intergovernmental EU policy-making. The uncontrolled mass arrival of refugees has highlighted the different views in the Member States on migration and immigration, driven by economic, social and cultural divergences and spurred the debate on a new EU migration policy. According to the European Parliament, the EU and its Member States should target the potential gains from the current influx by, inter alia, successful economic and social integration of the refugees.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Ad-hoc exchange of views with the President of the Eurogroup and the Managing Director of the ESM on

### Greece

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-11-2015

Awtur ANGERER Jost | CIUCCI MATTEO | HRADISKY Martin | MESNARD Benoit | VEGA BORDELL Javier María | ZOPPÉ Alice

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil austament strutturali | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | elezzjoni nazzjonali | Eurogrupp | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii u politika baitarja | finanzi tal-UE | Fond Monetarju Internazzjonali | il-Greja | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | mekkanimu ta' sostenn | moviment liberu tal-kapital | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | programm ta' stabilità | proedura elettorali u votazzjoni | relazzjonijiet monetarji | riforma ekonomika | riskedar tad-dejn pubbliku | rkupru ekonomiku | sistema bankarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni finanzjarja | struttura ekonomika | tnaqqis tad-dejn | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommariu Eurogroup President Jeroen Dijsselbloem and Managing Director of the ESM Klaus Regling have been invited for an ad hoc Exchange of views relating to the macro-economic adjustment programme for Greece. Jeroen Dijsselbloem has been Eurogroup President since 21 January 2013. He was re-appointed for a second term on 13 July 2015. As the President of the Eurogroup, he is also chairing the Board of Governors of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). Klaus Regling has been Managing Director of the ESM since its inauguration on 8 October 2012. His term of office lasts for 5 years and may be renewed only once. Note that the Eurogroup is to discuss the state of play regarding the implementation of Greece's economic adjustment programme at its meeting of 9 November 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Serbia: Economic situation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 17-07-2015

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | fondi (UE) | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | is-Serbia | klassifikasi tal-impriji | korruzzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMER | negozjati tal-adejoni | organizzazzjoni tal-ustizzja | politika kummerjali | politika kummerjali | politika tal-espazzjoni | politika tal-investimenti | reessjoni ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | settur privat | settur pubbliku | sistema udizzjarja | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommariu For decades, Serbia's economy has been in a state of ongoing crisis. It was severely weakened by the long period of international economic sanctions, the civil war, and the damage caused to infrastructure and industry in the 1990s. The international financial crisis and multiple rounds of elections also delayed necessary reforms. In 2014, Serbia started negotiations for EU membership. In economic terms, it aims to build a fully functional market economy, by addressing overdue reforms. Economic recovery is a top priority for the government elected in 2014. The challenge is to achieve growth, competitiveness and new jobs in a tight fiscal environment.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## [Outlook for the European Council Meeting of 18-19 December 2014: pre-European Council briefing](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-12-2014

Awtur DE FINANCE Stanislas | MOERMAN Josephine | TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku II-Politika Sojali | Is-Saa Pubblika | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leilazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet internazzjonali | EDUCAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | epidemija | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjar u investimenti | fondi (UE) | gajnuna umanitarja | il-Polonja | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | koordinazzjoni tal-politiki tal-UEM | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Ukraina | laqqa gojja | marda infettiva, | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-investimenti | politika u sikurezza pubblika | President tal-Kunsill Ewropew | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonali (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | teknoloja tal-informazzjoni u proressar tad-data | terrorimu | UNJONI EWROPEA | bir ta' dejta | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | olqien tal-impjiegi

Sommarju This briefing gives a preliminary insight into the topics the European Council is expected to address in its next meeting on 18 and 19 December 2014. It is based on the draft annotated agenda available on the European Council website and on previous European Council Conclusions. The annotated draft agenda is drawn up by the President of the European Council, in close operation with the Member of the European Council representing the country holding the six-monthly Presidency of the Council, now Italy, and the President of the European Commission. A provisional agenda will be published after discussions on 16 December in the General Affairs Council.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The Strength of the Euro, Monetary Dialogue, July 2014](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-07-2014

Awtur estern Daniel GROS, Cinzia ALCIDI and Alessandro GIOVANNINI (Centre for European Policy Studies) ; Stefan COLLIGNON and Sebastian DIESNER (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, London School of Economics) ; Ansgar BELKE (University of Duisburg-Essen) ; Sylvester C.W. EIJJINGER and Louis RAES (Tilburg University) and Guillermo DE LA DEHESA (Centre for Economic Policy Research)

