



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiripas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Lijst van de EP Think Tank publicaties

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Gebruikte zoekcriteria om de lijst te genereren :

Rangschik sorteer op datum
Zoekterm "sociale ongelijkheid"

42 Resulta(a)t(en)

Datum opstelling : 19-04-2024

Understanding SDGs: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 07-07-2023

Auteur PICHON Eric

Beleidssterrein Milieu | Mondiale governance | Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp

Zoekterm aanpassing aan de klimaatverandering | Aantasting van het milieu | biodiversiteit | duurzame ontwikkeling | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische situatie | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale conferentie | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | internationale politiek | klimaatverandering | MILIEU | milieubeleid | natuurlijk milieu | ontwikkelingsland | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Verenigde Naties | VN

Samenvatting In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be attained by 2030. Unlike their antecedents, the SDGs commit both developed and developing countries, and embrace the economic, environmental and social aspects of development. The SDGs and the broader 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, of which they form the core, are based on findings that human activities have triggered dramatic changes in the conditions on Earth (climate change and biodiversity loss), which in turn have contributed to the deterioration of human wellbeing. To reverse the trend, there was an urgent need to simultaneously address the multiple causes and consequences of environmental depletion and social inequalities. To this end, it is necessary to develop synergies between the SDGs and manage the trade-offs between them. Challenges in pursuing the SDGs include the fact that countries do not necessarily have an equal starting point and, even more importantly, that regardless of their stage of development, they can no longer afford to apply the current development model, where production and consumption happen at the expense of natural resources. According to many observers, this model creates unsolvable tensions between SDGs, notably between the safeguarding of natural resources and the aspirations for improved wellbeing. Halfway to the 2030 deadline, progress towards the SDGs is insufficient or, in some cases, has even gone into reverse. The structural transformation that would bring about the needed acceleration requires a joint push by the international community, but an equally strong one by individuals and public or private legal persons. The European Union was a leader in drafting the SDGs; it is also a frontrunner in mainstreaming the SDGs in all its policies. At the high level political forum on sustainable development coming up in July 2023, the EU will present a detailed review of its achievements and plans for each SDG. The European Parliament regularly assesses the EU commitments on achieving the SDGs. This further updates an earlier briefing, the first edition of which, by Marta Latek and Eric Pichon, was published in December 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee: Social Challenges in Cities

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 10-06-2022

Externe auteur Iselin MULVIK, Eigirdas SABALIAUSKAS, Hanna SIAROVA, Kristupas PRIBUIŠIS, Joanna KOSTKA

Beleidssterrein Regionale ontwikkeling

Zoekterm armoede | coronavirusziekte | ECONOMIE | epidemie | gemeente | gezondheid | nationale boekhouding | plaatselijke overheid | POLITIEK | sociaal achtergestelde groep | sociaal effect | sociaal leven | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | sociale uitsluiting | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | stad | stedenbouw | uitvoerende macht en overheidsadministratie

Samenvatting This study explores social challenges and policy responses in EU cities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It demonstrates that the pandemic has placed additional pressures on vulnerable groups and the institutions that work to support them. It finds that the local policy capacity to respond to the crisis has differed across cities and multi-level governance settings. Participatory and integrated policy efforts have often failed to meet the expectations of urban citizens and stakeholders. To move towards urban resilience in times of crisis, EU-level funding needs to become more accessible and focused on long-term transformations, as well as improving policy dialogue with those cities most limited by ineffective local governance structures and historical legacies.

Studie [EN](#)

Samenvatting [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Improving the quality of public spending in Europe: Social policy

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 07-04-2022

Auteur JANCOVA LENKA | MULLER KLAUS | NAVARRA Cecilia

Beleidssterrein Europese meerwaarde

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsmarkt | armoede | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | Europese sociale politiek | gelijkheid van beloning | inkomensbeleid | minimumloon | nationale boekhouding | Personeelsbeheer en bezoldiging | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | sociaal leven | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | sociale rechten | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkgelegenheidsbeleid

Samenvatting This study analyses the potential European Union (EU) added value (or untapped cost of non-Europe) in certain areas of social and labour policy: short-time work schemes, anti-poverty and inequality-reduction measures, and minimum wage regulations. The three areas are closely interlinked, and the study shows the potential relevance of EU action in addressing the main existing challenges. The quantitative analysis uses the 'budgetary waste rate' approach to measure the potential efficiency gains in the selected areas. Finally, the study discusses the channels that could allow the EU to support these gains and improve social outcomes.

Studie [EN](#)

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda's principles of 'leaving-no-one-behind' and 'addressing the needs of those furthest behind first' in the EU's development policy

Publicatietype Studie
Datum 19-01-2022
Externe auteur James MACKIE; Gill ALLWOOD
Beleidssterrein Coronavirus | Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit | Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp
Zoekterm burgerlijk recht | coronavirusziekte | eigendom van goederen | epidemie | gezondheid | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | Ontwikkelingsprogramma van de Verenigde Naties | RECHT | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Verenigde Naties | VN
Samenvatting The UN 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals includes SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities as well as a commitment to Leave No-One Behind (LNOB). The European Union (EU) committed itself to achieving these goals both internally and, through its new 2017 European Consensus on Development, to support partners in their achievement worldwide. This study considers what progress the EU has made in addressing inequality, SDG 10 and the LNOB principle since then. The report undertakes an extensive literature review of the topic noting the importance of adopting a multidimensional approach that goes beyond financial aspects and looks at multiple sources of disadvantage and discrimination. It considers the trends in global poverty and inequality and notes in particular the rise of income and wealth inequality within countries over the last few decades. It also explores the impact of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, both of which are unequally impacting countries around the world, and on groups and individuals within them. The study identifies a growing international consensus on both the importance of addressing inequality and the best policies to adopt. It concludes that the EU has actively participated in this debate and is committed to contributing further. Its policies could usefully be updated and strengthened in the light of COVID-19. The new EU Budget (2021-27) and Team Europe initiative should help with implementation, but mobilising and maintaining the necessary political will may prove to be the biggest challenge.
Studie [EN](#)

Chaos and crackdown in Kazakhstan: What next?

