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Autor "REMAC Milan"

53 Rezultat(e)

Data creării : 19-04-2024

[European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests 2017 - 2019](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 02-06-2020

Autor PASIK MAGDALENA | PÉREZ GUZMÁN Águeda | REMAC Milan | ZANA-SZABO Gabriella

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Comerț internațional | Cultură | Educație | Industrie | Mediu | Pescuit | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Protecția consumatorilor | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie Comisia Europeană | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlamentul European | raport de cercetare | relație interinstituțională (UE) | rezoluție a Parlamentului European | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study seeks to present a comprehensive overview of non-legislative resolutions adopted by Parliament between January 2017 and May 2019 on the basis of own-initiative reports, in the light of the response provided by the Commission and the subsequent follow-up documents and related actions undertaken by the Commission up to 1 January 2020.

Studiu [EN](#)

[European Commission Work Programme for 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-02-2020

Autor REMAC Milan | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Comisia Europeană | comisie a Parlamentului European | ECONOMIE | funcționare instituțională | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | POLITICĂ | politică de reglementare | putere executivă și administrație publică | studiu de impact | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees planning their activities in relation to the European Commission's 2020 work programme (CWP 2020). It offers a brief description of the work programme's content and of related publications provided by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit (IMPA) and the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), in particular initial appraisals of Commission impact assessments and implementation appraisals.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements – Review and Monitoring Clauses - A Rolling Check-List](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-10-2019

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Drept internațional privat și cooperarea judiciară în materie civilă | Drept internațional public | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie acord (UE) | acord internațional | construcție europeană | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | puterile Parlamentului European | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sinteză | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări terțe

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Anexă 1 [EN](#)

[Parliamentary scrutiny of the European Commission: Implementation of Treaty provisions](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 09-07-2019

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie analiza informației | conjunctură politică | control parlamentar | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlament | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | putere de control | putere executivă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Parliament's application of scrutiny prerogatives of political oversight of the European Commission increases the democratic legitimacy of the European Union, and the transparency and accountability of the European executive. The update of the 2018 study examines the European Parliament's powers of scrutiny of the European Commission in the last two legislative terms. The cases examined pertain mainly to electoral and institutional issues, motions of censure, parliamentary questions, inquiry committees and special parliamentary committees and reporting, consultation and provision of information. It also touches upon scrutiny in budgetary issues, scrutiny of delegated acts, scrutiny in the legislative procedure, legal proceedings and the EU's external relations.

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

European Maritime Single Window environment

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-12-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie accident de transport | analiză economică | armonizarea standardelor | COMERT | cooperare administrativă | directivă (UE) | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | formalități birocratice | informația și prelucrarea informației | instalații portuare | navă maritimă | politica transporturilor | POLITICĂ | politică portuară comună | politică tarifară | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | propunere (UE) | putere executivă și administrație publică | schimb de informații | siguranță maritimă | simplificarea formalităților vamale | studiu de impact | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | TRANSPORT | transport maritim | transport maritim și fluvial | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing analyses the impact assessment accompanying the legislative proposal of the Commission to establish the European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe). The goal of the EMSWe is to decrease and harmonise throughout the EU, the reporting formalities and obligations of the maritime operators when calling at ports in the EU. The IA provides the overview of the main problems of the existing legislation and the policy options considered by the Commission to deal with them. Despite some minor inconsistencies, the IA provides a solid analysis of the current problems related to reporting obligations of ships when calling at a port.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commission work programme 2019

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 19-11-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | alegeri europene | aplicare a legislației UE | construcție europeană | dezvoltare internă a UE | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | ENERGIE | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | libera circulație a capitalului | management | Marea Britanie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | pescuit | piață de capital | politica comunitară a pescuitului | politica energetică a UE | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | POLITICĂ | politică economică | politică economică | politică energetică | politică internațională | procedură electorală și vot | program de acțiune | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | retragerea din UE | reuniune la nivel înalt | Uniunea Europeană | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees planning their activities in relation to the European Commission's work programme 2019. It gives a brief description of the content of the work programme concentrating on the Commission's communication COM(2018)800 and its annexes.

Briefing [EN](#)

Flight Compensation Regulation (EC) 261/2004

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-11-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Transporturi | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | COMERT | consum | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | indemnizație | organizarea transporturilor | Parlament | petiție | POLITICĂ | protecția consumatorului | regulament al Comisiei Europene | TRANSPORT | transport aerian | transport aerian și spațial | transport de pasageri | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Flight Compensation Regulation (EC) 261/2004 sets a minimum level of quality standards for passenger protection in air transport. It sets minimum rights for passengers in the event of denied boarding, flight cancellation and long delay on flights. This note provides a brief overview of its implementation.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Transposition, implementation and enforcement of Union law

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 15-11-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie dreptul Uniunii Europene | elaborarea legislației UE | măsuri de implementare națională | procedură privind încălcarea legislației comunitare (UE) | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The note provides a simplified and brief explanation of terminology linked with the transposition, implementation and application of EU law. It also points out the main roles of the EU institutions and Member States during the legislative procedures leading to adoption of European legislation and a possible infringement procedure.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 15-11-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | directivă (UE) | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | ENERGIE | gaz de șist | impact asupra mediului | industrie petrolieră | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | protecția mediului înconjurător | studiu de impact | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2011/92/EU defines the procedure of environmental impact assessment. By doing that, the directive intends to ensure that the environmental effects of public and private projects that are likely to have significant effect on the environment are, prior to their authorisation, assessed by Member States' competent authorities. This note provides a brief overview of its implementation.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Mediation Directive 2008/52/EC

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 15-11-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Drept contractual, drept comercial și dreptul societăților comerciale | Drept internațional privat și cooperarea judiciară în materie civilă | Politica socială | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie armonizare legislativă | campanie de conștientizare publică | COMERT | directivă (UE) | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | documentare | DREPT | drept civil | drept civil | drept comercial | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | jurisprudență (UE) | justiție | măsuri de implementare națională | Parlament | petiție | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică și securitate publică | raport | regulament (UE) | soluționare alternativă a litigiilor | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Mediation Directive 2008/52/EC defines the procedure of environmental impact assessment. It intends to facilitate access to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and to promote the amicable settlement of disputes, while encouraging the use of mediation. The directive applies to cross-border disputes in civil, including family law, and commercial matters. This note provides a brief overview of its implementation.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-10-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie agricultură durabilă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | analiză economică | Autoritatea Europeană pentru Siguranță Alimentară | chimie | COMERT | comisie a Parlamentului European | control sanitar | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | marketing | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | pesticide | politica mediului înconjurător | politică agricolă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs chimic | protecția mediului înconjurător | regulament al Comisiei Europene | riscuri de sănătate | studiu de impact | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The study presents the results of evaluation of the implementation of the Directive 2009/128/EC establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides. The study was outsourced and prepared by a consortium led by ÖIR GmbH, in collaboration with Arcadia International, t33 and external experts. The study covers the implementation of the directive as a whole. Furthermore, it concentrates on the implementation of the integrated pest management principles in the individual Member States. In addition, it also provides an analysis concerning of a the development of harmonised risk indicators, the imposition of limitation and bans of on the usage of pesticides in sensitive specific sensitive areas, and the impacts that of the use of pesticides has on drinking water. The analysis is accompanied by recommendations on how to improve the implementation processes.