Qasam tematiku II-Kummer Internazzjonali | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil 2451prezzijiet analii ekonomika | ekonometrija | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | euro | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | KUMMER | kummer internazzjonali | kummer internazzjonali | rata tal-kambju | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabilità tal-prezzijiet | statistika tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The notes in this compilation discuss the challenges for ECB monetary policy stemming from the recent appreciation of the Euro in the context of a nascent euro area recovery. The notes have been requested by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) as an input for the July 2014 session of the Monetary Dialogue between the Members of ECON and the President of the ECB.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## [An Evaluation of the Social and Employment Aspects and Challenges in Ireland](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-01-2014

Awtur estern Maarten Gerard and Jean-François Romainville (IDEA Consult)

Qasam tematiku II-Politika Sojali | L-Impjiegi

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet sojali | analii ekonomika | assistenza finanzjarja ta' terminu medju | austament strutturali | djalogu sojali | edukazzjoni golja | EDUCAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | faqar | finanzi tal-UE | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | Karta Sojali Ewropea | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | I-Irlanda | lii tax-xogol u relazzjonijiet industrijali | politika ekonomika | qafas sojali | qgad | reessjoni ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni sojali | standard tax-xogol | statistika nazzjonali | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol | tagħlim | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju This policy note provides a brief evaluation of the social and employment situation in Ireland.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Exit Strategies and the Impact on the Euro Area, Monetary Dialogue, December 2013

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-01-2014

Awtur estern Anne SIBERT (Birkbeck, University of London and CEPR), Charles WYPLOZ (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva), Stefan COLLIGNON (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa and Centro Europa Ricerche - CER, Rome) with research assistance performed by Piero ESPOSITO, Ansgar BELKE (University of Duisburg-Essen and IZA, Bonn) and Guillermo de la DEHESA (Centre for Economic Policy Research CEPR, London)

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | analii ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | il-Bank entrali Ewropew | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | ls-Sistema Ewropea tal-Banek entrali | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | karta bilaniali | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà | koordinazzjoni tal-politiki tal-UEM | krii monetarja | l-Istati Uniti | politika monetarja | politika ta' kreditu | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju The papers of this compilation comment on the pros and cons of central banks exiting from unconventional monetary policy strategies (UMPs), i.e. close to zero interest rates and massively increased balance sheets. The issue of policy coordination between major central banks and the risk assessment of a premature vis-a-vis a delayed exit play a central role across the various contributions. The contributing experts share the view that UMPs have been successful in preserving the financial system, but it is less clear to what extent they have supported the real economy. Most experts thus support the return to monetary policy at its 'conventional' form as the task of monetary policy is to ensure price stability, not financial stability or the ECB taking up a quasi-fiscal role.

Studju [EN](#)

## Public policy for corporate social responsibility

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 31-01-2013

Awtur DE JONG Willemijn

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Kuntrattwali, id-Dritt Kummerjali u d-Dritt Sojetarju | II-Politika Sojali

Kelma gat-tiftil AMBJENT | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | immanjar operazzjonali | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | maniment | organizzazzjoni tal-imprii | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | protezzjoni tal-investiment | responsabbiltà ambjentali u sojali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | standard ambjentali | vilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju First launched in 2001, the European Commission (EC) is now reviewing its strategy for corporate social responsibility (CSR) to maximise the creation of shared value for society and companies.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Towards a job-rich recovery

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn

Data 08-06-2012

Awtur NEEDHAM Christopher

Qasam tematiku L-Impjieg

Kelma gat-tiftil bidu ta' negozju | effjenza energetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | impjieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | investiment | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | organizzazzjoni tal-imprii | politika tal-enerija | politika tal-impjieg tal-UE | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stratejja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol | tassazzjoni | taxxa fuq l-introjtu mill-impjieg | UNJONI EWROPEA | olqien tal-impjieg

Sommarju The European Commission's April 2012 Communication addresses job creation, dynamic labour markets and greater EU governance.

Mad-Daqqa t'Gajn [EN](#)

## Youth unemployment: EU policies to tackle unemployment

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-05-2012

Awtur AMAND-EECKHOUT Laurence

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni | L-Impjieg

Kelma gat-tiftil abbandun skolastiku | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | edukazzjoni vokazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | impjieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGOL | kontinwazzjoni tal-edukazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika tal-impjieg tal-UE | promozzjoni ta' investiment | qgad fost i-gaag | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika dwar l-Impjieg | stratejja tal-UE gat-tkabbir | suq tax-xogol | taglim | UNJONI EWROPEA | olqien tal-impjieg

Sommarju More than 5.5 million young people (under 25 year old ) are currently unemployed in the EU. The unprecedented high level of youth unemployment (EU average 22.6% ) exacerbated with widespread precarious forms of work has put the issue of youth employment on the top of EU priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The Dawn of Parliamentary Democracy in Egypt

