



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

Lista publicațiilor de la Think Tank-ul PE

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

Criteriile de căutare folosite pentru a genera lista :

Sortare Ordonare în funcție de dată
Cuvânt-cheie "epidemie"

692 Rezultat(e)

Numărul rezultatelor afișate este limitat la 500; puteți restrânge criteriile de căutare

Data creării : 19-04-2024

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-04-2024

Autor CAR POLONA | SAPALA Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | Slovenia | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat EU support for the implementation of Slovenia's modified national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) amounts to €2 685.3 million, and includes €1 612.9 million in grants and €1 072.4 million in loans. This amount is by €203.3 million higher than that initially approved and takes into account a June 2022 update of the maximum financial contribution from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), additional loans requested by Slovenia, and non-repayable allocation for REPowerEU made available in 2023. While the overall allocation is only 0.4 % of the total RRF, it stood at 5.5 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). With €1 274 per citizen (grants and loans), Slovenia is among the 10 biggest RRF beneficiaries per capita. So far, Slovenia has received €841 million (€531 million in grants and €310 million in loans) in pre-financing and three instalments based on the achievement of 58 milestones and targets (28 % of all to be achieved). The next payment request is scheduled for the second quarter of 2024 and should cover the fourth and fifth instalments (€392.7 million). Slovenia's NRRP tackles both the COVID-19 pandemic's socio-economic consequences and more long-standing challenges identified in the Slovenian development strategy 2030. The plan is strongly focused on the green and digital transitions. Planned spending on these areas meets the compulsory targets, totalling 48.9 % for climate and 20 % for digital (the latter excluding the REPowerEU chapter). Investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable mobility have been further reinforced under the new REPowerEU chapter. Other priority areas include smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and health and welfare. The European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on RRF implementation, and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Third edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-04-2024

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | Italia | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recomandare (UE) | redresare economică | reformă economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In absolute figures, Italy's national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) is the largest national plan under the ground-breaking Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument. In December 2023, a revision brought about various changes to the plan: it is now endowed with EU resources worth €194.4 billion in grants and loans, representing 26.1 % of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), or 10.8 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF being 5.2 % of EU 27 GDP in 2019). A slight upward revision of Italy's grant allocation in June 2022 and the inclusion of a new energy-focused REPowerEU chapter resulted in a €2.9 billion increase on the initial plan. In addition, Italy has earmarked national resources worth €30.6 billion to strengthen a vast programme of reforms and investment designed to promote Italy's economic recovery, while addressing a number of structural weaknesses and pursuing major objectives such as the green transition and digital transformation. Measures under the plan are to be completed by 2026. Italy has so far received 52.7 % of the resources (€102.5 billion in pre-financing and four payments for both grants and loans); this is well above the EU average (34.5 %). Another six payments each for grants and loans will depend on further progress in implementation. At the end of 2023, Italy had spent €43 billion or 22 % of the EU resources available for its NRRP, which suggests the importance of the period through to August 2026 for full implementation, not least of its investment measures. A major advocate of creating a common EU recovery instrument, the European Parliament participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Sixth edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Autor DOBREVA Alina | LILYANOVA Velina

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | Bulgaria | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANTE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-03-2024

Autor SAPALA Magdalena | STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANTE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | Slovacia | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 05-02-2024

Autor MILEUSNIC MARIN

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | Croația | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-02-2024

Autor SAPALA Magdalena | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | Polonia | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-02-2024

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | Irlanda | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recomandare (UE) | redresare economică | reformă economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

Compulsory licensing of patents for crisis management

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-02-2024

Autor MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Domeniul tematic Dreptul proprietății intelectuale

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | comerț | COMERȚ | epidemie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs farmaceutic | proprietate intelectuală | siguranța aprovizionării | sănătate

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for a resilient healthcare system but also for quick access to inventions and technologies in challenging situations. To address this need, in April 2023 the Commission submitted a proposal for a regulation on compulsory licensing for crisis management. The aim is to secure the rapid deployment of patent-protected inventions in times of crisis or emergency, without eroding patent protection as an incentive to innovate. The proposal lays down rules and procedures for granting Union compulsory licences and supervising the law's implementation. The envisaged law would empower the Commission to grant licences of EU-wide validity for patents, patent applications, supplementary protection certificates and utility models. Additionally, the Commission could take (vaguely defined) 'additional measures complementing the Union compulsory licence to ensure it achieves its objective'. Views on the proposal diverge. Civil society organisations support a broad application of the compulsory licensing scheme, whereas industry organisations advocate narrow application. Opinions differ on 1) the need for legislative intervention; 2) the events authorising the use of compulsory licences; 3) whether compulsory licensing should be conditional on failed prior negotiations for voluntary licences; 4) whether the disclosure of know-how or trade secrets is warranted under certain circumstances; 5) at what level remuneration and sanctions should be capped; 6) how advisory bodies should be composed; 7) which role potential licensees should play in initiating and engaging in the compulsory licensing procedure. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-02-2024

Autor BINDER ECKHARD

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | Suedia | sănătate

Rezumat The total volume of Sweden's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) increased from an initial €3 289 million to €3 502 million in the revised version. The NRRP is of comparatively limited scope, and exclusively in the form of grants, as Sweden did not apply for loans. The revised amount represents 0.5 % of the entire Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), equal to 0.7 % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 (the RRF representing 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). 'Sweden's recovery plan' – the Swedish NRRP – is financed by the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument. Sweden will receive payments in five instalments, contingent upon progress in implementing the plan. The total amount of grants under the RRF was subject to revision in June 2022, which reduced the final amount allocated to Sweden to €3 181 million. Adding to this its REPowerEU grant allocation of €198 million and the requested transfer of €66 million of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the NRRP, the overall amended plan now includes €3 445.7 million in EU grants. The difference between the EU grants and the total value of the plan (€57 million) is to be covered by national financing. The amended plan allots 43.6 % of resources to climate related objectives, surpassing the minimum target of 37 % set in the RRF Regulation. At 23.1 %, its allocation for digital expenditure also exceeds the threshold, which was set at 20 % of resources (excluding the REPowerEU chapter). The European Parliament has been a major supporter of establishing a common EU recovery instrument, and takes part in interinstitutional settings to cooperate, discuss and scrutinise implementation of the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Second edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

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

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

Understanding EU policies for people with disabilities

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-11-2023

Autor LECERF Marie

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | colectarea datelor | discriminare din motive de handicap | DREPT | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | muncitor cu dizabilități | persoane cu dizabilități | persoane cu dizabilități asistență | piața muncii | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | statistică medicală | sănătate | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | viață socială

Rezumat The EU and its Member States have signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and use its definition of disability as a common reference at EU level. There is no other harmonised definition of disability in the EU. Although a wide variety of statistical surveys are available in terms of questions asked and population surveyed, a complete statistical assessment of disability in the EU does not yet exist. However, the annual Eurostat statistics on income and living conditions survey reveals that, in Europe, the prevalence of disability is higher among female, older and less educated respondents. The EU combats all forms of discrimination alongside and in support of its Member States. To improve the situation of people with disabilities, it has introduced a series of initiatives, programmes and strategies over a number of decades. The European Parliament has been highly active in the bid to end all forms of discrimination against people with disabilities, since the early 1980s. In 1997, Article 13 of the Treaty establishing the European Community on the human right not to suffer discrimination on grounds, in particular, of disability, paved the way for a genuine disability policy. The first step in this regard was the adoption of a 2001-2006 action programme to combat discrimination. Later, the 2010-2020 European disability strategy sought to enable people with disabilities to exercise their rights and participate fully in society and the economy. The 2021-2030 strategy, incorporating lessons learned from its predecessor, seeks to ensure that all persons with disabilities in the EU, regardless of their sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, age or sexual orientation: enjoy their human rights; have equal access to participation in society and the economy; can decide where, how and with whom they live; can move freely in the EU regardless of their support needs; and no longer experience discrimination. This is an update of a briefing published in November 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-10-2023

Autor MILEUSNIC MARIN

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recomandare (UE) | redresare economică | reformă economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | Spania | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

The EU and global health security: Co-crafting the pandemic agreement and International Health Regulations