Studiu [EN](#)

Parliamentary scrutiny of the European Commission: implementation of the Treaty provisions

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 02-10-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie anchetă parlamentară | Comisia Europeană | comisie a Parlamentului European | control parlamentar | delegare legislativă | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | moțiuni de cenzură | Parlament | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | putere executivă și administrație publică | puterile Parlamentului European | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Înalt Reprezentant al Uniunii pentru afaceri externe și politica de securitate

Rezumat The European Parliament's application of scrutiny prerogatives of political oversight of the European Commission increases the democratic legitimacy of the European Union, and the transparency and accountability of the European executive. The study examines the status quo of the European Parliament's powers of scrutiny of the European Commission. The cases examined pertain mainly to electoral and institutional issues, motions of censure, parliamentary questions, inquiry committees and special parliamentary committees and reporting, consultation and provision of information. It also touches upon scrutiny in budgetary issues, scrutiny of delegated acts, scrutiny in the legislative procedure, legal proceedings and the EU's external relations.

Studiu [EN](#)

Improving road infrastructure safety management

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-07-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie accident de transport | analiză economică | circulație rutieră | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | indicatoare de circulație | infrastructura transporturilor | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | politică comună a transporturilor | propunere (UE) | rețea de drumuri | rețea de transport | rețea transeuropeană | siguranță pe drumurile publice | studiu de impact | TRANSPORT | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In order to improve the EU road safety and substantially reduce road deaths, several measures were taken at the EU level. A general policy document was adopted in 2010, when the European Commission published the Road Safety Programme 2011-2020. The current revision of the road safety management procedures was triggered by the fact that the progress in the reduction of road fatalities stalled and that the existing road security measures needed to be adapted to changes in mobility resulting from societal trends and technological developments. The impact assessment accompanying this proposal clearly explains the problems currently encountered, and proposes adequate solutions. The Commission used different sources to substantiate the impact assessment and also undertook several stakeholder consultation activities. However, some parts of the IA do not entirely follow the requirements of the Better Regulation Guidelines in that it does not set sufficiently specific and time-bound objectives. More detailed information on proportionality and publication of the support study would have also been desirable.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Maritime Single Window

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-05-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transporturi | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie accident de transport | Agenția Europeană pentru Siguranța Maritimă | armonizarea standardelor | COMERT | degradarea mediului înconjurător | directivă (UE) | dreptul Uniunii Europene | formalități birocratice | instalații portuare | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | navă maritimă | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | POLITICĂ | politică tarifară | poluare produsă de nave | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | putere executivă și administrație publică | siguranță maritimă | simplificarea formalităților vamale | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | TRANSPORT | transport de produse periculoase | transport maritim | transport maritim și fluvial | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Reporting formalities for ships arriving in and/or departing from ports of the Member States are currently set out in Directive 2010/65/EU – the Reporting Formalities Directive (RFD). The directive aims to simplify and harmonise administrative procedures in maritime transport by introducing a single window for reporting formalities for ships. The European Commission's ex-post evaluation of the functioning of the directive showed that, eight years after its adoption, several serious problems are hampering its harmonised application throughout the EU. The main problem drivers are (1) an unsatisfactory level of national and EU harmonisation, (2) the limited scope of the directive and (3) an inefficient use of the received data by national authorities of Member States. The European Parliament has already underlined the need for simplification and harmonisation of administrative requirements for ships in maritime transport. The European Commission intends to address the problems identified to date by submitting a legislative proposal to revise the RFD in the second quarter of 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Electronic documents for freight transport

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-05-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | construcție europeană | convenție ONU | document electronic | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | libertatea de a oferi servicii | locuri de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | piață unică | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | TRANSPORT | transport de mărfuri | transport feroviar | transport fluvial intern | transport maritim și fluvial | transport rutier | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The large majority of freight transport operations within the EU still require and involve the use of paper documents. Electronic documentation in freight transport is used only in some Member States that base their decision on international public law, namely Additional Protocol to the UN Convention for the carriage of goods concerning the electronic consignment note which have been ratified or acceded only by 12 EU Member States. Despite various challenges linked with the introduction of the e-documentation in freight transport, the European Commission is expected to start an initiative on aimed at leveraging the potential of digitalisation in the transport sector in the second quarter of 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-04-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transporturi | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie construcție europeană | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | finanțele Uniunii Europene | informatică și procesarea datelor | infrastructura transporturilor | mobilitate durabilă | organizarea transporturilor | planificare în transporturi | politica transporturilor | repartizarea finanțării UE | rețea de transport | rețea transeuropeană | siguranța transportului | telematică | TRANSPORT | transport aerian | transport aerian și spațial | transport combinat | transport fluvial intern | transport maritim | transport maritim și fluvial | transport terestru | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The current general guidelines for the development of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) were established by Regulation 1315/2013. The guidelines are supported by a dedicated EU funding instrument: the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), aimed at accelerating investments in the field of the trans-European networks, was established by Regulation 1316/2013. The CEF's budget has been approved for the period 2014-2020; if it is to be continued after 2020, it will need to be evaluated and re-negotiated. Although the implementation of the TEN-T network is progressing, several challenges have been identified. These challenges influence the implementation of the network and might have a negative influence on EU transport policy. Several of these challenges were linked with the implementation of projects under the TEN T policy. Various voices have called for a simplification of the existing permitting procedures, an optimisation of Member States' procurement procedures, a reduction of delays in those procedures, and a clarification of EU state aid rules. Furthermore, it is vitally important to attract the private sector and co-financing of the transport projects. These points have already been raised by the European Parliament in a number of resolutions. The European Commission is expected to publish a legislative proposal on streamlining measures for swifter implementation of the projects of common interest on the Trans-European Transport Network in the first quarter of 2018

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements - A Rolling Check-List

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 09-03-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Comerț internațional | Cultură | Dezvoltare regională | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drept contractual, drept comercial și dreptul societăților comerciale | Educație | Energie | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Industrie | Pescuit | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Securitate și apărare | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie acord interinstituțional | acord internațional | analiză economică | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlamentul European | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | statistică | Tratatul privind funcționarea Uniunii Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări terțe

Rezumat This rolling check-list offers an implementation monitoring tool that allows for a systematic overview of the review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses and also management and implementation clauses that are included in international agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. It is produced by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, as part of its work on the evaluation of the EU policy cycle.