Publicatietype Kort overzicht
Datum 13-01-2022
Auteur RUSSELL Martin
Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken
Zoekterm armoede | Azië-Oceanië | bestrijding | brandstof | ECONOMIE | ENERGIE | energiebeleid | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | Kazachstan | nationale boekhouding | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke agitatie | politieke geografie | prijsbeheersing | prijsstijging | prijzen | RECHT | recht tot betogen | rechten en vrijheden | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN
Samenvatting Protests erupted in Kazakhstan on 2 January 2022 and quickly span out of control, resulting in multiple deaths and several days of chaos. Although initially triggered by a fuel price hike, the unrest points to deeper causes of discontent, including poverty, inequality and frustration at the lack of political change. A Russia-led peacekeeping mission has helped to restore order, but could also compromise Kazakh independence.
Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Violence against women in the EU: State of play

Publicatietype Briefing
Datum 24-11-2021
Auteur SHREEVES Rosamund
Beleidssterrein Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit
Zoekterm coronavirusziekte | demografie en bevolking | discriminatie op grond van geslacht | epidemie | gelijke behandeling van man en vrouw | gezondheid | huiselijk geweld | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale conventie | internationale politiek | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | rechten van de vrouw | seksueel geweld | slachtofferhulp | sociaal leven | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | strafrecht | vrouw
Samenvatting Violence against women is a violation of human rights and a form of gender-based discrimination. Rooted in inequalities between men and women, it takes many forms. Estimates of the scale of the problem are alarming. Such violence has a major impact on victims and imposes a significant cost burden on society. The instruments put in place by the United Nations and Council of Europe, including the latter's 'Istanbul Convention', to which the EU plans to accede, are benchmarks in efforts to combat violence against women. The EU is tackling the problem in various ways, but has no binding instrument designed specifically to protect women from violence. Although there are similarities between national policies to combat violence against women, the Member States have adopted different approaches to the problem. Parliament's efforts have focused on strengthening EU policy in the area. Parliament has repeatedly called for a European Union strategy to counter violence against women, including a legally binding instrument. Stakeholders have expressed a range of concerns, including regarding the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the related need to expand and adapt support for victims, and have highlighted the need for a comprehensive EU political framework on eliminating violence against women. They have also launched new initiatives of their own. This is a further update of an earlier briefing by Anna Dimitrova-Stull, of February 2014. The most recent previous edition was from November 2020.
Briefing [EN](#)

[Air pollution and COVID-19](#)

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 12-01-2021

Externe auteur Bert BRUNEKREEF et al.

Beleidssterrein Coronavirus | Volksgezondheid

Zoekterm Aantasting van het milieu | coronavirusziekte | ECONOMIE | epidemie | epidemiologie | gevaren voor de gezondheid | gezondheid | luchtkwaliteit | luchtverontreinigende stof | MILIEU | plattelandsgedebied | Regio en regionaal beleid | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | stedelijk gebied | stedenbouw

Samenvatting This study is about the effects of air pollution on health, notably COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to wreak havoc in many areas of the world. The infection spreads through person-to-person contact. Transmission and prognosis, once infected, are potentially influenced by many factors, including air pollution. Studies have suggested that air pollution increases the incidence and the severity of the disease. However, the current data are too limited to be certain. Especially the quantitative contribution of air pollution to the disease is still very uncertain.

Studie [EN](#)

[Education in isolation in the pandemic, following the path of Isaac Newton](#)

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 03-06-2020

Auteur CHIRCOP Denise

Beleidssterrein Coronavirus | Onderwijs

Zoekterm coronavirusziekte | digitale kloof | digitale technologie | ECONOMIE | economische ongelijkheid | economische situatie | epidemie | gezondheid | informatie en informatieverwerking | onderwijs op afstand | opleiding | opvoeding | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | technologie en technische voorschriften

Samenvatting While schools have remained closed due to the coronavirus pandemic, students' education cannot be suspended indefinitely without severe consequences. Alternative methods, mostly dependent on digital technology, have been adopted very rapidly. Organisations such as Unesco have been quick to monitor the situation, and the European Union too has followed developments in the Member States through its agencies and networks. Video-conferences between education ministers have been pivotal for them to discuss issues and learn from each other's best practices. What has started as an emergency has become an eye-opener, as existing educational gaps have become more visible. Socio-economic inequalities, greater difficulties of access for those with special educational needs, barriers in home-school communication and between teachers and educational authorities have been compounded by missing digital tools and skills. The sudden leap has also given rise to outreach initiatives and a growing awareness of resources whose potential was still under-exploited. These included numerous online platforms and other resources that became freely available to salvage the situation. As teachers, students and parents experiment with new tools, policy-makers try to understand what can be more systematically adopted in the future to make education more flexible and inclusive, and what needs to be debunked. Learning is not limited to schooling; vocational education and training, universities and adult education sectors have also struggled to maintain their activities. At the same time, they will be expected to contribute to the relaunch following the end of confinement. Given the economic downturn, guidance and career counselling will have a pivotal role in reskilling and upskilling the labour force. The European Union has a supportive role in this process and also needs to safeguard the wellbeing of participants in its programmes Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps. The European Parliament is keen to ensure the institutions do all they can. Where does Isaac Newton fit in all this?

Briefing [EN](#)

[Addressing health inequalities in the European Union: Concepts, action, state of play](#)

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse

Datum 19-02-2020

Auteur SCHOLZ Nicole

Beleidssterrein Volksgezondheid

Zoekterm EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | Eurofound | Europees Centrum voor ziektepreventie en -bestrijding | EUROPESE UNIE | gezondheid | gezondheidsdienst | gezondheidszorgstelsel | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | OESO | RECHT | recht op gezondheid | rechten en vrijheden | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Verenigde Naties | VN | volksgezondheid | Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie | wereldwijde organisaties

Samenvatting Tackling socially determined inequalities in health, both between and within European Union (EU) Member States, is still a major challenge. This analysis describes the main concepts and gives examples for health inequalities across the EU. It then presents an overview of the work accomplished at international and EU levels. It shows, in particular, how the EU institutions, bodies and agencies have contributed to reducing health inequalities, notwithstanding that Member States have the main responsibility for health policy. The analysis then goes on to depict stakeholder views, before closing with an outlook on avenues for further action.