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 08-02-2012

Awtur HAKALA Pekka

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil Afrika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | elezzjoni parlamentari | gejun u fergat tad-dritt | kompoizzjoni tal-parlament | kooperazzjoni rejonali | I-Eittu | Lega Garbija | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | parlament | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proedura elettorali u votazzjoni | RELAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | revijoni kostituzzjonali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni politika | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

Sommarju Egypt's political influence stems from its strategic geographic position, historical and cultural importance and the strength of its diplomacy and military. Egypt's roles in the League of Arab States, the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process and the Nile Basin make the country a critical Middle Eastern and North African partner for the EU and its Member States. Egypt's parliamentary elections gave the Islamist parties a landslide victory — a two-thirds majority in the new People's Assembly. Some concerns have been raised over this majority and its commitment to safeguarding principles of democracy and pluralism in the new constitution, protecting human rights and preserving Egypt's international relations. The current human rights situation in Egypt is worrisome, in particular concerning the use of excessive force, the crackdown on civil society organisations and violence against women. The Egyptian economy is also in a desperate state, with foreign currency reserves down to an alarming level. If the current economic uncertainty continues, the country risks social unrest for some time to come. Egypt is a major trading partner for the EU. For many decades, the EU has been engaged in the political, social and economic development of the country via various programmes. Since the revolution, the EU's approach has not radically changed, and its assistance has increased only incrementally.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The threat of 'currency wars': global imbalances and their effect on currencies

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-11-2010

Awtur estern Anne SIBERT (Birbeck, University of London and CEPR), Zsolt DARVAS (Bruegel), Jean PISANI-FERRY (Bruegel), Charles WYPLOZ (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva), Stefan COLLIGNON (S. Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa) and Guillermo de la DEHESA (Centre for Economic Policy Research - CEPR)

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | Asja u Oceania | bilan tal-pagamenti | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | euro | FINANZI | inflazzjoni | i-ina | I-Stati Uniti | politika monetarja | rata tal-kambju | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq tal-muniti barranin | EGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | ona tal-euro

Sommarju Within the context of persisting international imbalances and a lingering crisis, there has been increased focus on the exchange rates between major economic areas, taking for example the heated debate between the US and China and unilateral action by numerous countries. It currently seems that a quantitative easing boom is back on the agenda globally. Inevitably, such policy actions will have effects on the global flows of capital and trade and have already attracted strong criticism from some emerging countries such as Brazil which complain about the loss of competitiveness caused by the appreciation of their currency. The Monetary Experts Panel of ECON was asked help the European Parliament's ECON Committee understand the implications of the above mentioned developments. Consequently, in this compilation, the motives and policy options available to major economic actors with regard to their exchange rate and current accounts. Very importantly, the question on the impact on the euro area is raised, i.e. how the euro area can avoid remaining too passive and being the loser in these policy actions of global importance.

Studju [EN](#)

## Budgetary Policy Tools for Economic Recovery

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-03-2010

Awtur estern Iain Begg (European Institute, London School of Economics, London, United Kingdom)

Qasam tematiku Il-Bait | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubbli | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | politika baitarja | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju Budgetary policy affects economic prospects both through a demand channel, with macroeconomic effects that depend on the net balance in the public sector accounts, and through various supply effects which are more microeconomic in character. The latter depend on various dimensions of the composition of public spending and revenue raising, and give rise to issues concerning the quality of public finances. This paper explains the different mechanisms involved, considers how the quality of public finances can be enhanced in the recovery and discusses how the sustainability of public finances can be assured as part of a recovery strategy.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## The Role of Cohesion Policy in Preempting the Negative Impact of the Financial Crisis

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 15-03-2010

Awtur KATSAROVA Ivana

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Enerja | L-Ivilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil effiżjenza energetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERIJA | FINANZI | finanzi tal-UE | Fond ta' Koejoni | Fondi Strutturali | gajnuna mill-Istat | koejoni ekonomika u sojali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | krii monetarja | KUMMER | kuntratt pubbliki | politika ekonomika | politika kummerjali | politika tal-enerja | relazzjonijiet monetarji | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This note discusses the measures taken up to alleviate the consequences of the financial crisis on growth and jobs.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Analysis of the National Indicative Programme (2011-2013) of the Lebanese Republic

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 22-01-2010

Awtur estern SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma gat-tiftil affarijiet sojali | Asja u Oeanja | aess gas-suq | EKONOMIJA | fagar | il-Libanu | II-Politika Ewropea gat-Taris tal-Inawi fil-Qrib | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kompetitività | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMER | kwistjoni internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | organizazzjoni tal-imprii | POLITIKA | politika kummerjali | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma ekonomika | riforma politika | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRAFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika | vilupp sojali