Studiu [EN](#)

Upgrading EU Company Law for digital solutions and cross-border operations

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-01-2018

Autor REMAC Milan | WERNER Helmut

Domeniul tematic Drept contractual, drept comercial și dreptul societăților comerciale | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie acces la informație | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | capital social | codificare a legislației UE | comunicații | concentrare economică | construcție europeană | digitalizare | documentare | dreptul societăților comerciale | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | flux transfrontier de date | informația și prelucrarea informației | organizarea afacerilor | Piața unică digitală | societăți de capitaluri | statutul juridic al societăților | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Currently, EU company law is partially codified in Directive (EU) 2017/1132 relating to certain aspects of company law. Harmonisation of EU company law is a prerequisite for deploying a fully-fledged digital single market enabling all operators, in particular SMEs, to draw on the potential of the digital economy and to eliminate unnecessary barriers, while safeguarding their rights and providing legal and cyber security. Despite the recent codification and recently amended other pieces of EU company law, problems linked with legal certainty, administrative burden, unnecessary costs for companies resulting in lack of transparency or ineffective protection of companies, still remain. These points were noted and underscored several times by the European Parliament. The European Commission is expected to publish a legislative proposal on an EU company law package on 16 January 2018, potentially addressing digitalisation, cross-border mergers, divisions and conversions, as well as rules on conflict of laws related to company law.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revised framework for investment firms

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-12-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | auditul managementului | buget | COMERT | control financiar | economie monetară | FINANȚE | informație comercială | instituții financiare și de credit | instituții de credit | instrumente financiare | legislație financiară | libera circulație a capitalului | lichiditate monetară în sectorul privat | management | marketing | ofertă de servicii | politică bancară | politică comercială | societate de investiții | supravegherea pieței

Rezumat The EU framework for investment firms consists of several legislative acts: the Directive on markets in financial instruments (MiFID), the Capital Requirements Regulation 575/2013 (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD). Together with various international rules, these legislative acts lay down rules on the activity of credit institutions and their prudential supervision. In 2016, the European Commission submitted two legislative proposals amending the CRR and the CRD and it now intends to further revise the existing framework for investment firms. Research shows that there are several challenges influencing the current system, especially a plethora of investment firms with different prudential requirements, leading to legislative complexity and decreasing legislative clarity. Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee have, on several occasions, called for improvements to the existing framework. The European Commission itself has expressed a willingness to revise the CRR/CRD framework and it is expected that it will publish a legislative proposal (with its impact assessment) on a revised framework for investment firms on 20 December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Implementation appraisals following the Commission Work Programme 2018

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-11-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Comerț internațional | Dezvoltare regională | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Educație | Energie | Industrie | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Pescuit | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Protecția consumatorilor | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică | Transporturi | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie activitate a UE | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | Comisia Europeană | construcție europeană | dezbateri parlamentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | funcționare instituțională | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | POLITICĂ | procedură legislativă | program de acțiune | putere executivă și administrație publică | situația Uniunii Europene | transparență administrativă | transparență în luarea deciziilor | Uniunea Europeană | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees planning their activities in relation to the European Commission's work programme 2018 (CWP). It gives (i) a brief description of the content of the work programme, and (ii) an explanation of what committees can expect in terms of implementation appraisals in the next few months from the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit in the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS). Implementation appraisals are pro-active briefings providing a succinct overview of publicly available material on the implementation, application and effectiveness to date of an EU law, drawing on input from EU institutions and bodies, as well as external organisations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Making the market for bus and coach transport work better

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-11-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transporturi | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | autobuz | cabotaj rutier | difuzarea informațiilor UE | dreptul Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libertatea de a oferi servicii | licență de transport | locuri de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | piața transporturilor | politica transporturilor | politică comună a transporturilor | regulament al Comisiei Europene | TRANSPORT | transport de pasageri | transport internațional | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Regulation 1073/2009 lays down the rules applicable to access to the international market for coach and bus services. Research of available documentation shows that there are various challenges to the present system that limit harmonisation in this particular field, including differences in rules on access to national markets across Member States, different openness of national markets and diverse national arrangements negatively influencing free provision of services in the field of transport. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to ensure the completion and improved operation of the internal market for the transport by road of passengers and freight. Similarly, the European Economic and Social Committee has called for changes in this field. The European Commission published its legislative proposal amending the regulation on 8 November 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Working with national parliaments on EU affairs](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-10-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie comisie a Parlamentului European | grup politic (PE) | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlament | parlament național | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | relații interparlamentare | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat To complement the European Implementation Assessment, Working with national parliaments on EU affairs, prepared for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs' implementation report on implementation of the Treaty provisions on national parliaments, an anonymous survey was made of the permanent representatives of Member States' national parliaments in the European Parliament. The survey was carried out between 23 August and 30 September 2017 by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services. It focused on the practical and administrative aspects of the permanent representatives' work. The replies received also included views on various possibilities for the European Parliament to move forward based on its institutional prerogatives. This briefing presents and summarises the responses to the survey, and should be considered in conjunction with the above-mentioned European Implementation Assessment.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Working with national parliaments on EU affairs](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 03-10-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie cooperare interparlamentară | diseminarea informației | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | elaborarea legislației UE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instituții ale Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlament | parlament național | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | transparență în luarea deciziilor | Tratatul de la Lisabona | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat National parliaments possess certain democratic qualities and responsibilities, such as popular legitimacy or scrutiny of the executive power. However, for decades the European Treaties have neither regulated nor envisaged any substantive relations between national parliaments and the European institutions – the role of national parliaments was marginal or overlooked. The situation began to change slowly with the adoption of the Treaty of Maastricht (1992). However, the real change in national parliaments' status in the EU is connected with the adoption of the Treaty of Lisbon (2007), which has enabled national parliaments' active involvement in EU affairs and enhanced the dialogue between national parliaments and the EU institutions. Today, national parliaments actively participate in the scrutiny of subsidiarity principles in draft EU legislative acts; they are engaged in a political dialogue with the European Commission; and they are involved in interparliamentary cooperation with the European Parliament. National parliaments strive to become an active and appreciated player at EU level. Against this background, this European Implementation Assessment seeks to provide an overview and analysis of the body of research carried out with regard to the position of national parliaments in the EU.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Definitive VAT system and fighting VAT fraud](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-10-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | armonizare fiscală | bază de impozitare | colectarea taxelor | COMERT | comerț în interiorul UE | construcție europeană | degrevare fiscală | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | distribuție comercială | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | fraudă | fraudă fiscală | livrare | marketing | ofertă de servicii | piață unică | politică comercială | scutire de taxe | studiu de impact | TVA | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Council Directive 2006/112/EC lays down the rules applicable to the common system of value added tax (VAT). Among other issues, the Council Directive establishes a temporary VAT system based on 'the origin principle', which requires that a VAT rate applicable to transactions is determined by the Member State of the seller's location. The temporary VAT system, established by the directive was supposed to be replaced by a definitive system. This however has not happened yet despite the latest VAT system having been set up approximately two decades ago. The temporary nature of the current VAT system brings several challenges, including the fact that it is more susceptible to VAT fraud. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update Council Directive 2006/112/EC to establish a definitive VAT system. Similarly, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee have recommended updating the legislation. Representatives of various stakeholder groups have also meanwhile voiced concerns regarding this piece of legislation. It is expected that the European Commission will submit a legislative proposal amending this directive in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Setting VAT rates