Uitgebreide analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Addressing health inequalities in the European Union: Concepts, action, state of play](#)

The 2019 ESPAS Conference: Some useful take-aways

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 31-01-2020

Auteur SCHMERTZING Leopold

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Economische en monetaire zaken | EU-democratie, institutioneel en parlementair recht | Onderwijs | Sociaal beleid | Toekomstplanning | Veiligheid en defensie | Volksgezondheid

Zoekterm demografie en bevolking | demografische verwachtingen | ECONOMIE | economische analyse | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | EUROPESE UNIE | geopolitiek | hoger onderwijs | interinstitutionele betrekkingen (EU) | menswetenschappen | onderwijs | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | prospectief onderzoek | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | vergrijzing van de bevolking | WETENSCHAPPEN

Samenvatting What are the probable and less probable developments of ageing? How should university deal with the disrespect for facts? Will we see a multipolar or poly-nodal world? What will be the main causes of inequality? What can government do to prevent undesired futures? The 2019 ESPAS Conference was devoted to foresight, the disciplined exploration of alternative futures and had some useful take-aways in these questions

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Regional inequalities in the EU

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 17-05-2019

Auteur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Beleidssterrein Regionale ontwikkeling

Zoekterm documentatie | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische convergentie | economische en sociale samenhang | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | EUROPESE UNIE | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | Regio en regionaal beleid | regionale verschillen | samenvatting van een tekst | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | verspreiding van EU-informatie over de EU

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Inequality [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 23-11-2018

Auteur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Sociaal beleid

Zoekterm armoede | Azië-Oceanië | China | denktank | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | Europese Unie | EUROPESE UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | India | inkomensverdeling | nationale boekhouding | Opbouw van Europa | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | research en intellectuele eigendom | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN

Samenvatting Inequality has diminished on a global scale in the past 30 years, as more than 2 billion people have been lifted out of poverty in countries such as China or India. However, in the United States and, to a lesser extent, western Europe and other developed regions, inequality within individual countries has often increased in recent years after decades of general growth in prosperity. Many analysts attribute this phenomenon both to globalisation and to inadequate policy responses to the pace of technological change. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on economic and social inequality. Reports on gender and racial inequalities will be covered in greater detail in a future edition in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

Global Trends to 2035 - Economy and Society

Publicatietype Studie
Datum 20-11-2018
Externe auteur EPRS, DG
Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Milieu | Sociaal beleid | Toekomstplanning
Zoekterm Aantasting van het milieu | demografie en bevolking | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | ENERGIE | energiebeleid | fossiele brandstof | geopolitiek | inkomensverdeling | internationale handel | internationale handel | klimaatverandering | luchtkwaliteit | menswetenschappen | MILIEU | nationale boekhouding | nieuwe technologie | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | regenererende energie | schepping van werkgelegenheid | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | technologie en technische voorschriften | wereldbevolking | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | WETENSCHAPPEN | zachte energie
Samenvatting This study maps and analyses current and future global trends in the fields of economics and society, covering the period to 2035. Drawing on and complementing existing literature, it summarises and analyses the findings of relevant foresight studies in relation to such global trends. It traces recent changes in the perceived trajectory of already-identified trends and identifies significant new or emerging trends. It also addresses potential policy implications of such trends for the EU.
Studie [EN](#)

Measuring social progress in EU regions

Publicatietype Briefing
Datum 01-10-2018
Auteur WIDUTO Agnieszka
Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Regionale ontwikkeling
Zoekterm ECONOMIE | economische analyse | economische analyse | EU-statistiek | Europees Semester | FINANCIËN | monetaire economie | Regio en regionaal beleid | regionaal beleid van de EU | sociale analyse | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN
Samenvatting The social dimension has long been present on the European Union agenda. Recently, it has gained greater significance, particularly in contexts such as the EU governance framework (the European Semester), and economic and monetary union, as well as the reflection process on the future of the EU. Initiatives to measure the EU's social situation and the social impact of EU policies have produced a number of indicators that complement the assessment of economic performance. These measurements can help present a more comprehensive picture of the state of European societies. The EU regional Social Progress Index provides an overview of aspects including health, access to education, environmental quality, housing, personal rights and inclusion. The 2016 findings give a mixed picture of social progress across EU regions. Generally, Nordic and Dutch regions figure among the top performers, with southern and eastern regions lagging behind. However, the picture becomes more nuanced when specific dimensions of social progress are taken into account. The index also shows that social progress scores do not always correlate with a region's GDP. Improving social progress is also relevant to EU cohesion policy, one of the goals of which is to achieve social, economic and territorial cohesion, while also reducing regional disparities. Regional investments can therefore be geared to support both economic performance and social progress. The role and application of new indicators and indexes in this process is currently being explored with a view to establishing how they can be used in policy to support real change, for instance by monitoring developments, identifying priorities, and evaluating progress. This is an updated edition of a briefing published in November 2017.
Briefing [EN](#)

Convergence in EMU: What and How?

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse
Datum 05-06-2018
Externe auteur J.Creel
Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Europees semester | Financiële en bankzaken
Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsmarkt | bruto binnenlands product | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische analyse | economische analyse | economische convergentie | Economische en Monetaire Unie | economische geografie | economische situatie | EU-lidstaat | eurozone | financiële instellingen en krediet | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | inflatie | monetaire betrekkingen | monetaire economie | nationale boekhouding | rente | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID
Samenvatting One major characteristics of an optimal currency area is its ability to maintain or foster integration and convergence among its Member States. This objective requires reaching a stable economic and financial situation and developing resilience to shocks. After reviewing the state of convergence in the euro area, this paper proposes a number of recommendations, aimed at improving convergence towards the steady state, as well as financial and cyclical convergence. Recommendations focus on several policy areas, including cohesion policy, the statute of the ECB, public and private debt sustainability, fiscal rules and minimum wage policy.