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-10-2023

Autor LECLERC GABIJA

Cuvânt-cheie epidemie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat The failure to prevent the recent pandemic (COVID-19) and the difficulties in managing it resulted in immense loss of human health and life as well as unprecedented disruption of societal activities worldwide. This created momentum for the reform of the global health architecture. To prevent a repetition of the crisis, the World Health Organization (WHO) member states launched two parallel government-led processes to introduce targeted amendments to the International Health Regulations (IHR) and draft a new, legally binding pandemic agreement (WHO CA+). The EU, which is an informal observer without voting rights in the WHO, has been a key player in both processes. In line with its internal procedures and with its 2022 global health strategy, the EU has been actively involved in the discussions, and has tabled proposals for the WHO CA+ and amendments to the IHR. They include many recommendations from the European Parliament, which has called for the simultaneous strengthening of the obligations and enforceability of the IHR, while addressing the gaps (including funding, equity and global governance) through the pandemic agreement. The WHO member states, including the EU Member States, are expected to adopt the resulting texts at the 77th World Health Assembly (WHA) in May 2024. Designing the pandemic agreement and amending the IHR is not without challenges, and a strict timeframe has put pressure on the negotiating parties. The two processes tend to overlap, not only in procedural matters but also in content. While aiming to be complementary, the scope of the two instruments remains to be further clarified. Due to the different legal basis of the WHO CA+ and the IHR, the particularities of their entry into force would differ and thereby shape the outcomes. In the context of the negotiating parties' differing interests, several provisions – such as those on intellectual property rights or responsibility sharing – have reflected a stark North-South divide. In addition, civil society has raised questions about transparency, the protection of human rights, and 'weak' provisions on equity, among others. The spread of misinformation regarding the WHO CA+ and the amended IHR has also burdened the processes.

Briefing [EN](#)

The concept of 'climate refugee': Towards a possible definition

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 05-10-2023

Autor APAP Joanna

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului | Mediu | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor pentru victimele dezastrelor | boala provocată de coronavirus | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezastru natural | epidemie | Grupul interguvernamental privind schimbările climatice | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | migrație | migrație forțată | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | persoană strămutată în interiorul țării | politica UE în domeniul migrației | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | refugiați | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | schimbare climatică | securitate internațională | sănătate

Rezumat According to recent statistics published by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, over 376 million people around the world have been forcibly displaced by floods, windstorms, earthquakes or droughts since 2008, with a record 32.6 million in 2022 alone. Since 2020, there has been an annual increase in the total number of displaced people due to disaster compared with the previous decade of 41 % on average. The upward trend is alarmingly clear. With climate change as the driving catalyst, the number of 'climate refugees' will continue to rise. The Institute for Economics and Peace predicts that in the worst-case scenario, 1.2 billion people could be displaced by 2050 due to natural disasters and other ecological threats. Despite steps in the right direction, national and international responses to this challenge remain limited, and protection for those affected inadequate. There is no clear definition of a 'climate refugee', nor are climate refugees covered by the 1951 Refugee Convention. The latter covers only people who have a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and who are unable or unwilling to seek protection from their home countries. This means that climate cannot currently be cited as a reason for seeking asylum or refugee status, although the 2018 Global Compact for Migration, in its second objective, cites climate as a potential reason for migration. While the EU has not formally recognised 'climate refugees', it has expressed growing concern and has taken action to support and develop resilience in countries most vulnerable to climate-related stress. This briefing is an update of an earlier version published in October 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Climate refugees](#)

[Rising sea levels](#)

[The concept of 'climate refugee': Towards a possible definition](#)

Revision of the EU's long-term budget for 2021 to 2027: Securing sufficient resources for the EU

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 19-09-2023

Autor KOWALD KAROLINE | PARI MARIANNA

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget al UE | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | libera circulație a capitalului | politică economică | politică economică | politică financiară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | război | securitate internațională | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The EU's long-term budget for 2021 to 2027 was set at €1.1 trillion, together with a specific instrument to support the EU's recovery from the pandemic, Next Generation EU (NGEU), providing €750 billion (2018 prices). Since 2021, the EU budget has already mobilised significant additional resources to cope with the pandemic and its impact, providing direct support totalling €70 billion to help EU citizens and enterprises, and countries outside the EU, cope with the COVID 19 crisis. In 2022, Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine generated more unexpected financing needs. The EU budget alone has contributed €50 billion to support Ukraine and its people, and help Member States cope with the multiple effects. As a result, the EU's funds and instruments for addressing unexpected situations are severely depleted. The EU budget needs meaningful reinforcement to be able to respond to the challenges that still lie ahead. On 20 June 2023, the Commission presented a revision of the EU's long-term budget, including a package of budgetary and legislative proposals. It proposed an overall reinforcement of the EU budget by €65.8 billion, covering an increase in the budget headings, the special instruments and €17 billion in grants for Ukraine. For the Ukraine Facility, a further €33 billion in loans is proposed, bringing overall support to Ukraine to €50 billion. The Commission is also proposing a 'Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform' (STEP), to be financed through redeployments and with €10 billion of additional funds. Additional budgetary means are set aside for responses to migration challenges, and a specific instrument to cover the increasing borrowing cost of NGEU. According to the European Parliament's Committee on Budgets, the proposed revision is a positive step towards equipping the EU budget with the necessary financing means. However, the rapporteurs' draft report argues that an additional €10 billion is required to address future challenges effectively. This is a follow up to an earlier briefing on the EU's long-term budget, published in June 2023.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-09-2023

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | Luxemburg | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

Lessons learned from COVID-19 and recommendations for the future

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 05-07-2023

Autor AMAND-EECKHOUT Laurence

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | conjunctură politică | consecințe economice | context social | democrație | dezbateri parlamentare | DREPT | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raportul comisiei parlamentare | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat During the July plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to discuss the final report of its Special Committee on the COVID-19 pandemic, and vote on a series of recommendations to improve EU preparedness for future health emergencies.

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

The UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 10-19 July 2023, New York

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-06-2023

Autor extern Nora HILLER

Domeniul tematic Energie | Industrie | Mediu | Planificare prospectivă | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | cooperare internațională | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | ONU | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politica mediului înconjurător | politica mediului înconjurător | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program al UE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | transformare digitală | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Midway of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the High-Level Political Forum 2023 marks a pivotal point in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The impact of the multiple crises of the past years, as well as the interlinkages and synergies of the SDGs present both challenges and opportunities for a systemic approach towards our common objectives. For the global community not to lose the progress in this global decade of action, there is a need for the EU to take the lead, both in domestic policies and international cooperation. Conclusions from the Eurostat Monitoring Report 2023, Sustainable Development Report 2022 and civil society analysis point to the EU's progress on social-economic SDGs, and notes insufficient progress on environmental objectives and global partnerships. Thus, there is a strong need for policy coherence, financing frameworks and political will to ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the objectives set out in the Paris Climate Agreement.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-India cooperation on health](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-06-2023

Autor LECLERC GABIJA

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Politica de cercetare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | India | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat In line with the EU-India Strategic Partnership of 2004 and the EU approach to global health, the EU and India have long-standing cooperation on health. The focus is on health research and innovation, public health and health security, as well as regulatory convergence. Often called the 'world's pharmacy', India significantly shapes global health outcomes due to its health diplomacy and its large share of the global population. While interests converge in numerous health-related areas, intellectual property rights (IPRs) have been a point of tension between the EU and India, with global implications.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[State aid in the wake of the pandemic, war and foreign subsidies](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-04-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Energie | Industrie | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor de stat | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | COMERT | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | piață internă | politică comercială | politică economică | politică economică | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | război | securitate internațională | situație economică | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat Over the last 3 years, the European Union has faced major challenges to its economy and societies, including the coronavirus pandemic, Russia's war on Ukraine and the increasingly urgent need for a green economic transition. The EU's response to these exceptional circumstances have included changes to its fiscal, monetary and investment policies, notably through the adaptation of State aid to allow Member States to support their economies by means of more direct intervention. Under competition law – the cornerstone of the EU-defining internal market – State aid measures are illegal, unless covered by the exemptions provided by the Treaties. In charge of implementing State aid rules, the European Commission clarifies and regulates the scope of exemptions. State aid rules allow government assistance to compensate for damage caused by natural disasters and exceptional circumstances, such as pandemic or war. State aid projects are subject to notification and Commission approval, unless exempt under the General Block Exemption Regulation. The Commission adopted a temporary framework in 2020, setting out permissible State aid measures to help Member States support their coronavirus-stricken economies. After Russia's unprovoked, full-scale invasion in Ukraine in 2022, the Commission published a new, wider temporary framework that allowed Member States to use more State aid intervention to ward off an economic slump, notably caused by skyrocketing energy prices. Finally, last year's US bill granting massive state subsidies for the local development of green technology, and China's long-established similar policy, prompted the Commission to propose yet another State aid rulebook in March 2023 – the temporary crisis and transition framework. Recent State aid rule modifications come against a backdrop of the EU debate on industrial policy. Discussions pit German and French support for more state intervention to create EU industrial champions, against smaller Member States' support for unfettered competition and free trade. The European Parliament stresses that any new State aid measure must not endanger fair competition in the internal market, which is the foundation of the EU. Parliament has called for aid to be extended through the EU budget, rather than in potentially uncoordinated national state aid provisions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Question time: Legacy of the 2022 European Year of Youth](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 17-04-2023