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 21-09-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | armonizare fiscală | bază de impozitare | colectarea taxelor | COMERT | comerț în interiorul UE | construcție europeană | degrevare fiscală | distribuție comercială | ECONOMIE | FINANTE | fiscalitate | livrare | marketing | ofertă de servicii | Parlament | petiție | Piața unică digitală | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | scutire de taxe | studiu de impact | TVA | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Council Directive 2006/112/EC lays down rules applicable to the common system of value added tax (VAT). Among other issues, the Council Directive sets a framework for VAT rates. The present VAT system is based on 'the origin principle', which requires that a VAT rate applicable to transaction is determined by the Member State in which the seller is located. Various studies and reports show that presently several challenges are linked to the implementation of this directive. These challenges include a gradual move from the origin principle to the destination principle, a need to fight VAT fraud, uncertainty for companies involved in cross-border trading, different VAT rates applied in Member States, obsolete rules, and the restrictive list of cases where reduced VAT can be applied, that is included in Annex III of the directive. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update Council Directive 2006/112/EC to respond to these challenges. Similarly, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee have recommended that this legislation be updated. Furthermore, representatives of various stakeholder groups have voiced requests regarding this piece of legislation. Finally, the European Commission has expressed a willingness to take a more effective and proportionate approach to VAT rates. It is expected that the European Commission will submit this proposal in the third quarter of 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimodal and Combined Freight Transport: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-07-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transporturi | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | BusinessEurope | construcție europeană | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | instituții ale Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | organizarea transporturilor | organizații europene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații neguvernamentale | rețea transeuropeană | studiu de impact | TRANSPORT | transport combinat | transport de mărfuri | transport feroviar | transport fluvial | transport maritim și fluvial | transport rutier | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vehicul industrial

Rezumat Council Directive 92/106/EEC lays down rules applicable to combined transport of goods. Various resources show that there are currently several challenges linked with the implementation of the directive. These include, for instance, a broad and ambiguous definition of combined transport, outdated provisions of the directive, the need to align these provisions with the new economic reality and a need for a unified combined transport document. These challenges influence harmonisation of combined freight transport and limit the fulfilment of the directive's goals. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update the directive to respond to these challenges. Similar recommendations have come from the European Economic and Social Committee and from representatives of various stakeholder groups. Finally, the European Commission itself has expressed its intention to revise the directive as part of the enhancement of the social legislation in the area of road transport. It is expected that the European Commission will submit this proposal in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Enhancement of social legislation in road transport II (Working time and enforcement of Regulation 561/2006)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-05-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | conducătorul unui vehicul | control efectuat de poliție | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | liber profesionist | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | piața muncii | politica transporturilor | POLITICĂ | politică comună a transporturilor | politică și securitate publică | timp de lucru | TRANSPORT | transport rutier | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Directives 2002/15 and 2006/22 lay down rules on the working time of professional drivers, breaks, and enforcement of Regulation 561/2006 on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport. Various sources show that there are currently several challenges linked with the implementation of social legislation in road transport in the Member States. These challenges include diverging enforcement practice across the various EU Member States, a lack of clarity in the legislation, the broad discretion left to Member States, and various exemptions allowed by the legislation. These challenges are affecting harmonisation in the field of road transport; they have an impact on legal certainty and are hindering the fulfilment of the legislation's objectives. The European Parliament has noted these issues and has called for them to be resolved. Similarly, the European Economic and Social Committee has recommended updating the current legislation, while representatives of various stakeholder groups have called for amendments in this field. Last, but not least, the European Commission itself has expressed its willingness to revise these directives as part of the enhancement of social legislation in road transport. It is expected that the European Commission will submit a proposal in the second quarter of 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Enhancement of social legislation in road transport I (Driving time)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-05-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transporturi | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | concediu | concurență | condiții de muncă | conducătorul unui vehicul | DREPT | dreptul Uniunii Europene | dumping social | interpretarea dreptului | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | politică comună a transporturilor | principiul securității juridice | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regulament al Comisiei Europene | restricționarea concurenței | timp de conducere | TRANSPORT | transport rutier | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat Regulation 561/2006 lays down rules applicable to driving times, breaks and rest periods for drivers engaged in the carriage of goods and passengers by road. Various resources show that presently there are several challenges linked with the implementation of the regulation. These include diverging enforcement practice applied across the different EU Member States, clarity of the text of the regulation, broad discretion of the Member States and various exemptions allowed by the regulation. These challenges influence harmonisation of road transport, as well as legal certainty, and they limit the fulfilment of the regulation's goal. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update Regulation 561/2006 to respond to these challenges. Similarly, the European Economic and Social Committee has recommended that the existing legislation is updated. Furthermore, representatives of various stakeholder groups have voiced requests to update this piece of EU legislation. Finally, the European Commission itself has expressed willingness to revise the regulation as part of the enhancement of the social legislation in road transport. It is expected that the European Commission will submit this proposal in the second quarter of 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Written Statement Directive

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-04-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | armonizare legislativă | Carta Europeană privind Drepturile Sociale Fundamentale ale Salariaților | condiții de muncă | construcție europeană | contract de muncă | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | informarea salariatului | management | managementul și remunerația angajaților | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | piață unică | politică economică | prioritate economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de acțiune | studiu de impact | Uniunea Economică și Monetară | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | țări ale UE

Rezumat The Written Statement Directive obliges employers to provide employees with a written statement on the essential aspects of the work contract or employment relationship. Despite the fact that the directive was transposed into the legal systems of all Member States, the reports show several cases of its incorrect or inadequate implementation. Furthermore, new forms of employment have emerged since the directive's adoption in 1991, which it does not cover. Court of Justice jurisprudence clarifying several of the directive's provisions has to be taken into account as well. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update the Written Statement Directive so that it would react to these challenges. Similarly, the EESC has recommended that the existing legislation be updated. Furthermore, the representatives of various stakeholder groups have voiced requests to update this piece of EU legislation. Last, but not least, the European Commission itself has expressed the willingness to revise the Written Statement Directive as part of the REFIT exercise. It is expected that the Commission will submit this proposal on 26 April 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-03-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | Autoritatea europeană pentru valori mobiliare și piețe | COMERT | contract | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | FINANȚE | gestionarea riscurilor | informație comercială | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | instrument financiar derivat | legislație financiară | libera circulație a capitalului | management | marketing | politică comercială | reglementarea tranzacțiilor | risc financiar | supraveghere financiară | tranzacție financiară | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Regulation 648/2012 intends to make derivative markets more stable, transparent and efficient. It implements G20 commitments on over-the-counter derivatives and on the mitigation of risks on financial markets. It establishes several important principles and rules applicable to derivative contracts, such as a clearing obligation or a reporting obligation, but also rules applicable to subjects active in the financial markets, such as central counterparties or trade repositories. The implementation reports of the European Commission, as well as reports of the European Securities and Markets Authority and of the European Systemic Risk Board, show that the regulation in its current state needs several changes and amendments. These reports note the existing challenges linked with procyclicality, frontloading, management of systemic risk or the position of central counterparties and of the European Securities and Markets Authority. Furthermore, the unclear language of the regulation, missing and unclear definitions (e.g. 'client' or 'assets') and the issues linked with transparency should be considered when it comes to be amended. The European Parliament has called on the Commission on several occasions to update the financial legislation and improve the compliance with commitments on OTC derivatives reform set by the G20. Similarly, the European Economic and Social Committee has noted the need to update the existing legislation. Last, but not least, the European Commission itself has expressed the willingness to come forward with a new legislative proposal that will update the existing system of OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories. It is expected that the Commission will submit this proposal in June 2017.