Uitgebreide analyse [EN](#)

EYE event - Equal opportunities: Forever poor or born to be free?

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 16-05-2018

Auteur MILOTAY Nora

Beleidssterrein Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit | Sociaal beleid

Zoekterm armoede | democratie | duurzame ontwikkeling | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | Europees Sociaal Fonds | Europese sociale politiek | EUROPESE UNIE | Financiën van de EU | gelijke behandeling | grondrechten | nationale boekhouding | POLITIEK | politieke organisatie | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | sociaal leven | sociale bescherming | sociale bijstand | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN

Samenvatting The principle of equal opportunities for all is a corner stone of democracy. It implies that, on the basis of the principle of non-discrimination, all people should have opportunities in all areas of life, such as education, employment, advancement or distribution of resources, irrespective of their age, race, gender, religion, ethnic origin or any other individual or group characteristic unrelated to ability, performance or qualifications. All kinds of inequalities affect access to opportunities and can lead to more inequalities. As long as all have equal access to high-quality education, other public goods and services, finance and entrepreneurship, some level of inequality of outcomes is both economically inevitable and politically acceptable. Inequalities, including those of opportunities, are currently growing and young people are particularly hardly hit. There is hardly any public debate that does not touch on this issue as it is at the core of the current global challenges. What is really at stake and how is the European Union responding?

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Convergence in EMU: What and How?

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse

Datum 03-05-2018

Externe auteur M. Dolls, C. Fuest, C. Krolage, F. Neumeier, D. Stöhlker

Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Europees semester | Financiële en bankzaken

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsmarkt | bruto binnenlands product | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische analyse | economische analyse | economische convergentie | Economische en Monetaire Unie | economische geografie | economische situatie | EU-lidstaat | eurozone | financiële instellingen en krediet | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | inflatie | monetaire betrekkingen | monetaire economie | nationale boekhouding | rente | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID

Samenvatting Convergence is one of the key goals of the European Union and has been at the centre of many recent debates. This paper strives to identify the types of convergence that are pivotal to the well-functioning of the euro area and discusses their role in the context of the EMU's governance framework. Evidence suggests that key economic indicators have converged for some member states before coming to a halt (or even diverge) with the onset of the global financial and euro area debt crises. As economic convergence depends mostly on the policies of the member states, we call for a strengthening of national responsibility for structural reforms. We discuss strengths and shortcomings of the recently proposed reform delivery tool and present our proposal of 'national convergence roadmaps'. We propose that member states can apply for resources from the European Structural and Investment Funds by committing to convergence targets and submitting reform plans in the context of the European Semester. If positively assessed by the European Commission and approved by the Council, the reform efforts could be financially rewarded – conditional on the potential for positive spill-overs, continuous implementation of the reforms and achievement of the convergence targets.

Uitgebreide analyse [EN](#)

The regions in the digital single market: ICT and digital opportunities for European regions

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 19-04-2018

Auteur MARGARAS Vasileios

Beleidssterrein Onderwijs | Onderzoeksbeleid | Regionale ontwikkeling | Sociaal beleid | Volksgezondheid | Werkgelegenheid

Zoekterm communicatie | digitale eengemaakte markt | digitale kloof | digitale technologie | doorgeven van informatie | EU-programma | EUROPESE UNIE | Informatica en gegevensverwerking | informatie en informatieverwerking | informatietechnologie | informatieverwerking | internet | nieuwe technologie | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | technologie en technische voorschriften | transmissienet

Samenvatting The digital economy is growing at seven times the rate of the rest of the economy. The European Commission estimates that completing the digital single market could contribute €415 billion per year to Europe's economy, create 3.8 million jobs and transform public services. In addition, many future jobs will require information and communications technologies (ICT) skills, rendering the process of acquiring digital skills an imperative. The European Commission has presented several initiatives to boost the use of ICT in Europe. The Digital Agenda for Europe, announced in 2010 in the framework of the Europe 2020 strategy, aimed at promoting economic recovery and improving social inclusion through a more digitally proficient Europe. The Digital Single Market strategy, introduced in 2015, complements the Digital Agenda for Europe. Achieving a digital single market will ensure that Europe maintains its position as a world leader in the digital economy, helping European companies to grow globally. In 2016, the European Commission adopted a new Skills Agenda for Europe which includes measures on the acquisition of digital skills. Although many of the digital single market priorities are primarily dealt with at national level, various initiatives can be explored at the local and regional level. Regions and cities can plan and pursue their own digital strategies in the interests of enhancing economic growth and to promote their citizens' wellbeing. Enhanced use of digital technologies can improve citizens' access to information and culture, promote open government, equality and non-discrimination. However, a number of challenges need to be addressed to fully reap the benefits of digitalisation. Personnel with ICT skills are still lacking in Europe and many European citizens are not adequately trained to carry out ICT-related tasks. In addition, broadband connectivity in some parts of Europe remains slow. Although certain EU regions and local authorities experiment with new technologies, not all of them have managed to provide a high-level range of digital services and ICT related activities. This briefing is an update of an earlier edition, published in October 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Socioeconomic inequality in Russia

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 19-04-2018

Auteur RUSSELL Martin

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm corruptie | demografie en bevolking | ECONOMIE | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische groei | economische situatie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | gezinsuitkering | gezondheid | gezondheidsverzorging | inkomen | levensverwachting | nationale boekhouding | onderwijsbeleid | opvoeding | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | politieke geografie | RECHT | Rusland | sociaal-economische omstandigheden | sociale bescherming | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | statistiek | strafrecht

Samenvatting Russia has gone from Soviet-era egalitarianism to extremes of wealth and poverty. Economic growth since 2000 has slightly reduced the gap between rich and poor, but inequality is still higher than in most other developed countries. The income gap is exacerbated by such factors as corruption and low taxes for the rich, but it is also mitigated by a relatively inclusive education system.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