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | demografie și populație | ECONOMIE | epidemie | mișcare de tineret | politici pentru tineri | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | tânăr | viață socială

Rezumat Wishing to highlight and mitigate the impact of the pandemic on young people, the European Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, used her 2021 State of the Union address to name 2022 the European Year of Youth (EYY22). Following 12 months of varied youth-related activities, the thematic year concluded with a conference in December 2022. The European Parliament is committed to securing a lasting legacy for EYY22. In that context, Members will ask questions of the Commission on this topic during the April plenary session.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Mapping of long-term public and private investments in the development of Covid-19 vaccines](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 29-03-2023

Autor extern Massimo FLORIO, Simona GAMBA, and Chiara PANCOTTI

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Planificare prospectivă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor de stat | boala provocată de coronavirus | capital privat | cercetare medicală | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | investiții și finanțare | investiții private | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat This study provides a mapping of funds contributed by different actors for the R&D and the expansion of the production capacity of COVID-19 vaccines, with a focus on those authorised in the EU. Nine vaccines are examined. It is found that governments, mainly the US (with some not-for-profit entities) decisively supported corporate investments, either for R&D, manufacturing, or both, by nearly EUR 9 billion, i.e. on average EUR one billion of grants per vaccine, with, however, vast variance across companies. Moreover, almost EUR 21 billion was allocated to companies through Advance Purchase Agreements. While the EU and MS support through Advance Purchase Agreements was key to de-risk the production of vaccines, the role of EU and MS support in directly supporting R&D was marginal compared with the US federal government. The study assesses the necessity for continuing public support to R&D on vaccines for SARS-CoV-2 future variants of concern and possibly other coronaviruses. After highlighting current market failures, new incentive mechanisms in the public interest for vaccine R&D are suggested to grant equity and accessibility, as well as rewards in line with risks.

Studiu [EN](#)

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

[Workshop on COVID-19: EU Crisis Preparedness and Response](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 17-03-2023

Autor extern Julia LIETZMANN and Lorelei LEMETAYER

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică economică | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat These proceedings summarise the presentations and discussions during the workshop on 'COVID-19: EU Preparedness and Response', held on 8 March 2023. The five presentations touched, inter alia, upon the impact of COVID-19 at EU level, and how the EU has been prepared, how it responded to that crisis, and the lessons learned following the pandemic. These workshop proceedings were provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the Special Committee on COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learned and recommendations for the future (COVI).

Studiu [EN](#)

[Social and Economic Consequences of COVID-19](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 01-03-2023

Autor extern Jan SMIT, Elias NACER, Andrew SIKORSKI, Caroline GODARD and Wiktor MAGDZIARZ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | carnet de sănătate | categorii de societăți comerciale | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică economică | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | situație economică | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | vaccin | vaccinare | întreprinderi mici și mijlocii

Rezumat This study considers the consequences of measures aimed at countering the effects of COVID-19, in particular the Temporary Framework for State aid, EU Digital COVID Certificates and other measures implemented by EU Member States. The study examines the consequences of the measures on industry, small and medium-sized enterprises and focuses on the cultural and creative industries. Consequences for workers and working practices were also considered, and lessons learnt identified. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the special committee on COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learned and recommendations for the future (COVI).

Studiu [EN](#)

Workshop on long COVID - Workshop Proceedings

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 01-03-2023

Autor extern Maxime MOULAC, Milieu Consulting SRL.

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Educație | Evaluarea ex ante a impactului | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica de cercetare | Politica socială | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE | COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | publicație | sănătate | terapeutică | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat These proceedings summarise the presentations and discussions of the workshop on 'long COVID' organised for the European Parliament's Special Committee on the COVID-19 pandemic on 9 March 2023. The six presentations touched, inter alia, upon the current state of knowledge on the disease's clinical profile, potential causes and underlying mechanisms, impacts on patients and society, and lessons to be learned from post-acute infection syndromes and chronic diseases. The speakers and Members could discuss the urgent actions and financial support needed from the EU to close gaps in scientific knowledge, to raise awareness on long COVID, and to develop treatments which could improve patients' condition.

Studiu [EN](#)

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

Social and Economic Consequences of COVID-19

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-03-2023

Autor extern Jan SMIT, Elias NACER, Andrew SIKORSKI, Caroline GODARD and Wiktor MAGDZIARZ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | DREPT | drept penal | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică socială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | restricții ale libertății | sechestrare de persoane | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | vaccin | vaccinare | viață socială

Rezumat The original full study considers the consequences of measures aimed at countering the effects of COVID-19, in particular the Temporary Framework for State aid, EU Digital COVID Certificates and other measures implemented by EU Member States. The study examines the consequences of the measures on industry, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and focuses on the cultural and creative industries. Consequences for workers and working practices are also considered, and lessons learnt identified.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

The European public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons for future cross border health threats

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 17-02-2023

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | calitatea produselor | COMERT | competență a UE | construcție europeană | consum | dimensiune transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regiuni și politică regională | Strategie UE | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat This study was drawn up to support the work of the European Parliament's Special Committee on the COVID 19 pandemic. It examines the European Union's public health response to the COVID 19 pandemic across the following five pillars: (1) the EU vaccines strategy and national vaccination strategies; (2) independent scientific evidence on vaccine effectiveness; (3) the EU public health response to COVID 19, addressing the EU framework for crisis response; (4) the EU's prevention and preparedness efforts for future health threats; and (5) considerations regarding EU competences in public health. By assessing the lessons of the COVID 19 pandemic, the current state of play, challenges, and opportunities for improvement in EU public health governance, a series of recommendations are proposed to strengthen the EU's resilience and preparedness for future cross-border health threats.

Studiu [EN](#)

Building up resilience to cross-border health threats: Moving towards a European health union

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-02-2023

Autor AMAND-EECKHOUT Laurence

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | asistență de urgență | boala provocată de coronavirus | cooperare transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | epidemiologie | gestionarea crizelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | management | politici de cooperare | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | schimb de informații | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 11 November 2020, the European Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation on serious cross-border threats to health. In the light of lessons learned from the coronavirus crisis, it aimed to strengthen the EU's health security by revising Decision 1082/2013/EU (the 'Cross-Border Health Threats Decision'). The proposal was presented in a package that also included proposals to strengthen the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA), as first steps towards a European health union (these regulations were adopted on 24 November 2022 and 25 January 2022 respectively). The Council and Parliament adopted their positions on the proposal on, respectively, 23 July 2021 and 14 September 2021 (with some additional amendments on 11 November 2021). Interinstitutional negotiations, launched in 11 November 2021, concluded in June 2022 with a provisional agreement. Parliament approved the agreed text on 4 October 2022, followed by the Council on 24 October 2022; the final act was signed on 23 November 2022. The regulation will help the EU to better anticipate, react and respond to a health threat (not only infectious, but also environmental, foodborne or chemical) in a coordinated way, at EU and national level. Fourth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Nicole Scholz. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [The future of EU borders in times of pandemic](#)

Highly pathogenic avian influenza

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-02-2023

Autor VINCI CLAUDIA

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală

Cuvânt-cheie activitate agricolă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | epidemie | epidemiologie | gripă aviară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | păsări domestice | siguranță alimentară | sănătate | vaccinare

Rezumat During the 2021-2022 epidemiological year, highly pathogenic avian influenza struck Europe, leading to the death or cull of 50 million birds across the continent, with a considerable impact on the poultry sector. While EU legislation establishes strict biosecurity measures and allows vaccine use in such cases, more research and investment is needed to reach definitive solutions.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION AND DISINFORMATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-02-2023

Autor extern Cécile JACOB, VVA Brussels
Pierre HAUSEMER, VVA Brussels
Adam ZAGONI-BOGSCH, VVA Brussels
Dr. Audra DIERS-LAWSON, Kristiania University College

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | circulație limitată a informației | comunicare de masă | comunicații | context social | dezinformare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | impact social | informația și prelucrarea informației | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate

Rezumat This study analyses how governments, public health experts and other professionals communicated during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the impact of these communication strategies. It investigates COVID-19 misinformation and disinformation practices, and how these practices were addressed in the European Union by the Member States and the European Commission. It draws up recommendations to improve responses in the future, including by analysing the role of the Code of Practice on disinformation and the expected impact of the Digital Services Act.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

[Intersectional evaluation of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on different groups](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 01-02-2023

Autor extern Hana ŠPÁNIKOVÁ, Maxime MOULAC, Panagiota PAVLOU, Laura VONA, and Linus SIÖLAND; Milieu Consulting SRL

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Educație | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Protecția consumatorilor

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | egalitate de gen | epidemie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat This study examines the intersections between COVID-19, mental health and socioeconomic stressors in the lives of adolescents and young people, the impact of COVID-19 measures, including lockdowns, on children and vulnerable people, and efforts to tackle violence against women and domestic violence in Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Special Committee on the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learned and recommendations for the future (COVI).