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

Coordination of social security systems

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-02-2017

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | armonizarea securității sociale | Comitetul Economic și Social European | competența statelor membre ale Uniunii Europene | comunicații | consultare publică | contribuție la asigurările sociale | Curtea de Justiție a Uniunii Europene | discriminare bazată pe naționalitate | DREPT | dreptul securității sociale | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | dumping social | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | mobilitatea forței de muncă | piața muncii | prestație socială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | țări ale UE

Rezumat The complex system of EU rules on social security coordination needs to comply with various challenges and national circumstances. These challenges include uneven and inadequate application, the lack of transparency and lack of understanding of the existing rules, and an uncertainty about the position of cross-border workers and the benefits applicable to them. Another outstanding challenge is the most recent jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union that clarifies several important rules applicable to the relation between Member States and provision of benefits to the EU citizens. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission on several occasions to update the existing legislation on the coordination of social security systems so that it would react to these challenges. Similarly, the European Economic and Social Committee has recommended that the existing legislation be updated. Furthermore, the representatives of various stakeholder groups have voiced similar requests. In December 2016, the European Commission submitted a long awaited proposal amending Regulation 883/2004 and Regulation 987/2009 dealing with the coordination of social security systems. The proposal concentrates on changes linked to a broad spectrum of issues and benefits, mainly long-term care benefits, unemployment benefits, social benefits and family benefits. This proposal provides the opportunity for improvements to be made to the currently applicable rules.

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

Controls of cash movements: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 21-12-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Rezumat Regulation 1889/2005 complements the existing rules on combatting money laundering and terrorist financing. It creates an obligation to provide a cash declaration for anybody crossing EU borders with more than €10 000 in cash. Although the reports and research have shown that the regulation, in its current state, does not require a thorough review, several shortcomings that limit its powers and hamper its full harmonisation were identified. These shortcomings include, for instance, the fact that the regulation does not cover cash sent by post or freight; that Member States' authorities cannot temporarily impound sub-threshold amounts of cash; or that sanctions for breaches of this cash declaration obligation differ among the Member States. These open issues not only limit harmonisation among the Member States, but also hamper practical application of the regulation in the field to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. On several occasions, the European Parliament and the Council have expressed the need to update current legislation and strengthen the existing rules. The European Economic and Social Committee also highlighted the need for better rules to combat money laundering. The European Commission's intention to tackle the shortcomings of the regulation identified is thus a welcome step.

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

Training of professional drivers

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 05-12-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transporturi

Rezumat The adoption of Directive 2003/59 should, by promoting the education and training of professional drivers, have enhanced the safety of road transport and increased the interest of individuals in this profession. These goals were reached only partially. For example, the directive did not attract many new drivers and it is only partially relevant and sufficient to ensure road safety. For that reason, the European Commission decided to review the directive in the fourth quarter of 2016. The evaluations linked with the directive and other reports have shown that the directive, in its current state, has several shortcomings that limit its capacity in reaching the set goals. The shortcomings, such as inconsistent and uneven application of the directive and its exemptions by the Member States, inconsistency between the directive and Regulation 561/2006, ambiguity of the directive's provisions or an inconsistent recognition of training received are only some of the challenges. These open issues lead to limited practical harmonisation in this particular field. On several occasions, the European Parliament has called on the European Commission to update the existing legislation and to strengthen the existing rules. Similarly, the European Economic and Social Committee has noted that the existing legislation needs to be adapted. The intention of the European Commission to review the directive is thus a welcome step.

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

Rail passenger rights and obligations

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-11-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transporturi

Rezumat Regulation (EC) 1371/2007 provides passengers with minimum protection when travelling by trains. The rights applicable to train passengers included in the regulation reflect the 10 core passenger rights applicable to all modes of transport. The regulation obliges Member States, their respective authorities and railway undertakings to implement these provisions in their practice, not only to safeguard passengers' rights, but also to increase the share of train transport compared to other modes of transport. In this context, Regulation (EC) 1371/2007 is an important harmonisation tool which should ensure that all passengers travelling by train in the EU have the same rights. However, the regulation provides Member States with a very wide discretion towards the application of its provisions. Member States can grant broad exemptions from the application of the regulation. Although these exemptions are granted temporarily, not exceeding a maximum period of 15 years, they have a considerable impact on uniform application of the regulation. Currently, only four Member States apply the regulation without any exemption, while the remaining 24 Member States have granted numerous exemptions for their domestic, urban, suburban or regional train services. The extensive application of these exemptions, despite being permitted legally, impairs the uniform application and enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1371/2007. Train passengers thus have different rights in different Member States. The European Parliament has called for stronger passenger rights and for their implementation in a manner that would remove all ambiguities and misunderstandings. Parliament has also called several times for the adoption of a Charter of Passengers' Rights covering all forms of transport. Similarly, the European Economic and Social Committee has noted the need to strengthen passenger rights. Finally, the European Commission itself has expressed a willingness to strengthen and improve rail passenger rights when travelling in the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements - Review and Monitoring Clauses

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-10-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Comerț internațional | Cultură | Dezvoltare regională | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drept contractual, drept comercial și dreptul societăților comerciale | Educație | Energie | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Industrie | Pescuit | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Securitate și apărare | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie acord interinstituțional | acord internațional | dreptul Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlamentul European | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Tratatul privind funcționarea Uniunii Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări terțe

Rezumat This study provides an implementation monitoring tool which allows for a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses and management and implementation clauses contained in international agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. It is produced by the Policy Cycle Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the EP's in-house research service and think tank, as part of its work on the evaluation of the EU policy cycle.

Studiu [EN](#)

Control of trade in dual-use items

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-09-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | apărare | arme de distrugere în masă | bunuri cu dublă întrebuințare | comerț | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț ilicit | comerț în interiorul UE | competitivitate | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | export (UE) | licență de export | monitorizare exporturi | neproliferarea armelor nucleare | organizarea afacerilor | organizarea transporturilor | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică tarifară | politică și securitate publică | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | regulament al Comisiei Europene | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | restricții comerciale | securitate internațională | siguranță publică | statistică | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | TRANSPORT | tranzit | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The system of export controls requires its Member States to comply with general international obligations to counter the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and other items with potential military use. The same obligation is also applicable to 'dual-use items', i.e. items which can be used for civil and military purposes. The existing export control system of dual-use items requires an export authorisation if a dual-use item is exported from the EU to a non-EU country. Without an export authorisation, the dual-use items cannot leave EU customs territory. The list of dual-use items requiring this authorisation is included in Annex I of Regulation 428/2009. The regulation also establishes several rules and principles for export, transport, transfer of, and brokering of these items. Although the regulation is binding in its entirety, it gives several broad competences and discretion to the Member States, for example, with regard to sanctions or different types of authorisation. These competences, on the one hand, allow the Member States to implement the regulation in a way that reflects their legal traditions. On the other hand, however, these might influence the process of harmonisation of dual-use export controls negatively, and as a result, limit their effectiveness. In addition, the most recent technological developments such as 3-D printers, geopolitical changes in the world, a growth of international terrorism and connected security concerns, and a greater concern for human rights, may require an update of the existing European legislation. On several occasions, the European Parliament has called on the Commission to update the existing legislation to react to these challenges. Similarly, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee noted the need to update the existing legislation. Finally, the European Commission itself expressed a willingness to come forward with a new legislative proposal that will update the existing system of export controls of dual-use items. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

Audiovisual Media Services Directive: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-06-2016