The impact of new technologies on the labour market and the social economy

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 01-03-2018

Externe auteur EPRS, DG

Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Industrie | Sociaal beleid | Werkgelegenheid

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsomstandigheden en -organisatie | bijscholing | digitale kloof | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische structuur | effecten van informatietechnologie | financieel beheer | globalisering | Informatica en gegevensverwerking | informatie en informatieverwerking | nationale boekhouding | ONDERNEMING EN CONCURRENTIE | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | organisatie van het werk | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | productiviteit | research en intellectuele eigendom | sociale economie | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | technologie en technische voorschriften | technologische verandering | technologische werkloosheid | verdeling van de rijkdom | vernieuwing | werkgelegenheid | WERKGEGELENHEID EN ARBEID

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

Studie [EN](#)

Bijlage 1 [EN](#)

Common agricultural policy

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 12-01-2018

Auteur NIEMINEN Risto

Beleidssterrein Europese meerwaarde | Landbouw en plattelandontwikkeling

Zoekterm duurzame landbouw | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch beleid | economische analyse | economische geografie | Elfpo | ELGF | EU-lidstaat | EU-statistieken | EU-steun | EUROPESE UNIE | Financiën van de EU | gemeenschappelijk landbouwbeleid | GEOGRAFIE | handelsbeleid | inkomen van de landbouwer | LANDBOUW, BOSBOUW, EN VISSERIJ | landbouwbedrijfssysteem | landbouwbeleid | landbouwproductiviteit | ontwikkeling van het platteland | plattelandsmilieu | Regio en regionaal beleid | regularisatie van de markt | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | stabilisering van de inkomens | stedenbouw

Samenvatting After World War II, Europe was in pieces, devastated and facing a shortage of food. The main objective of the European Coal and Steel Community, a new institution set up in 1952, was therefore to work to unite a fragmented Europe. Lack of food was one of earliest challenges; action at European level was necessary in order to make Europe self-sufficient in food and to secure an adequate food supply and the free flow of food and agricultural products within Europe. The common agricultural policy (CAP) was formed in 1962 to ensure that people could have food at affordable prices and that farmers would earn a fair living for their work. CAP is one of the European Union's oldest common policies

Briefing [EN](#)

Ten issues to watch in 2018

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse

Datum 08-01-2018

Auteur BASSOT Etienne

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Democratie | Economische en monetaire zaken | EU-democratie, institutioneel en parlementair recht | EU-recht: rechtsstelsel en -handelingen | Financiële en bankzaken | Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit | Onderwijs | Ruimte van vrijheid, veiligheid en recht | Sociaal beleid | Veiligheid en defensie

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | computercriminaliteit | economische geografie | EU-begroting | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | EU-strategie | Europa | Europees Parlement | EUROPESE UNIE | Europese verkiezing | eurozone | FINANCIËN | Financiën van de EU | gegevensbescherming | GEOGRAFIE | Informatica en gegevensverwerking | informatie en informatieverwerking | internationale betrekking | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale politiek | jeugdbeleid | migratie | migraties | monetaire betrekkingen | Noord-Korea | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | sociaal leven | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | terrorisme | uitbreiding uit de EU | Verenigd Koninkrijk | verkiezingsmethode en stemming

Samenvatting This is the second edition of an annual EPRS publication designed to identify key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. Topics presented include: the implications for the EU of the terrorism threat, the North Korean issue, the security challenges posed by disinformation, fake news and cyber-crime, the ongoing migration crisis and rising inequalities. Other important policy areas covered are youth empowerment, the EU budget, the future of the euro area, the European elections in 2019 and, last but not least, Brexit.

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

EU labour markets [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 16-10-2017

Auteur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Beleidssterrein Sociaal beleid

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsrecht en -betrekkingen | denktank | ECONOMIE | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische hervorming | economische structuur | EU-groei-strategie | Europa | EUROPESE UNIE | gedetacheerd werknemer | GEOGRAFIE | Griekenland | impactonderzoek | informatie en informatieverwerking | integratie van migranten | Italië | kunstmatige intelligentie | migraties | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | politieke geografie | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | research en intellectuele eigendom | sociale dialoog (EU) | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Spanje | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkloosheid

Samenvatting Economic recovery has reduced the unemployment rate in the euro area and the wider European Union, but there are still significant challenges for EU labour markets. These include increasing inequalities, the effect of the digital revolution and globalisation on jobs, the impact of the posting of workers abroad within the EU, persistently high youth and long-term unemployment, and integration of migrants. The European Commission is pushing ahead with its European Pillar of Social Rights package to strengthen the social dimension of Economic and Monetary Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks and research institutes on the state and possible reforms of EU labour markets as well as social policies. More reports on social policies can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Collaborative Economy: Socioeconomic, Regulatory and Labor Issues

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse

Datum 16-01-2017

Externe auteur Arun SUNDARARAJAN

Beleidssterrein Beoordeling van wetgeving en beleid in de praktijk | Consumentenbescherming | Cultuur | EU-recht: rechtsstelsel en -handelingen | Interne markt en douane-unie | Toekomstplanning | Vaststelling van wetgeving door het EP en de Raad

Zoekterm bedrijfsorganisatie | communicatie | digitale eengemaakte markt | digitale technologie | ECONOMIE | economische groei | economische situatie | economische structuur | EUROPESE UNIE | Informatica en gegevensverwerking | informatietechnologie | niet in loondienst verrichte arbeid | ondernemer | ONDERNEMING EN CONCURRENTIE | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | research en intellectuele eigendom | sociale analyse | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | technologie en technische voorschriften | tertiaire sector | vernieuwing | verzamelen van gegevens | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID

Samenvatting This briefing provides a discussion of economic, regulatory, labor and social issues related to the sharing economy (collaborative economy). It provides a definition for the collaborative economy, placing it in the context of a range of past and current definitions, and proposing a new term, "crowd-based capitalism," as a term that unifies changes across different industries. It outlines how this new form of commercial exchange blurs the lines between personal and commercial, elevating the importance of social factors in creating commercial trust. It reflects on how the economic returns from the sharing economy may be repartitioned across social actors, and the promise of lower economic inequality. It outlines new approaches to regulating the sharing economy, the necessity of carefully designed self-regulatory mechanisms, the promise of data-driven delegation, and a set of principles to draw the right lines between the government and the platforms. It concludes with a summary of the state of the independent workforce and outlines approaches for creating a new social contract as society shifts away from employment and towards freelance work. This document was prepared by Professor Arun Sundararajan at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Uitgebreide analyse [EN](#)

UN habitat III: Shaping the urban agenda

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 10-10-2016

Auteur LATEK Marta

Beleidssterrein Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit | Milieu | Regionale ontwikkeling

Zoekterm duurzame ontwikkeling | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische groei | economische situatie | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale conferentie | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | internationale politiek | OESO | ontwikkelingsbeleid | ontwikkelingsland | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | stedelijk woonmilieu | stedenbouw | Verenigde Naties | VN | wereldwijde organisaties

Samenvatting The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (UN Habitat) will hold its third biennial meeting from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito (Ecuador), gathering nearly 200 national government delegations, as well as different stakeholders. The conference aims to deliver a new global urban agenda and the means to implement it. Rapidly growing urbanisation, especially in developing countries, makes the creation of socially inclusive, resilient, economically prosperous, and energy-efficient cities a major global challenge. Achieving the entire 2030 Agenda will largely rely on the actions undertaken to address the demands of growing cities.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Global Trendometer

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 06-10-2016

Auteur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin | NOONAN EAMONN | RECHARD Daniele | SCHMERTZING Leopold | WINDLE-WEHRLE Jessica Freya

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Democratie | Economische en monetaire zaken | Industrie | Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp | Ruimte van vrijheid, veiligheid en recht | Sociaal beleid | Toekomstplanning | Veiligheid en defensie | Werkgelegenheid

Zoekterm Amerika | Azië | Azië-Oceanië | China | communicatie | digitale technologie | digitalisering | documentatie | ECONOMIE | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische groei | economische situatie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | industriële vervaardiging | internet | Midden-Oosten | MILIEU | milieubeleid | mobiele communicatie | natuurlijk milieu | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | politieke geografie | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | raming op lange termijn | Rusland | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | technologie en technische voorschriften | Verenigde Staten | waterbeleid | watervoorraad

Samenvatting With the publication of this inaugural edition of the "Global Trendometer," the EPRS Global Trends Unit seeks to contribute to the process of identifying and addressing medium- and long-term trends, and their possible implications for policy-making in the European Union. Three essays and eight two-page vignettes on different geopolitical, economic, technological and social issues paint a broad-ranging picture of developments that may shape Europe's future.

Studie [EN](#)

Workshop on the Impact of the Economic Crisis on Access to Healthcare and Medicines

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 30-09-2016

Auteur SCHONARD Martina

Beleidssterrein Verzoekschriften aan het Europees Parlement

Zoekterm demografie en bevolking | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | economische recessie | economische situatie | Europa | geneeskunde | GEOGRAFIE | gezondheid | gezondheidsbeleid | gezondheidsstatistiek | gezondheidsverzorging | gezondheidszorgstelsel | Griekenland | politieke geografie | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | sterftecijfer | Verenigd Koninkrijk

Samenvatting A Workshop organised by the Policy Department C was held on the impact of economic crisis on access to healthcare and medicines. The speakers addressed issues such as budget cuts in health care, high price of medicines, inequalities in access to various treatments as a direct result of those cuts, addressed medicines as a financial products with their share on stock market which creates an artificial incentive to keep the high value for medicines, etc. Better coordinated procurement for medicines, as practiced by the Benelux countries, was given as an example. Further recommendations on how to improve access to healthcare were suggested by the experts and by the representative of the Commission.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic Inequality

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 15-07-2016

Auteur SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Beleidssterrein Sociaal beleid | Toekomstplanning | Werkgelegenheid

Zoekterm arbeidsrecht en -betrekkingen | armoede | bijscholing | bruto binnenlands product | collectieve onderhandeling | demografie en bevolking | ECONOMIE | economische analyse | economische en sociale samenhang | economische groei | economische ongelijkheid | economische situatie | EU-statistiek | EUROPESE UNIE | gelijke behandeling van man en vrouw | gendermainstreaming | herverdeling van het inkomen | nationale boekhouding | niveau van het onderwijs | onderwijs | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | sterftecijfer | volledige betrekking | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID

Samenvatting This leaflet provides the main points on economic inequality and the take-home messages from the ECON/EMPL hearing on 21 June 2016 in an easy-to-read Q&A format, to make this topic more easily accessible to a wider audience. It has been prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A on Economic and Scientific Policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse

Datum 04-07-2016

Auteur LECERF Marie

Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Sociaal beleid

Zoekterm Amerika | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische structuur | Europees Fonds voor aanpassing aan de globalisering | Europese Unie | EUROPESE UNIE | financieel beheer | financiële stabiliteit | FINANCIËN | geldmarkt | GEOGRAFIE | globalisering | herverdeling van het inkomen | kosten-batenanalyse | markteconomie | nationale boekhouding | ONDERNEMING EN CONCURRENTIE | Opbouw van Europa | politieke geografie | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | statistiek | Verenigde Staten | vrij verkeer van kapitaal | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID

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

Uitgebreide analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Armoederisico, ongelijkheid en sociale uitsluiting

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 22-01-2016

Auteur CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | KERN Verena

Beleidssterrein Sociaal beleid

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | armoede | begroting | ECONOMIE | economische en sociale samenhang | economische geografie | EU-lidstaat | EUROPESE UNIE | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | nationale boekhouding | Opbouw van Europa | overheidsuitgave | sociaal leven | sociale integratie | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | sociale uitsluiting | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | verdeling van de rijkdom | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkgelegenheidsstatistiek

Samenvatting De spreiding van armoede, ongelijkheid en sociale uitsluiting varieert in de EU aanzienlijk van lidstaat tot lidstaat. Aan de hand van gegevens uit 2014 laat deze infografiek zien wie door armoede wordt bedreigd, hoe gelijk het beschikbare inkomen wordt verdeeld, en hoeveel de EU-landen uitgeven aan specifieke maatregelen tegen armoede en sociale uitsluiting.