Studiu [EN](#)

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

[THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION AND DISINFORMATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 26-01-2023

Autor extern Cécile JACOB, VVA Brussels
Pierre HAUSEMER, VVA Brussels
Adam ZAGONI-BOGSCH, VVA Brussels
Dr. Audra DIERS-LAWSON, Kristiania University College

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie acces la informație | boala provocată de coronavirus | campanie de conștientizare publică | comunicații | dezinformare | diseminarea informației | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informația și prelucrarea informației | mijloc de comunicare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sistem de comunicații | sănătate

Rezumat This study analyses how governments, public health experts and other professionals communicated during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the impact of these communication strategies. It investigates COVID-19 misinformation and disinformation practices, and how these practices were addressed in the European Union by the Member States and the European Commission. It draws up recommendations to improve responses in the future, including by analysing the role of the Code of Practice on disinformation and the expected impact of the Digital Services Act.

Studiu [EN](#)

[International trade \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-01-2023

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | inflație | politici comerciale | politică comercială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat The European Union's international trade has suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic, broken supply chains, the growth of protectionism in many regions and, most recently, from Russia's war on Ukraine. The United States' trade policy towards China, which is aimed at curbing the authoritarian country's growing power, has exacerbated the fragmentation of trade. The United States has adopted the Inflation Reduction Act, a massive green subsidy programme which analysts and politicians say may lower the competitiveness of some European clean-tech products. The EU is debating how to respond to the Act, including with the envisaged proposal of a Net-Zero Industry Act, setting a number of clean-tech objectives for 2030. The work of the new EU US Trade and Technology Council has so far made limited progress in resolving the trade spat. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on international trade policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Parliamentary oversight of governments' response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Literature review

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 25-01-2023

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard | TENHUNEN Susanna

Autor extern This study has been written by Dr Mihail Chiru of the University of Oxford at the request of the Ex Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | carnet de sănătate | consecințe economice | cultură și religie | ECONOMIE | epidemie | literatură | Parlament | parlament național | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | recesiune economică | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat Conducted at the request of the European Parliament's Special Committee on the COVID 19 pandemic, this literature review examines the patterns in, consequences of and correlation between national approaches to parliamentary oversight of governments' responses to the COVID 19 pandemic in the EU27 and four other countries (Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States). The review begins by assessing parliaments' involvement during the early stages of the health crisis, when many countries were operating under emergency regimes or statutory frameworks that provided for rapid action. It then maps the parliaments' law-making and oversight role during the pandemic, demonstrating that they were not necessarily side-lined. The study goes on to assess successes and failures and, on that basis, factors in the resilience of parliamentary oversight. Mapping the widespread use of sunset and review clauses in emergency legislation, the study reflects on parliaments' cooperation with supreme audit institutions and independent fiscal institutions, which enhanced their budgetary oversight role during the pandemic. The literature review also identifies best practice regarding oversight during the COVID 19 pandemic and reforms that parliaments could pursue to strengthen their preparedness for future crises.

Studiu [EN](#)

New EU global health strategy: A recalibrated agenda

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-01-2023

Autor LECLERC GABIJA

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | geopolitică | globalizare | investiții și finanțare | modalitate de finanțare | politică economică | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | statistică | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat On 30 November 2022, 12 years after the adoption of the first strategy on the EU's role in global health in 2010, the European Commission unveiled the EU global health strategy with the overarching goal of improving global health security and ensuring better health for all. The document takes stock of lessons learnt from the pandemic and guides EU action in an evolving landscape of threats and opportunities, including towards reasserting responsibility for attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – currently unfinished business. The strategy constitutes the external dimension of the European health union and is a cornerstone of the Global Gateway strategy. It not only relaunches the EU's global health agenda but also recalibrates the EU's approach to global health, by positioning it as an essential pillar of EU external policy, a critical geopolitical sector and a central aspect of EU strategic autonomy. The strategy suggests a framework leading up to 2030 and focusing on three policy priorities: better health throughout life; strengthened health systems and universal health coverage; and action to prevent and combat health threats. The strategy also outlines 20 guiding principles and concrete lines of action, and establishes a new monitoring framework. The strategy was widely welcomed by stakeholders; they generally approved the fact that, unlike its 2010 predecessor, it goes beyond portraying global health through the development policy lens. However, certain stakeholders raised concerns about the lack of focus on climate action and the lack of specific provisions on access and equity, for instance. The importance of ensuring appropriate financing, efficient implementation and monitoring were often underlined. Following the adoption of the strategy by the Commission, the Council is set to tailor the approach through the adoption of conclusions. These are likely to focus on the strategy's implementation and monitoring, and on matters of accountability. In parallel, the European Parliament is expected to take a stance on the strategy with a non-legislative resolution. The EU's finalised approach to global health will then require strong political leadership and efforts to maintain the momentum needed to deliver results.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Council in 2021 - Overview of dynamics, discussions and decisions

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-01-2023

Autor WORUM ASTRID

Autor extern Dinan, Desmond

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Securitate și apărare | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | carnet de sănătate | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | Rusia | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic dominated the agenda of the European Council in 2021, just as it had for much of 2020. Early in the year, the European Council struggled in a series of video-conferences to overcome problems besetting the procurement and distribution of vaccines throughout the EU. By mid 2021, as the situation improved and the pace of vaccination finally picked up, EU leaders welcomed the development of the digital COVID-19 certificate to facilitate intra-EU travel. Later in the year, as a new variant of COVID-19 emerged, EU leaders focused on efforts to overcome vaccine hesitancy. In the meantime, EU leaders confronted a series of other challenges, in areas ranging from economic affairs to climate change and the external dimension of migration. As for international affairs, EU leaders were preoccupied in 2021 with deteriorating EU-Russia relations; this was not unrelated to worrisome developments in Belarus. The improvement of transatlantic relations after the advent of a new US administration was one of the few bright spots in an otherwise gloomy year. Within the European Council, the most notable development was the departure of German Chancellor Angela Merkel after 16 years of membership.

Studiu [EN](#)

The Global Gateway: Taking stock after its first year

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-01-2023

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional | Industrie

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | globalizare | informatică și procesarea datelor | inițiativă a UE | interconexiunea sistemelor | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | modalitate de finanțare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The global investment gap between high-income and low- and middle-income countries has been widening in recent years, even more so in the aftermath of the double crisis caused by the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. This divergence and underfunding are also negatively affecting global connectivity, which requires substantial financial resources for both its expansion and its maintenance. This is important for recovery from the current crisis, as the modern world is based on multifaceted links between communities, economies and countries, and connectivity is known to contribute to economic growth, supply chain efficiency and resilience to shocks. Since 2015, the EU has been making efforts to narrow this investment gap and support global connectivity, not least to counter the influence of China's Belt and Road Initiative. However, experts considered EU assistance and investments to be fragmented, leading to inefficiencies, gaps and overlaps. Taking into account this and the growing importance of connectivity, made clear by the pandemic, the EU launched its Global Gateway strategy on 1 December 2021. Its worldwide scope is not limited to selected regions or countries. The strategy promises to mobilise up to €300 billion in investment to boost smart, clean and secure digital, energy and transport links and strengthen health, education and research systems across the world. Perhaps the most significant initiative so far has been the launch of the first regional Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package in February 2022. Other deliverables include the signing of international agreements and the inauguration of the first infrastructure projects. Many think tanks and experts have welcomed the Global Gateway as an attempt to boost efficiency, coherence and strategic drive in the EU's connectivity and investment policies. Opinions are divided, however, on whether sufficient funding can be mobilised and it remains to be seen if the Team Europe approach, bringing together the EU, financial institutions and Member States, will deliver.