Autor OSIAC ROXANA | REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Dreptul proprietății intelectuale | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | COMERT | comerț electronic | comunicații | controlul comunicațiilor | directivă (UE) | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | industria audio-video | industria programelor de calculator | libera circulație a programelor audiovizuale | marketing | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | protecția copilului | publicitate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat Since its entry into force, the regulatory framework established by the Audiovisual Media Services Directive proved to be rather effective in achieving its goal of enabling the development and free circulation of audiovisual media services in the European Union. However, given the technological developments that led to a convergent audiovisual environment, it needs to be further adapted in order to better respond to market developments and new viewing patterns and habits. The European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Committee of the Regions have asked for adaptations of the current regulatory framework in order to better reflect the implications of the new convergent media context. In particular, they called on the Commission to assess the current distinction of the regulatory framework between linear and non-linear services, to enforce the provisions related to minors and consumer protection, to ensure the respect of the freedom of media, to enforce the promotion of European works and to assess the implementation of self and co regulation arrangements. Implementation reports, evaluations and studies confirmed the need to address AVMSD related issues at EU level and pointed out that some of the rules are no longer fit for purpose in a changed digital context. The new proposal adopted by the Commission in May 2016, addresses several concerns raised by the Parliament including protection of minors, promotion of European audiovisual works and commercial communications.

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

Exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-06-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | boli profesionale | degradarea mediului înconjurător | demografie și populație | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | igiena muncii | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mortalitate profesională | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | substanțe toxice | substanță carcinogenă | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Despite wide-ranging European legislation, not all substances that can increase the risk of occupational cancers are necessarily covered by existing pieces of legislation. Various studies point to a continuous increase in cancers attributable to working conditions and to a need to improve the protection of workers. Although Directive 2007/34 is the main legislative act setting the standards for the protection of workers against work-related cancers, several studies and stakeholders have called for the scope of the directive to be broadened by adding chemical substances that were not originally covered by the directive, thus decreasing workers' exposure to them. Similarly, Parliament has on numerous occasions asked the Commission to amend the existing legislation on the prevention of work-related cancers and to increase workers' protection against occupational diseases, including cancer. Although the May 2016 Commission proposal intends to increase the protection of workers by broadening of the scope of Directive 2007/34 by setting exposure limit values for 13 additional chemical substances, there are still various substances that are not included on the list and that can potentially have an adverse impact on the health of workers. The European Commission has promised to conduct a further impact assessment for the additional 12 chemical substances by the end of 2016. These subsequent actions may lead to future legislative proposals updating the existing legislation.

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

The Satellite and Cable Directive

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-05-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Dreptul proprietății intelectuale | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | comerț electronic | comunicații | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | drept de autor | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | industria programelor de calculator | libera circulație a programelor audiovizuale | marketing | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | spațiu european audio-vizual | transmisie prin cablu | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Since 1995, when the Satellite and Cable Directive 93/83 was supposed to be transposed into the national laws of the Member States, the broadcasting landscape has been through various changes. While cable retransmission and satellite broadcasting still play their roles, new forms of broadcasting have found a stable place in the broadcasting landscape. This includes the ability to watch content on demand, through webcasting or simulcasting. Furthermore, a considerable role is played by online broadcasting. These new forms of broadcasting (e.g. online broadcasting, webcasting or simulcasting) bring various challenges for traditional broadcasting organisations, as well as for the rights connected with the broadcasted content (mainly copyright and related rights). As these new forms of broadcasting are not covered by the existing legal principles, broadening the principles included in Directive 93/83 might be one way to deal with the situation. On several occasions Parliament has called for changes in the existing legislation to reflect the latest technological developments. The European Economic and Social Committee in its opinions and various studies has also noted that existing legislation will need to be adapted in order to react to these developments. The intention of the European Commission to review Directive 93/83 and potential amendments of the existing legislation might result in changes to the existing legislation and bring it up to date with the latest developments.

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

Schengen and the management of the EU's external borders

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-04-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud | REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | control de frontieră | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul Uniunii Europene | Frontex | frontiera externă a UE | frontiera internă a UE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a persoanelor | migrație | politica UE în domeniul migrației | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Events in 2015, most notably the unprecedented arrival of migrants to the EU, but also the terrorist attacks in Paris, showed that current border management strategies have not been sufficient to effectively deal with these challenges. The events have also highlighted how intrinsically linked the EU's external borders are with the absence of borders inside the EU. The proposed legislation therefore aims to reinforce the security of the external borders by increasing the powers of Frontex and by introducing increased entry and exit checks on anyone crossing the EU's external borders. However, the exact impact of the proposed measures and whether they will effectively address the EU's border challenges are less clear, as no impact assessments have been conducted on these measures. According to the studies and discussions referred to above concerning the proposal to reinforce Frontex, it is considered unlikely that it will address some of the key weaknesses relating to Frontex, namely the lack of clear and distinct responsibilities between the agency and other EU agencies; and its current dependency on MS for resourcing. The report commissioned by the European Parliament's LIBE Committee on this topic also questioned the legality of parts of the proposal, in particular the agency's right to intervene against the will of a MS. The evaluations of Frontex concluded that the agency operated effectively, in particular in relation to its role as joint operations coordinator. The evaluation reports also noted a need for the agency's role to be better clarified, and that better access to resources was required. However, while these evaluations showed the agency to be effective, they were mainly qualitative in nature, focusing on interviews with stakeholders rather than on quantitative data on organisational performance. It is therefore uncertain whether the evaluations of Frontex have been comprehensive enough to ensure that any changes to its remit will maximise the potential of the agency to work effectively.

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

Combatting migrant smuggling into the EU

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-04-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud | REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | asistență pentru refugiați | construcție europeană | control de frontieră | cooperare polițienească (UE) | DREPT | drept internațional | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | frontiera externă a UE | lupta împotriva criminalității | migrație | migrație ilegală | mișcare migratoare | pedepse | politica UE în domeniul migrației | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | trafic de ființe umane | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat It is estimated that most of those who are currently entering the EU to seek asylum have had some help from smugglers in facilitating their journeys. Increased human smuggling in particular, when interlinked with criminal networks, poses serious threats to those smuggled as well as to EU Member States. The available evidence shows that there are considerable differences in how individual Member States tackle and penalise smuggling and that closer cooperation is needed to deal with this issue effectively. The existing discrepancies are partially linked to differences in the implementation of current European legislation, i.e. 'the facilitators package', which reacts to facilitation of the irregular entry, irregular transit and irregular stay of migrants into individual Member States. Furthermore, there are noticeable differences in national legislation with regard to whether providing humanitarian assistance to migrants is penalised or not. Smuggling is a complex issue and the modus operandi of smugglers is often very flexible and changes frequently. It is therefore important to tackle smuggling from a holistic perspective and also consider what unintended consequences may arise from policies intended to stop smuggling. Parliament has called for such an approach on several occasions. It is to be seen to what extent the European Commission evaluation of the respective European legislation and the potential legislative proposals will react to these challenges. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

Regulation 604/2013 (Dublin Regulation) and asylum procedures in Europe: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-04-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud | REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | azil politic | control de frontieră | controlul migrației | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul Uniunii Europene | jurisprudență (UE) | migrație | mișcare migratoare | politica UE în domeniul migrației | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | refugiați politic | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The review of the implementation of the Dublin legislation shows that the weaknesses identified since its inception remain, i.e. most of the transfers agreed by MS under the Dublin system do not take place. It is also unclear whether the system has had any effect on secondary movement which has remained at around 15%. As long as differences between MS asylum processes and socio-economic conditions remain, and as long as MS continue to centre their concerns on the national impact of migration, the Dublin system on its own is unlikely to work. In the absence of more detailed information on how the re-distribution mechanism suggested by the European Commission would work in practice, it is difficult to assess whether the proposals would effectively address the shortcomings of the Dublin system.