Sommarju Lebanon currently faces a dual challenge. On the one hand it must ensure a stable governance to allow durable recovery of the country. On the other hand, it should push through urgent comprehensive political and economic reforms. Achieving these results inside the country, would also help the overall stability of the region. Conversely, the internal stability depends heavily on the Middle East Peace Process and the situation in the region. A prerequisite for Lebanon to take up its challenges is linked to the need to ensure broad-based consensus on the government reform programme. Lebanon is fully supported by the EU in these efforts. It is a fully-fledged partner of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), since the Association Agreement entered into force in 2006 setting the framework for a truly comprehensive cooperation. The ENP Action Plan was adopted in January 2007, although the political standstill has slowed down its implementation. Thus, the CSP/NIP 2007-2010 and the new NIP (2011-2013) focus on support to help Lebanon pushing through its reforms. The need for the newly formed government to work on reforms on the basis of a stable consensus remain a major factor also to ensure effective implementation of EU assistance. Against this background, the new NIP should emphasise the synergies between the various programmes (e.g. economic reforms and social development support), while doing its utmost to prepare the envisaged shift towards sector wide approaches and budget support.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Spread of the Crisis - Impact on Public Finances

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analii fil-Fond

Data 12-01-2010

Awtur estern Sylvester C.W. Eijffinger

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Industrija

Kelma gat-tiftil dejn pubbliki | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubblii | finanzi pubbli u politika baitarja | gajnuna mill-Istat | ibbankjar | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGOL | IMPRIA U KOMPETIZZJONI | INDUSTRIJA | industrijia tal-vetturi motorizzati | intraprii gar u ta' daqs medju | ininerja mekkanika | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | kapaità tal-akkwist | klassifika tal-imprii | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq finanzjarju | suq tax-xogol | suq tax-xogol

Sommarju We have reviewed the financial rescue and economic recovery measures taken in the EU at the end of 2008 and during 2009. Many member states have undertaken recapitalization efforts and provided debt guarantees to help systemically important institutions and restore confidence in financial markets. They have also stimulated purchasing power, pursued active labour market policies and spurred investment and business to fend off the recession. However, in doing so, some countries have not taken appropriate measures. Especially with regard to competitiveness on a EU (and even a global) level, the government rescue packages have done serious harm. This has occurred in the banking sector, but also in the automotive industry. The European Commission should give higher priority to creating a European level playing field, instead of focusing on the national level when considering the approval of state aid. Furthermore, several member states have not yet planned how to reverse the fiscal stimulus in the medium term and consolidate their financial budget. With worsening issuance conditions due to growing sovereign debt and higher interest rates, it may become more difficult to roll-over public debt in the future.

Analii fil-Fond [EN](#)

## Gwida prattika

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 16-03-2009

Awtur MASSOT MARTI Albert

Qasam tematiku L-Agrikultura u l-İvilupp Rejonali

Kelma gat-tiftil AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | bait enerali (UE) | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ivili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Libona | KWISTJONIJIET SOJALI | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika agrikola | Politika Agrikola Komuni | prodotti agroalimentari | PRODOTTI AGROALIMENTARI | produzzjoni alimentari | proedura leilattiva | proeduri parlamentari | rejuni u politika rejonali | rkupru ekonomiku | saa | settur tal-koltivazzjoni | sikurezza alimentari | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | vilupp rurali

Sommarju This practical guide provides an overview of the legal background to the respective policy, of its achievements during the 6th term and of the challenges that still remain to be tackled. Additionally, it contains concise information about the activities of Policy Department B and of the services it can provide.

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

## Economic Recovery Packages in EU Member States - Compilation of Briefing Papers

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-01-2009

Awtur estern David Saha and Jakob von Weizsäcker (Bruegel) ; Guillermo de la Dehesa ; Sylvester C. W. Eijffinger ; Jean-Paul Fitoussi ; Gustav A. Horn ; Jean-Pierre Patat ; Leon Podkaminer ; Norbert Walter ;Charles Wyplosz

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | ibbankjar | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | politika fiskali | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni

Sommarju Compilation of briefing papers analyzing "Economic Recovery Packages" in EU Member States, written by ECON's panel of monetary policy experts, including also a contribution by Bruegel estimating the size (in % of GDP) of the fiscal stimuli in Member States, and comparing these to China and the US.

Studju [EN](#)

## Stimulating Economic Growth - The Recovery Programmes in the European Community, Japan and the United States

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-10-1993

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomii u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma gat-tiftil Amerika | Asja u Oeanja | EKONOMIJA | il-appun | Komunità Ewropea | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Stati Uniti | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | EOGRIFIJA | eografija ekonomika | eografija politika

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