Briefing [EN](#)

Achieving the UN Agenda 2030: Overall actions for the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals before and after the 2030 deadline

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 22-12-2022

Autor extern Kalterina SHULLA, Walter LEAL FILHO

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Democrație | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drepturile omului | Guvernanța globală | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | ENERGIE | epidemie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | neutralitatea emisiilor de dioxid de carbon | ONU | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politica mediului înconjurător | politică economică | politică energetică | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | situație economică | Strategie UE | sănătate | tranziție economică | tranziție energetică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Union (EU) has a strong leadership role, globally and regionally, in implementing the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development but as a matter of urgency its ambitions now need to be translated into strategies and actions. Major global crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and climate change, have all effectively reversed progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and further exacerbated interrelated challenges relating to poverty, inequality, carbon emissions, education, health, economic growth and finance. The increasing likelihood of Agenda 2030 objectives not being met within the expected timeframe calls for major transformation in: SDGs' financing; ecology and green recovery; citizens' empowerment; political commitment to collective action; as well as cooperation between public, private and non-profit sectors. Achieving SDGs would be better served by adopting an overarching EU strategy for the Agenda 2030, to include: SDGs in the European Semester; the Green Deal; countries' recovery processes; increased collaboration between EU and United Nations institutions; and support for other countries in levelling up SDG achievements globally. This would not only provide positive signals for reassuring Agenda 2030 but also enhance countries' commitment to sustainability. This In-Depth Analysis aims to assist the European Parliament by contributing to policy and legislative debates ahead of the 2023 SDG Summit.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

2022: The year that shook the world [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-12-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Energie | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | geopolitică | lanț de aprovizionare | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | securitate internațională | sinteză | situație economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Impact of COVID-19 measures on democracy and fundamental rights - Best practices and lessons learned in the Member States and third countries

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-12-2022

Autor extern Joelle GROGAN, CEU Democracy Institute, Hungary

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Drepturile omului | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | conjunctură politică | context social | democrație | DREPT | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | epidemie | impact social | POLITICĂ | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | stat de drept | sănătate | sănătate publică | vaccinare

Rezumat This research study examines the impact of COVID-19 measures on democracy and fundamental rights in the EU. It considers what best practices have been evidenced, and the lessons that can be learned from comparative experience within EU Member States as well as relevant third countries. It examines pandemic governance in the EU and its Member States during the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2022. It describes how the COVID-19 pandemic was addressed by EU Member States, either in terms of declaring a state of emergency or similar regimes, or using emergency powers or emergency health legislation, or normal legislation. This study was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the special committee on the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learned and recommendations for the future (COVI).

Studiu [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-12-2022

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | SABBATI Giulio

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relansare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | situație economică | sănătate

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

[Briefing EN](#)

[Technical Support Instrument: main features](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 24-11-2022

Autor HECSEER ADRIANA HAJNALK | MOLITOR PIA HANNA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | cooperare tehnică | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | guvernanta economică (UE) | instrument financiar al UE | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

[C transfers in the EP's budget in 2020 - response to the COVID-19 crisis](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-11-2022

Autor FRANKE Michaela

Domeniul tematic Buget | Control bugetar | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | buget al UE | cheltuieli ale UE | consecințe economice | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | economisire | epidemie | execuție bugetară | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | gestionarea crizelor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | management financiar | Parlamentul European | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The EP's budget is drawn up during the year n-1, with the preparations in its Directorates General already starting in the last quarter of the year n-2. The budgetary procedure - first inside the EP for the institution's own budget, then for the budget of the EU as a whole in the interinstitutional part of the procedure - lasts throughout the year n-1, with an agreement usually reached during the last quarter of year n-1. For example, the preparations for the 2020 budget in the Directorates General started towards the end of 2018, with the main budgetary process taking place in 2019.

[Briefing EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 18-11-2022

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Control bugetar | Dezvoltare regională | Pescuit | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | DREPT | drept penal | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | gestionarea crizelor | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | legislație | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | publicație | sănătate | terapeutică | viață socială | victimă | violența de gen | violență sexuală

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[The adoption of the Recovery and Resilience Plans - public documents](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 17-11-2022

Autor HECSEER ADRIANA HAJNALK | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | regim de finanțare a UE | regulament (UE) | repertor | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[C and P transfers in the EP's budget in 2021 – in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-11-2022

Autor FRANKE Michaela

Domeniul tematic Buget | Control bugetar

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | buget al UE | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | execuție bugetară | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | investiții și finanțare | libera circulație a capitalului | politică de finanțare | politică financiară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing analyses C and P transfers in the EP's budget during 2021. It differentiates between transfers linked directly and indirectly to the EP's response to the COVID-19 crisis on the one hand and those that dealt with other, unrelated, needs on the other, including the EP's building policy. A comparison between the main tendencies observed in 2020 and 2021 sheds light on the impact the COVID-19 crisis had on the EP's budget in both years.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine on EU cohesion Part II: Overview and outlook](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 11-11-2022

Autor GOUARDES Frederic | KOŁODZIEJSKI Marek | OSTANSKA KINGA

Autor extern Kai BÖHME, Marcela MÄDER FURTADO, Marita TOPTSIDOU, Sabine ZILLMER, Sebastian HANS, Dea HRELJA, Alessandro VALENZA, Arianna MORI

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | cheștiunea ruso-ucraineană | coeziune economică și socială | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | război | securitate internațională | sănătate | Ucraina | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This At a glance note summarises the study on The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine on EU cohesion Part II: Overview and outlook. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and a range of mega-trends affect Europe's pathway and exacerbate vulnerabilities for many places and societal groups. They risk accelerating disparities between places and people. Cohesion Policy proved to be a highly flexible instrument, reacting quickly and effectively against the effects of the pandemic. For the 2021-27 period it seems programmes are adopting a 'back to normality' approach. To address cohesion challenges ahead and ensure the crises result in a green, digital and just transition, Cohesion Policy has to adjust.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

The main building blocks of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 27-10-2022

Autor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instrument financiar al UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine on EU cohesion Part II: Overview and outlook

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 25-10-2022

Autor extern Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME, Sabine ZILLMER, Sebastian HANS
t33: Dea HRELJA, Alessandro VALENZA, Arianna MORI

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | condiții socio-economice | construcție europeană | context social | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | război | securitate internațională | sănătate | sănătate publică | Ucraina | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and a range of mega-trends affect Europe's pathway and exacerbate vulnerabilities for many places and societal groups. They risk accelerating disparities between places and people. Cohesion Policy proved to be a highly flexible instrument, reacting quickly and effectively against the effects of the pandemic. For the 2021-27 period it seems programmes are adopting a 'back to normality' approach. To address cohesion challenges ahead and ensure the crises result in a green, digital and just transition, Cohesion Policy has to adjust.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

School to work transition in the Resilience and Recovery Facility framework

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-10-2022

Autor extern Francisco SIMÕES

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | demografie și populație | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | Europa de Sud | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | instrument financiar al UE | integrare în muncă | locuri de muncă | munca tinerilor | muncitor tânăr | organizarea învățământului | piața muncii | piața muncii | politica învățământului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații învățământ-viață profesională | sănătate | tânăr | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This report examines youth-oriented active labour market policies under Pillar 6 of the Resilience and Recovery Facility instrument. The report focuses on school to work transition trends for the past 10 years and in the aftermath of COVID-19. It examines the Recovery and Resilience Plans' main features in this domain, and the Southern EU countries' approach to active labour market policies for young people. We draw policy recommendations aiming at horizontal and vertical collaboration in the implementation of these policies or youth participation in the implementation of active labour market policies. We also specify recommendations for Southern EU countries aiming at greater coverage of vulnerable groups of young people or more thoughtful consideration of subnational disparities when implementing this type of policy measure.