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

Tax transparency – automatic exchange of information on base erosion and profit shifting: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-04-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | categorii de societăți comerciale | cooperare administrativă | cooperare fiscală europeană | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | evaluarea prețului în vederea transferului | evaziune fiscală | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | fraudă fiscală | impozit corporativ | informația și prelucrarea informației | libera circulație a capitalului | POLITICĂ | putere executivă și administrație publică | schimb de informații | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | întreprinderi multinaționale

Rezumat Although the provisions of the existing Directive 2011/16 require an automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation, the Commission's new proposal would go further towards strengthening and broadening administrative cooperation in this field. The proposal establishes broader cooperation between the MS with regard to preventing tax evasion and tax fraud by multinational enterprises. In this context it obliges multinational enterprises to provide country-by-country reports to national tax authorities. Failure to provide these reports may lead to sanctions. The national tax authorities can subsequently exchange the reports with tax authorities of other Member States. The proposal also introduces a new set of obligations for the application of a mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation, especially in the context of the principles adopted by the OECD in 2015 directed at prevention and combating base erosion and profit shifting by multinational enterprises. Parliament, as well as the European Economic and Social Committee, has repeatedly called for more actions to be taken in the tax field to enhance transparency and combat tax evasion and tax fraud. Furthermore, the abovementioned studies and the OECD final reports on base erosion and profit shifting have pointed to a need for coordinated actions to combat tax evasion and tax fraud. As these negative practices are burdensome for the European and world economy, broadening administrative cooperation between MS and clearly defining obligations for MS and enterprises, such as foreseen in the new Commission proposal, could support these aims.

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

Contract rules for online purchase of digital content and tangible goods (Part of Digital Single Market): Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-04-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | aplicare a legislației UE | COMERT | comerț electronic | construcție europeană | consum | contract | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | elaborarea legislației UE | marketing | piață unică | protecția consumatorului | studiu de impact | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The 2015 Commission proposals on contract rules for online purchase of digital content and tangible goods intend to simplify and harmonise the contract rules on the cross-border online purchases in Europe. The proposals introduce various rules with a goal to fully harmonise provisions applicable to online purchases. These proposals try to react to the newest developments in the digital society while updating existing European legislation. Full harmonisation can increase legal certainty on the applicable rules and interest of the customers in making cross-border purchases. As currently various different national contract rules are applied in the MS, full harmonisation would introduce the same rules applicable throughout the whole EU. This harmonisation will in general, simplify and increase customer protection in contract relations conducted online and cross-border. However, full harmonisation might have some negative impact on those MS that already have existing national legislation going beyond the text of the proposals.

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

Prospectus Directive: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-01-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | COMERT | construcție europeană | consum | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | FINANȚE | informarea consumatorilor | instrumente financiare | investiții și finanțare | legislație financiară | libera circulație a capitalului | piață de capital | piață unică | propunere (UE) | protecția investițiilor | securitatea pieței financiare | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat As a part of the Capital Market Union, the Prospectus Directive 2003/71 provides investors with a considerable amount of information about the issuer and the issuer's securities and thus enhances the transparency of the financial markets. Also, the directive establishes a so-called prospectus passporting regime which allows for a prospectus approved in one Member State to be used in all other Member States without any special or additional conditions, thereby facilitating cross-border transactions. Although the Prospectus Directive sets the general conditions applicable to publishing and approving the prospectuses, it is an implementing act, Commission Regulation 809/2004, which prescribes the format and contents of prospectuses. Although the Prospectus Directive facilitates cross-border investments and enhances transparency, there are certain administrative and monetary burdens connected with this particular regime. SMEs in particular might be placed in a disadvantaged position as they might not be able to meet the criteria prescribed by the Prospectus Directive. In November 2015, the European Commission submitted a proposal for a prospectus regulation in order to improve access to finance for companies and simplify information for investors. The proposal reflects the newest market developments and addresses various aspects to strengthen transparency and allow SMEs and some other issuers an easier access to the capital markets. The proposal is currently awaiting the decision of the Parliament's committee (ECON).

Briefing [EN](#)

Recognition and modernisation of professional qualifications in inland navigation: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-01-2016

Autor GONZALEZ JIMENEZ DAVID RICARDO | REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | calificare profesională | Comisia Centrală pentru Navigația pe Rin | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | echipaj | elaborarea legislației UE | locuri de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | organizații europene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | piața muncii | politica transporturilor | politică comună a transporturilor | program al UE | recunoașterea calificării profesionale | TRANSPORT | transport fluvial intern | transport maritim și fluvial | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The existing EU legislation on professional qualifications in inland navigation is diverse, as are the bodies that adopt the rules applicable to the profession of boatmaster: EU, Member States and river commissions with the status of international organisations. As a consequence, this may lead to a situation where there are different requirements for the profession of boatmaster on various rivers. This has an impact on the labour mobility in this sector, but it can also influence the attractiveness of this work as such. Despite the endeavour of various bodies, such as the Central Commission for the Navigation on the Rhine, to mutually recognise the professional qualifications in inland navigation, the legislation remains fragmented and outdated. Studies show that broader harmonisation in the field of the professional qualifications in inland navigation is necessary as it could bring more clarity and transparency and, as a result, help to create jobs. One of the ways to achieve such harmonisation could be an amendment of the existing European legislation.

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

The EU Blue Card Directive: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-12-2015

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | cerere de mână de lucru | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | libera circulație a forței de muncă | locuri de muncă | managementul și remunerația angajaților | migrație | migrație profesională | muncitor migrant | permis de muncă | permis de rezidență | personal calificat | piața muncii | plată | politica UE în domeniul migrației | PROBLEME SOCIALE | statistici ale UE | străini | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Labour migration policy has the potential to tackle demographic challenges and labour market shortages. As noted in the European Commission's Work Programme for 2015, the operation of Directive 2009/50 and its evaluation could be the first step towards a new European policy on legal migration. The directive sets the conditions for the work and residence of the third-country (non-EU) nationals in the EU territory but it covers only a specific group of third-country nationals - highly-qualified workers and their family members. Despite the various positive aspects that have been introduced by the directive, such as a common European scheme for attracting highly-qualified workers from third-countries to the European Union, based on the available data one can note that there are various challenges to the existing EU Blue Card scheme. The main challenges include the general (un)attractiveness of the EU Blue Card scheme, limited use of the scheme, a lack of coordination between the EU Blue Card scheme and national schemes providing similar rights to the third-country nationals, and the limitation of the rights of the EU Blue Card holders including their intra-EU migration. Another considerable challenge to the scheme is linked with the problems of the transposition among the majority of the Member States. Although the Member States have in the end transposed the directive, their approach is very diverse. These issues present a serious stumbling block to the attractiveness and applicability of the EU Blue Card scheme. While the Parliament's role was limited to a consultation, during the adoption of the current EU Blue Card Directive, new amending legislation would be decided with the Parliament's full involvement under the ordinary legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 11-12-2015