Dit is de actualisering van een document dat in december 2014 werd gepubliceerd.

Kort overzicht [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [NL](#)

South Africa's uneasy social convergence

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 19-11-2015

Auteur LATEK Marta

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Afrika | aids | apartheid | armoede | bestrijding van discriminatie | democratisering | digitale kloof | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | GEOGRAFIE | gezondheid | grondhervorming | informatie en informatieverwerking | LANDBOUW, BOSBOUW, EN VISSERIJ | landbouwbedrijfsstelsel | nationale boekhouding | onderwijsbeleid | opvoeding | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | POLITIEK | publieke dienst | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | sociaal beleid | sociaal leven | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | uitvoerende macht en overheidsadministratie | verpaupering | volksgezondheid | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkgelegenheidsbeleid | Zuid-Afrika

Samenvatting Despite its redistributive post-apartheid social policies, South Africa still faces substantial challenges. While most white citizens enjoy comparable living standards to those of the richest Western countries, one fifth of the population (mostly black) lives in extreme poverty. Government policies aimed at establishing social justice have achieved varying results. Deteriorating economic prospects have made expectations of social equity increasingly difficult to meet.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Wage developments in the euro area: Increasingly unequal?

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 17-07-2015

Auteur STUCHLIK Andrej

Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Werkgelegenheid

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | arbeidsmarkt | bedrijfsorganisatie | concurrentievermogen | coördinatie van EMU-beleid | ECONOMIE | economische analyse | economische en sociale samenhang | economische statistiek | EUROPESE UNIE | eurozone | financieel beheer | FINANCIËN | gezinsinkomen | koopkracht | loonbeleid | loonkosten | monetaire betrekkingen | monetaire economie | nationale boekhouding | ONDERNEMING EN CONCURRENTIE | Opbouw van Europa | Personeelsbeheer en bezoldiging | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | verdeling van de rijkdom | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID

Samenvatting In the wake of the crisis, gross wages in the euro area fell by 3.1% in 2009. They started to grow again, by 2.0%, in 2011 and the European Commission forecasts an increase of trend growth to 3.5% for 2016. Net earnings are only increasing slightly, however. Convergence in wage levels in the euro area remains static. Income inequality has increased in two thirds of EU countries since 2006, specifically for low-wage earners. In the euro area, inequality increased in ten Member States: Luxembourg, Slovenia, Greece, France, Italy, Estonia, Austria, Slovakia, Cyprus and Spain (in ascending order). After decreasing levels of inequality in previous years, the euro area is now back to 2004 levels. Being the biggest share of labour costs, the structure and development of earnings are important features of labour markets. Within a monetary union much of the pressure to (re-)gain competitiveness is shifted onto labour markets, and thus real wage developments. Yet nominal wage rigidities, increased by a low inflation environment, may increase unemployment and foster cross-country heterogeneity. The European Parliament is stimulating the debate with the aim of formulating better social and employment policy. The EP's own initiative report on the economic governance framework of June 2015 also focused on how to strengthen the social dimension.

Briefing [EN](#)

Nigeria: Economic situation

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 06-05-2015

Auteur ZAMFIR Ionel

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Afrika | buitenlandse investering | duurzame ontwikkeling | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische geografie | economische groei | economische situatie | economische situatie | energievoorraad | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | investering en financiering | LANDBOUW, BOSBOUW, EN VISSERIJ | landbouwbedrijfssysteem | landbouwproductie | MILIEU | natuurlijk milieu | Nigeria | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | werkgelegenheid | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkloosheid

Samenvatting After years of sustained growth, Nigeria has become Africa's biggest economy, but is currently experiencing the strong impact of declining oil prices. The share of the oil and gas sector in the economy has diminished, but the sector remains the main source of foreign exchange and federal government revenues. The country is yet to transform its economy into a diversified and competitive modern economy.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Poverty risk, inequality and social exclusion

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 03-12-2014

Auteur CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | KERN Verena

Beleidssterrein Sociaal beleid

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | armoede | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | EU-lidstaat | EUROPESE UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | nationale boekhouding | Opbouw van Europa | situatie van de Europese Unie | sociaal leven | sociale lasten | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | sociale situatie | sociale uitsluiting | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | verpaupering | werkende armen | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkgelegenheidsstatistiek

Samenvatting The distribution of poverty, inequality and social exclusion varies significantly across EU Member States. Based on 2013 data, this infographic shows who is at risk, how equally disposable income is distributed, and how much EU countries spend on specific measures to combat poverty and social exclusion.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 06-06-2013

Auteur KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Beleidssterrein Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp

Zoekterm armoede | coördinatie van de steunmaatregelen | duurzame ontwikkeling | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | nationale boekhouding | ontwikkeling van het platteland | ontwikkelingshulp | Regio en regionaal beleid | samenwerkingsbeleid | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Verenigde Naties | VN | voedselhulp

Samenvatting The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of indicators for development cooperation in the period up to 2015. Their review, which may redefine development cooperation, has started.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

The female face of sustainable development

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 08-04-2013

Auteur DE JONG Willemijn

Beleidssterrein Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit | Milieu | Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | duurzame ontwikkeling | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische ontwikkeling | economische situatie | EU-milieubeleid | gelijke behandeling van man en vrouw | MILIEU | milieubeleid | participatie van vrouwen | positie van de vrouw | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | sociaal leven | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | vrouwelijke arbeidskrachten | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID

Samenvatting Whilst gender equality is an objective of sustainable development in its own right, it is also said to be one of the key enablers of sustainable economic growth and the Green Economy. In search for the right balance between the three pillars of sustainable development, women face different challenges than men.