Studiu [EN](#)

Gender equality in the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 19-10-2022

Autor SAPALA Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor care ține seama de dimensiunea de gen | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | egalitate de gen | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | planificare națională | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Fostering coherence in EU health research: Strengthening EU research for better health

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-10-2022

Autor extern This study has been written by Karin Sipido, David Fajardo-Ortiz, Tom Vercruysse, Wolfgang Glanzel and Reinhilde Veugelers of KULeuven at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament

Domeniul tematic Industrie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Planificare prospectivă | Politica de cercetare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | cercetare științifică | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțarea proiectelor | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin

Rezumat The COVID 19 pandemic prompted reinforced investment in health research, to support rapid research and innovation for vaccine development and health care measures. The European Union response highlighted strengths and weaknesses in EU research organisation and funding. Over time, EU investment in health research has been aimed at increasing knowledge and transfer of knowledge into innovation, for better health. To this end, several instruments have been developed, but the impact of these efforts is hampered by fragmentation and a lack of synergy between strategies at different levels. Inequalities in health and research across Member States need further measures. Policies can take inspiration from successful health research organisation and policies inside and outside the EU, for more coherence and throughput to implementation. Health research needs strong leadership to engage in global health and to tackle the challenges of the interconnectedness of health with environmental and climate challenges, and durable economic development. Stakeholder involvement in a formal structure will secure permanent dialogue for fruitful research and development.

Studiu [EN](#)

Anexă 1 [EN](#)

SURE implementation

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-10-2022

Autor MOLITOR PIA HANNA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | asistență de urgență | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instrument financiar al UE | locuri de muncă | lupta împotriva șomajului | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regulament (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | repartizarea finanțării UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | șomaj | țări ale UE

Rezumat Council Regulation 2020/672 established SURE, the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency, which has been in force since 20 May 2020. This note provides an overview of the SURE implementing decisions as adopted by Council, of Commission issuances under SURE and of disbursements. It will be regularly updated.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The eight edition of the European Week of Sport](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-09-2022

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | demografie și populație | epidemie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sport | sănătate | sănătate psihică | tânărl | viață socială

Rezumat After two autumns of restrictive measures during the coronavirus pandemic, this year's event can be enjoyed with more freedom. The annual European Week of Sport (23-30 September) opens on 23 September in Prague, Czechia. The Week is an initiative of the European Commission to promote sport and physical activity across Europe with the slogan #BeActive. The aim is to #BeActive during the Week, but also to stay active throughout the rest of the year.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Digitalisation and changes in the world of work](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 16-09-2022

Autor DANESI SARA | KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | divizare digitală | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | egalitate de gen | epidemie | igiena muncii | informația și prelucrarea informației | inteligență artificială | loc de muncă | locuri de muncă | muncă la distanță | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | rezultatele cercetării | studiu de impact | sănătate | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat The aim of this study is to provide the Members of the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) with an updated review of findings from research on the impact of digitalisation in the workplace.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Solvency II](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 06-09-2022

Autor extern Willem Pieter DE GROEN, Inna OLIINYK (CEPS).

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | asigurări | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | economie verde | epidemie | FINANȚE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | libera circulație a capitalului | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | piață de capital | politica mediului înconjurător | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | societate de asigurări | solvabilitate financiară | studiu de impact | supraveghere financiară | sănătate

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Impact of Covid-19 on asylum procedures in EU Member States

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 05-09-2022

Autor MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Domeniul tematic Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Azil | asistență pentru refugiați | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept de azil | drept internațional | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | migrație | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție internațională | reînaltare de persoane | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | repatriere | securitate internațională | solicitant de azil | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | îngrijirea sănătății

Rezumat From the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, and up to mid-April 2020, EU Member States were facing an extraordinary situation that led to the declaration of a health emergency. EU governments gradually took urgent measures to contain the spread of the virus, such as re introduction of border controls in the Schengen area, implementation of temporary travel restrictions, and introduction of sanitary measures. These had vast impact on both mobility and migration. Multiple measures also aimed to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on foreign nationals residing on the territory of EU Member States. National responses to contain Covid-19 diverged both in nature and scope. Overall, restrictive measures affected asylum-seekers' right to look for protection on EU territory; their – and migrants' – right to access relevant procedures; their residence status and permits; and their enjoyment of other rights, such as access to health services. Member States had to adapt their asylum procedures swiftly to the pandemic. The measures focused on the extension of residence permits, regularisation of undocumented migrants, the release of migrants and asylum-seekers from detention centres, and suspension of forced returns. At the same time, new obstacles arose in ensuring an effective and fair asylum procedure for first-instance applications and appeals, relating for example to the quality of remote interviews, applicants' access to electronic tools and the skills needed to use them, and the quality of processes and data protection. After mid-April 2020, EU Member States gradually lifted restrictions, starting to adapt to the new reality after the pandemic. The European Parliament has addressed the impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable groups, including asylum-seekers and refugees. At the same time, Parliament stressed that internal border controls and travel restrictions at the external borders should not affect the right to seek asylum.

Briefing [EN](#)

Schengen reform: Key challenges and proposals

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-07-2022

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Domeniul tematic Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Acordul Schengen | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | control de frontieră | control sanitar | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturile individului | epidemie | frontiera externă a UE | frontiera internă a UE | libera circulație | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | spațiu de libertate, securitate și justiție | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Schengen area without internal borders has been under stress over the past decade owing to several successive crises, including the sudden arrival of large numbers of people across the EU's external borders, persistent threats to internal security, and the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic. Although according to the Schengen rules the reintroduction of border controls at internal borders should be a temporary and exceptional measure, several Member States have maintained internal border controls uninterruptedly for more than six years. The massive and largely uncoordinated internal border controls and other restrictions to freedom of movement imposed at the beginning of the pandemic revealed several shortcomings in the Schengen systems. These shortcomings concern Schengen's normative framework (gaps in the legal framework), implementation and enforcement (at internal borders and in the management of external borders), and governance (including evaluation and strategic direction). Building on previous attempts to reform the Schengen system, and responding to renewed calls for reform, in December 2021 the European Commission presented a new Schengen strategy. This was accompanied by several proposals and measures aimed at revising the Schengen rules, enhancing police cooperation, reinforcing the management of external borders and strengthening the overall governance of Schengen. The European Parliament has repeatedly stressed the need to safeguard the Schengen area, urging the Member States to remove all unjustified controls at internal borders and asking the Commission to enforce the Schengen rules properly. In the context of the pandemic, Parliament called for a 'recovery plan' for Schengen and for 'truly European governance of the Schengen area'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Culture and regional development

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-07-2022

Autor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena | WIDUTO Agnieszka

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Dezvoltare regională

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cultură regională | cultură și religie | dezvoltare economică regională | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | fonduri pentru dezvoltare regională | investiții și finanțare | investiții | patrimoniu cultural | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | promovare culturală | redresare economică | regiuni și politică regională | situație economică | sănătate

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Culture and regional development](#)

Outcome of the 2022 WTO ministerial conference: Is the glass half-empty or half-full?

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-06-2022

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | comerț internațional | conferință internațională | criză de alimente | epidemie | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Comerțului | pescuit | pescuit sustenabil | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | proprietate intelectuală | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | restricție de export | sănătate | TRIPS | vaccin

Rezumat From 12 to 17 June 2022, the World Trade Organization (WTO) held an extended 12th ministerial conference (MC12), after it had been postponed twice owing to the pandemic. Although the outcome of the MC12 was the result of hard-won compromises, it covers a wide range of key agenda items and may be said to provide new momentum for the WTO, which critics have often portrayed as moribund. The WTO has proved its centrality for crafting multilateral solutions for global challenges, notably against the backdrop of rising geopolitical tensions.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

The UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development Goals, 5-15 July 2022, New York

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-06-2022

Autor extern Sarah Franklyn, Nora Hiller and Antoine Oger (IEEP)

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | biodiversitate | boala provocată de coronavirus | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | fonduri pentru agricultură | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | politică agricolă | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | schimbare climatică | sănătate

Rezumat The purpose of this briefing is to provide support to the European Parliament delegation prior to the 10th session of the United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) between 5 – 15 July at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters, New York, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. It provides an overview of key issues at stake in the meeting and progress made on the implementation of the SDGs by the EU, with a particular focus on the SDGs to be reviewed in depth at the Forum. It also provides an overview of tools and pathways available to accelerate the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which has relevance for all areas of DG ENVI's Committee, on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The link to policy priorities include SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality), with the former linking to all of the SDGs. SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land) connect to the European Green Deal, Biodiversity, the Circular Economy, public health, food safety, air and water quality, the use of chemicals and pesticides, and SDG 17 (Partnerships) encompasses the the external dimensions and impacts of EU policies on the EU's global partners.