Autor HUBER Stephan | REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Drept internațional privat și cooperarea judiciară în materie civilă | Drept internațional public | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie acord (UE) | acord multilateral | Africa | Africa de Sud | America | Asia și Oceania | Australia | Brazilia | Canada | Chile | China | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | India | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Israel | Japonia | Mexic | Noua Zeelandă | politică internațională | puterile Parlamentului European | RELATII INTERNAȚIONALE | relație interinstituțională (UE) | rolul internațional al UE | Rusia | Statele Unite | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări din cadrul AELS

Rezumat This study provides an implementation monitoring tool which allows for a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses as well as management and implementation clauses that are included in international agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. As an implementation monitoring tool, this study intends to provide a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses as well as management and implementation clauses present in international agreements which are concluded between the EU and third countries. While the review and monitoring clauses refer to the process of assessing the implementation of international agreements, the sunset clauses refer to the duration of international agreements. The management and implementation clauses describe the composition of the body in charge of supervising the management of the agreement and eventually define special procedures for the management or implementation of the agreements.

Studiu [EN](#)

Business Marketing Directive: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-10-2015

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | clauză contractuală abuzivă | COMERȚ | concurență | contract comercial | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | etica afacerilor | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | organizarea afacerilor | politică comercială | publicitate abuzivă | publicitate comparativă | simplificare legislativă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Although there has not been yet any specific legislative proposal to amend Directive 2006/114 concerning misleading and comparative advertising, the intention of the European Commission to simplify and consolidate this Directive may tackle some of the problems connected with the current legislation. Parliament repeatedly called for changes and further actions in this field, in particular with regard to prevention of misleading marketing practices and urging the EU Member States to enhance their mutual and cross-border cooperation. In this context, Parliament also often expressed its worries about the current misleading marketing practice of misleading directory companies. Furthermore, Parliament pointed to various inconsistencies with regard to implementation and enforcement of the directive and called for its better implementation and better monitoring. The studies and reports suggested that a revision of the rules prohibiting certain marketing practices strengthening the enforcement of these rules in cross-border cases is needed. Such potential changes can have an impact on legal certainty and improve the prevention of misleading marketing practices. These inconsistencies and implementation and enforcement of the directive present challenges for the legislative proposal which the Commission intends to adopt by the end of 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Posting of workers (Part of the expected Labour Mobility Package): Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-09-2015

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica socială | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | condiții de muncă | cooperare administrativă | directivă (UE) | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | dumping social | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | elaborarea legislației UE | informația și prelucrarea informației | libertatea de a oferi servicii | locuri de muncă | mobilitatea forței de muncă | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | piața muncii | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | schimb de informații | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat In Annex I to its annual Work Programme 2015 (CWP 2015), the European Commission announced that it would submit the Labour Mobility Package. This implementation appraisal focuses on the second theme of the expected Labour Mobility Package – posting of workers. This briefing is one of a series of 'Implementation Appraisals' on the operation of existing EU legislation in practice. Each such briefing focuses on a specific EU law which is, or will shortly be, subject to an amending proposal from the European Commission, intended to update the current text. 'Implementation Appraisals' seek to provide succinct overviews of publicly available material on the implementation, application and effectiveness of specific EU laws, with inputs from, inter alia, the EU institutions and advisory committees, national parliaments and relevant external consultation and outreach exercises. They are provided to assist parliamentary committees in their consideration of new Commission proposals, once tabled.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tax transparency - automatic exchange of information between EU Member States on their tax rulings: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-09-2015

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | cooperare administrativă | cooperare fiscală europeană | directivă (UE) | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | elaborarea legislației UE | etica afacerilor | evaziune fiscală | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | fraudă fiscală | furnizare de informații | impozit corporativ | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | organizarea afacerilor | POLITICĂ | putere executivă și administrație publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This implementation appraisal focuses on Directive 2011/16 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation and repealing Directive 77/799 on mutual assistance by the competent authorities of the Member States in the field of direct taxation and taxation of insurance premiums. Directive 2011/16 was adopted by the Council on 15 February 2011. The European Commission announced in its annual Work Programme 2015 (CWP 2015) that this measure will be updated by a new proposal, which it tabled on 18 March 2015. This briefing is one of a series of 'Implementation Appraisals' on the operation of existing EU legislation in practice. Each such briefing focuses on a specific EU law which is, or will shortly be, subject to an amending proposal from the European Commission, intended to update the current text. 'Implementation Appraisals' are provided to assist parliamentary committees in their consideration of new Commission proposals, once tabled.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Employment Service: Implementation Appraisal

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-06-2015

Autor REMAC Milan

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | birou de angajare | cerere de angajare în muncă | comunicații | construcție europeană | cooperare administrativă | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | EURES | libera circulație a forței de muncă | locuri de muncă | lucrător (UE) | mobilitatea forței de muncă | ofertă de locuri de muncă | piața muncii | POLITICĂ | program al UE | putere executivă și administrație publică | site Internet | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In 2014, 3.1 per cent (around 8.1 million) of the European labour force was economically active in another Member State.

In Annex I to its annual Work Program 2015 (CWP 2015), the European Commission announced that in order to enhance a deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base it will submit the Labour Mobility package. While aiming at supporting labour mobility, this package tackles three substantial issues: 1) A better coordination of social security systems, 2) A review of the Posting of Workers Directive and 3) An enhanced EURES (European Employment Services).

This implementation appraisal focuses on the third theme of the expected Labour Mobility Package - EURES. In particular, it concentrates on legal acts in the field of labour mobility connected with EURES, especially, Regulation 492/2011 and Commission Implementing Decision 2012/733. 'Implementation Appraisals' aim to provide a succinct overview of material publicly available on the implementation, application and effectiveness of an EU law to date - drawing on available inputs from, inter alia, the EU institutions and advisory committees, national parliaments, and relevant external consultation and outreach exercises. They are provided to assist parliamentary committees in their consideration of the new Commission proposal, once tabled.

Briefing [EN](#)

Consolidation and simplification of three Directives in the area of information and consultation of workers: Implementation Appraisal

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Rezumat This Implementation Appraisal concentrates on three Directives in the area of information and consultation of workers subject to simplification and/or consolidation according to the CWP 2015:

- 1) Directive 98/59 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to collective redundancies;
- 2) Directive 2001/23 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the safeguarding of employees' rights in the event of transfers of undertakings, businesses or parts of undertakings or businesses and;
- 3) Directive 2002/14 establishing a general framework for informing and consulting employees in the European Community (the Directives).

This briefing is one of a series of 'Implementation Appraisals', produced by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), on the operation of existing EU legislation in practice. Each such briefing focuses on a specific EU law which is, or will shortly be, subject to an amending proposal from the European Commission, intended to update the current text. 'Implementation Appraisals' aim to provide a succinct overview of material publicly available on the implementation, application and effectiveness of an EU law to date - drawing on available inputs from, inter alia, the EU institutions and advisory committees, national parliaments, and relevant external consultation and outreach exercises.

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