Briefing [EN](#)

The 2012 South Korean Presidential Election

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 07-01-2013

Auteur BENDINI Roberto

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Democratie

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | beslechting van geschillen | democratisering | ECONOMIE | economische betrekking | economische geografie | economische ontwikkeling | economische situatie | GEOGRAFIE | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale politiek | internationale veiligheid | Noord-Korea | POLITIEK | presidentsverkiezing | regionale veiligheid | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | uitvoerende macht en overheidsadministratie | verkiezingscampagne | verkiezingsmethode en stemming | Zuid-Korea

Samenvatting The two main candidates hailed from the two dominant political parties. 'Economic democratisation' and North Korea policy emerged as key issues. To what extent will Park curb the power of chaebols remains unclear. North Korea will present both a challenge and an opportunity to Park's presidency. Reconciliation, cooperation and peace in Northeast Asia are among Park's top priorities. Balancing between the US and China might pose a particular challenge. Voting patterns suggest that South Korea's familiar policies might be shaken up in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Role of Minimum Income for Social Inclusion in the EU 2007-2010

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 31-01-2011

Externe auteur Chiara Crepaldi (coordinator), Claudio Castegnaro and Sandra Naaf (Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale - IRS, Milano, Italy - with contribution of Daniela Mesini)

Beleidssterrein Sociaal beleid | Werkgelegenheid

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | armoede | ECONOMIE | Europese sociale politiek | levensstandaard | minimumbestaansinkomen | minimumloon | nationale boekhouding | Personeelsbeheer en bezoldiging | sociaal leven | sociale integratie | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | werkende armen | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID

Samenvatting In most EU countries some form of "minimum income" as a measure of "last resort" exists, which ensures a minimum standard of living for individuals and families who do not have sufficient resources. However, such schemes differ enormously as regards coverage and adequacy, as well as efficacy in reducing poverty and social exclusion. The present report moves on from a previous study commissioned by the European Parliament in 2007 to consider the evolution that has occurred in the meanwhile.

Studie [EN](#)

The Role of Minimum Income for Social Inclusion in the European Union

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 19-12-2007

Externe auteur Chiara Crepaldi (Coordinator),
Alfonso Gambino,
Simona Baldi and,
Barbara Da Roit
Emanuele Ranci Ortigosa (Scientific supervisor)
Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale
Via XX Settembre24
I - 20123 Milan
Italy

Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Sociaal beleid | Werkgelegenheid

Zoekterm armoede | ECONOMIE | Europese sociale politiek | hulp aan minderbegunstigden | levensstandaard | minimumbestaansinkomen | nationale boekhouding | sociaal leven | sociale bescherming | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | werkloosheidsverzekering

Studie [EN](#)

Discrimination Against Women and Young Girls in the Health Sector

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 08-04-2007

Externe auteur European Institute of Women's Health, Dublin

Beleidssterrein Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit | Volksgezondheid

Zoekterm discriminatie op grond van geslacht | gezondheid | gezondheidszorgstelsel | medische research | RECHT | recht op gezondheid | rechten en vrijheden | sociale bescherming | sociale bijdrage | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN

Samenvatting The aim of gender equity in health is for men and women to be treated equally where they have common needs, while at the same time addressing their differences in an equitable manner. This study examines data from 8 EU Member States to explore the issue of gender discrimination in the health sector. Specific health issues for women and young girls are also discussed in this study, for example, in relation to cancer, heart disease and lifestyle choices.

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

Being Rich in Energy Resources a blessing or a Curse

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 31-01-2007

Externe auteur Samuel R. Schubert

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Economische en monetaire zaken | Energie

Zoekterm aardolie-industrie | aardolie-industrie | betrekking van de Europese Unie | corruptie | democratie | ECONOMIE | economisch beleid | economische ontwikkeling | economische situatie | ENERGIE | energiebeleid | energievoorraad | energievoorziening | EUROPESE UNIE | inkomensbeleid | MILIEU | natuurlijk milieu | Opbouw van Europa | POLITIEK | politieke organisatie | RECHT | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | strafrecht | structuurbeleid

Samenvatting Being rich in energy resources – a blessing or a curse finds that an energy resource curse plagues many EU supplier states. This in turn directly affects Europe's energy supply security and threatens to engulf Europe in unwanted hostilities at home and abroad. The study addresses seven issues including the evidence suggesting that a curse exists among Europe's external energy suppliers, active programs to limit that risk, the significance of economic diversification, the applicability of dividend programs, the link between corruption and security of energy supplies, additional possible actions of the Union, and further threats posed by resource cursed countries. It establishes a definitive links between corruption and supply security, poor transparency, and inequality, and proves that a low level of economic diversification is a reliable indicator for the existence of the curse. It also finds that there are examples of excellence in recovering from and even converting the curse to a blessing. In looking at the policy instruments available to the Union, the study determines that the Union does have the technical expertise and financial means to restructure political and economic systems and strengthen public administrations and institutions and found that Europe's successful implementation of similar past programs could be taken, at least in part, as models for future efforts. Finally, the study recommends the controversial approach of conditionality in the use of aid and finds that the Union should legislate standards for the reporting and auditing of energy exports and imports at home and abroad

Studie [EN](#)

Development of Theories on Women's Rights and Feminism in Europe

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse

Datum 15-01-1999

Externe auteur Dolores Morondo Taramundi

Beleidssterrein Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit

Zoekterm discriminatie op grond van geslacht | gelijke behandeling van man en vrouw | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | positie van de vrouw | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de vrouw | sociaal leven | sociale omstandigheden | sociale ongelijkheid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | vrouwenbeweging

Samenvatting This study considers the content of various feminist speeches in favour of women's rights in Europe. In particular it analyses the development of theories on equality and women's rights which have developed since the appearance of the feminist movements, i.e. since the middle of the 19th century with the struggles to obtain the right to vote.

Uitgebreide analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

Samenvatting [ES](#)