Briefing [EN](#)

Public hearing with A. Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-06-2022

Autor GRIGAITÉ KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | război | securitate internațională | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 30 June 2022.
The briefing addresses: 1) latest developments regarding completion of the Banking Union, 2) excessive leverage, 3) the ECB's Annual Report on supervisory activities 2021, 4) conduct risk, 5) a snapshot of the euro area banking sector one quarter after the start of the war in Ukraine, 6) statistics on loans subject to COVID-19-related measures, and 7) a summary of an external briefing paper on financial institutions' exposures to fossil fuel assets.

Briefing [EN](#)

The role of remittances in promoting sustainable development

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 23-06-2022

Autor extern Iliana OLIVIE, Maria SANTILLÁN O'SHEA

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | conturi naționale | dezvoltare durabilă | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | libera circulație a capitalului | migrant | migrație | mișcare de capital | plăți internaționale | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | sărăcie | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii

Rezumat International remittance flows have proven their resilience through the COVID-19 pandemic-induced economic crisis in spite of initial expectations forecasting their decline and associated devastating consequences for development in recipient communities and countries. This calls for some reflection on the nature and behaviour of these flows, with a particular focus on aspects that might explain their countercyclical behaviour and distinctive patterns. Context-appropriate policies are required to leverage the development impact of each remittance corridor, in terms of: location; transfer channels; sender and recipient profiles; and use by recipients. Thought should also be given to the impact of: poverty reduction; protection against shocks; and increased ability to invest in human and physical capital. Above all, a holistic vision must be maintained to allow for a complete understanding of this complex phenomenon. Political actions for strengthening the role of remittances on development have so far mostly focused on reducing the costs of sending remittances through formal channels, but the overall landscape of responses is still fragmented, insufficiently developed and facing significant challenges.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 20-06-2022

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | redresare economică | reformă economică | regulament (UE) | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

IMF special drawing rights allocations for global economic recovery

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-06-2022

Autor HALLAK ISSAM

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cooperare monetară | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | Fondul Monetar Internațional | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | piață de schimb valutară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relații monetare | sistem monetar internațional | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | împrumut

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

Briefing [EN](#)

COVID-19 response of EU public administration

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 10-06-2022

Autor extern Alessandro VALENZA, Dea HRELJA, Pietro CELOTTI, Caterina CASAMASSIMA, Michele ALESSANDRINI, Roland BLOMEYER, Nicolò FRANCESCHELLI

Domeniul tematic Buget | Control bugetar | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie administrație publică | agent (UE) | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | consecințe economice | control bugetar | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANTE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | organ al UE | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Research for REGI Committee: Social Challenges in Cities

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 10-06-2022

Autor extern Iselin MULVIK, Eigirdas SABALIAUSKAS, Hanna SIAROVA, Kristupas PRIBUIŠIS, Joanna KOSTKA

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională

Cuvânt-cheie administrație locală | boala provocată de coronavirus | categorie socială defavorizată | construcții și urbanism | context social | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | inechitate socială | marginalizare socială | municipiu | oraș | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | sănătate | sărăcie | viață socială

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Euro area accession: assessment of the convergence path and COVID-19 implications](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 06-06-2022

Autor extern Cinzia ALCIDI, Francesco CORTI, Andromachi GEORGOSULI, Daniel GROS, Tamás KISS-GÁLFALVI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | inflație | previziune economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | război | securitate internațională | situație economică | sănătate | Uniunea Economică și Monetară | zonă euro

Rezumat The process of nominal convergence of non-euro area countries has somewhat deteriorated since 2020, driven by an amplification of pre-existing trends. While the COVID-19 seems to have had limited impact on key indicators, it made the convergence process more challenging. Uncertainty driven by the war in Ukraine is making the inflation criterion more difficult to meet and deteriorating economic prospects. Based on data until April 2022, Croatia meets all legal convergence requirements and nominal criteria, for joining the euro in January 2023. The accession process for Bulgaria is behind, reflecting its commitment to join in 2024, but also great legal and economic challenges. An important finding is that accession criteria have become de facto stricter than they were for countries that joined the EMU earlier. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Studiu [EN](#)

[Demographic Outlook for the European Union 2022](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-05-2022

Autor KISS Monika | NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar | Niestadt Maria | NIJENHUIS CAROLIEN MARTINA | VAN LIEROP Christian

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie analiză demografică | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | demografie și populație | depopulare | ECONOMIE | epidemie | fertilitate | mortalitate | politică demografică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | statistică | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | îmbătrânirea populației

Rezumat The latest demographic data show that existing demographic tendencies, such as increasing median age, declining fertility rates and a shrinking working age population, continue to prevail. However, it is also becoming clear that the influence of the pandemic in 2021 was more significant than during the previous year – for instance, ‘excess mortality’ increased even further, while life expectancy decreased in many Member States. The pandemic also accelerated another phenomenon, present in our lives in recent decades: the digital transition. Social distancing measures favoured automation and digitisation, an increased use of e-government, and led to higher rates of remote working. Parallel to this, new problems and challenges appeared, touching diverse demographic groups in different ways and to differing degrees. Digital fraud, cyber-threats, digital dependency and a deepening digital divide pose more and more challenges for citizens and the EU.

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-05-2022

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | SABBATI Giulio

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | locuri de muncă | nivelul prețurilor | pact de stabilitate | prețuri | preț de consum | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | șomaj

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

Briefing [EN](#)

How have major economies responded to the COVID-19 pandemic?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-05-2022

Autor extern N. Valla, F. Miguet

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie mondială | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | globalizare | politică economică | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | structură economică | sănătate

Rezumat This paper provides an overview of the policy measures applied in the EU to address the COVID-19 crisis and their macroeconomic consequences. It focuses on the macroeconomic impact on labour markets, external balances, financial markets and the corporate sector. The paper also examines the impact on longer-term growth and productivity. Impacts on public finances and debt sustainability are analysed independently, with considerations regarding prospective growth, interest rate and inflation developments. As the policy focus transitions from crisis management to a longer-term policy for sustainable growth and well-being, the paper provides policy recommendations. It presents the impact of the crisis on the link between national and EU-level policies, and the universe of feasible options for the architecture and governance of EMU, as well as the future of the fiscal framework going forward.

Studiu [EN](#)

Right to health, a comparative law perspective - Canada

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-05-2022

Autor extern Prof Dr Derek J. JONES, McGill University

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Drept internațional public | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Drepturile omului | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie America | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | Canada | consecințe economice | DREPT | drept comparat | dreptul la sănătate | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | servicii medicale | sănătate | sănătate publică

Rezumat This study forms part of a larger Comparative Law project which seeks to present the right to health in a broad range of legal systems around the world. After analyzing applicable constitutional sources, federal legislation and leading case law, the definition and content, scope and limits, and evolution of Canada's right to health are explored. The subject of this study is the Canadian legal system. This study begins with an overview of selected historic dangers to Canada's health, challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic, and how such historic tragedies help contextualize and nurture national health needs and duties towards emergence of a right to health. It then explores leading constitutional, statutory and jurisprudential developments at the confluence of health law and human rights as sources of a right to health. While a right to health is not expressly enumerated in the Canadian Constitution, diverse fundamental rights of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms have been significant drivers of access to medically necessary services and a protectorate of health-related values. Many such rights have proved pivotal in Canada's early Covid litigation. As well, federal human rights law, federal legislation on health services and national public health and safety regulations, underscore the vital role that such laws play in accessing, protecting and promoting human health. The document concludes with an exploration of the contours of the right to health – its definitions, scope and breadth, and its interface with fundamental rights to liberty, security of the person, equality, bodily integrity, privacy, etc. Such Charter rights have reformed Canadian law on abortion, euthanasia, health information privacy, solitary confinement. The study suggests that Canada's right to health encompasses and transcends access to health care. The right is not static; but, dynamic and iterative. It continues to evolve on a spectrum from a narrow right to health services, to a right to health protection, towards a broader right to determinants of health. The right draws on and synergizes with correlative, health-related dignitary rights. Together, they comprise facets of a right to health in diverse contexts. As they advance, a more robust and developed right to health seems likely to emerge in Canadian law.

Studiu [EN](#)

Protection against racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination, and the EU Anti-racism Action Plan

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-05-2022

Autor extern Quentin LIGER, Asterisk Research and Analysis

Mirja GUHTEIL, Asterisk Research and Analysis

National research was undertaken by Lilia YAKOVA (Centre for the Study of Democracy), Rosalina TODOROVA (Centre for the Study of Democracy), Victoria BOGDANOVA (Centre for the Study of Democracy) and Dr Vessela HRISTOVA.

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | epidemie | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de acțiune | rasism | sănătate | xenofobie

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, provides an analysis of the distinctive features of racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination in the EU and selected EU Member States. It further examines various forms of racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination and their target groups and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study assesses anti-racism policies and legislation to determine effectiveness of the national and EU legislation and measures envisaged in the EU Anti-racism Action Plan on eradication of racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination. The study identifies gaps that need to be filled and provides recommendations on how to create engagement at all levels to achieve meaningful change and equality.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Monetary policy issues in the context of the war in Ukraine

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-05-2022

Autor RAKIC Drazen

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | inflație | libera circulație a capitalului | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | Rusia | război | securitate internațională | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | Ucraina | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic dialogue with Ireland 11 May 2022

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 06-05-2022

Autor DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITA KRISTINA | LEHOFFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | bancă centrală | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiții socio-economice | consecințe economice | context social | conturi naționale | dialog social (UE) | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | Fondul Monetar Internațional | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | guvernanta economică (UE) | inflație | Irlanda | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | zonă euro

Rezumat This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an Economic Dialogue with Pascal Donohoe, Minister of Finance of Ireland, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for a dialogue is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 05-05-2022

Autor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | Portugalia | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 29-04-2022

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Control bugetar | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Dezvoltare regională | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | Belarus | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget al UE | condiții de muncă | cooperare interinstituțională (UE) | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri pentru dezvoltare | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | gestionarea crizelor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | instrumente economice pentru mediu | management | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | politica mediului înconjurător | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELĂȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Addressing risks and building capabilities for Europe in a contested world](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 20-04-2022

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | gestionarea riscurilor | management | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | RELĂȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | război | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | sistemul de alertă la nivelul UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus crisis has demonstrated not only that the European Union faces a variety of risks, and that those disparate risks are inter-linked, but that the response to such challenges to the Union - even in areas in which the EU does not have explicit competence - is stronger with the Union and its Member States acting together. Russia's war on Ukraine, which was launched while this study was being drafted, shows us not just the added value of concerted action by the Union but also the ability of EU institutions and Member States to find new and effective solutions to deal with major shocks. This paper, the first in an annual series, seeks to assess the risks to, and capabilities and resilience of, the EU system. Building on a review of global risks, it considers in detail specific risks with the potential to harm Europe and its people. It then sets out options for policy responses which can ensure Europe is more able to address the dangers of such risks and minimise the potential damage. Among the options set out are those previously included in European Parliament resolutions, in positions from other EU institutions, and in policy papers from think tanks and stakeholders.

Studiu [EN](#)

Multimedia [Responding better to future pandemics](#)

[Fighting antibiotic resistance](#)

[Fitfor55: a new energy system](#)

[The Recovery and Resilience Facility: RRF](#)

[Building a European social model for the 21st century](#)

[Establishing greater strategic autonomy for European industry](#)

[Russia's brutal expansionism](#)

[Overview of risks for Europe in 2022 and beyond](#)

[Strengthening the EU's chip sector](#)

[EU food security responses to the war in Ukraine](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Building a healthier online environment for healthy democracies](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Strengthening our energy security](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Extreme weather events](#)

[Bridging Europe's digital divide](#)

[Stepping up EU defence](#)

Solidarity and wealth tax

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-04-2022

Autor SCHWARCZ András

Domeniul tematic Buget | Control bugetar

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | bogăție | categorie socială defavorizată | consecințe economice | context social | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | impozit pe avere | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | resurse proprii | situație economică | sănătate | sărăcie | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Council in 2020

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 04-04-2022

Autor extern DG, EPRS; Dinan, Desmond

Domeniul tematic Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie agendă parlamentară | ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | consecințe economice | Consiliul European | context social | dezbateri parlamentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | impact social | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | POLITICĂ | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | videocomunicații

Rezumat The onset of the coronavirus pandemic in early 2020 affected the work of the European Council in many ways. One was operational. The European Council switched in March from in-person meetings to video-conferencing. During the year, the European Council held eight video-conferences and met five times in person. Meeting via video-conference, notably in March-April, during the first wave of the pandemic, and in October-November, during the second wave, allowed the European Council to apply itself immediately to damage control and crisis management. Going beyond immediate concerns, the European Council addressed the immense challenge of socio-economic recovery. In what was by far the most consequential development for the EU in 2020, the Union's Heads of State or Government negotiated a momentous agreement for an ambitious recovery fund linked to the new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027. The complex and contentious negotiations on the MFF and the recovery fund, culminating in an epic special summit in July, will forever be remembered in the history of the European Council. So will the lingering dispute over rule of law conditionality, which, although in principle resolved by the end of the year with respect to the financial package, remained a deeply divisive issue among EU leaders. Despite the pressure of Covid-19 related business, EU leaders had to address other issues in 2020, such as climate change and external affairs. Relations with China, Russia and Turkey, in particular, required the European Council's attention. So did relations with the United Kingdom, which became a third country after it left the Union at the end of January.

Studiu [EN](#)

How can Covid-19-influenced CMU initiatives help diversify SME access to finance while promoting a greener economy?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-03-2022

Autor extern Daniel GROS, Willem Pieter DE GROEN, Damir GOJSIC, Apostolos THOMADAKIS, Mathieu VUYLSTEKE

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | calitatea vieții | categorii de societăți comerciale | construcție europeană | construcții și urbanism | context social | economie verde | ENERGIE | epidemie | locuință | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politică energetică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | randament energetic | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | întreprinderi mici și mijlocii

Rezumat SMEs will play a key role in the green transition, especially in improving the energy efficiency of housing. Innovative financing models in this sector would contribute towards achieving the 'Fit for 55' goals, as well as support the business environment of the SMEs that will implement a myriad of small energy improvement projects.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Improving urgency procedures and crisis preparedness within the European Parliament and EU institutions](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-03-2022

Autor extern MAURER Andreas

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | cooperare între instituții | dezbateri parlamentare | ECONOMIE | epidemie | gestionarea crizelor | impact social | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | Parlament | parlament competențe | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | stare de necesitate | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | ședință parlamentară

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCD Committee, analyses the obstacles to democratic, transparent and efficient decision-making in urgency situations at the EU level, with a specific focus on the European Parliament. It provides a systematic overview of Parliament's role and functions as well as the interinstitutional cooperation during recent crisis situations and concludes with proposals on how to improve the existing set-up and Parliament's internal procedures.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 31-03-2022

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drepturile omului | Fiscalitate | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Petiții adresate Parlamentului European | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie agricultură durabilă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | fonduri UE | impozit pe avere | impozit pe venitul personal | organizarea transporturilor | partide europene | partide politice | partide politice financiare | POLITICĂ | politică agricolă | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport public | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Inflation in the wake of coronavirus and war \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-03-2022

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | creșterea prețurilor | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | grup de reflecție | inflație | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | RELATII INTERNAȚIONALE | Rusia | război | securitate internațională | situație economică | situație economică | sănătate | Ucraina

Rezumat Inflation has reached the highest level in decades in the European Union, United States and many other countries, with the Ukraine conflict adding upward pressure on prices of energy and food. The Russian invasion has intensified the already near-record growth of consumer prices resulting from the coronavirus pandemic and broken supply-chains. The war has sharply curbed supply of energy, wheat and other products from Russia and Ukraine, their major producers. The countries' exports look set to dwindle further if the war continues and the EU imposes a ban on its massive gas and oil imports from Russia, adding to the already strict sanctions on Moscow. Some central banks have signalled that they will further increase interest rates, and 'stagflation', or high inflation coupled with economic stagnation, could follow. Before the invasion, many experts had expected rapid price growth to be temporary. Now, they believe inflation could become more entrenched, further squeezing households' real income in coming months. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on resurgent inflation. Analyses on the war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the European Council meeting of 24-25 March 2022

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-03-2022

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Energie | Securitate și apărare | Semestrul european | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | cooperare europeană | ENERGIE | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | independență economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | intervenție militară | politica energetică a UE | politici de cooperare | politică energetică | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | reuniune la nivel înalt | Rusia | securitate internațională | sănătate | Ucraina | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 24-25 March 2022, EU Heads of State or Government will meet for the third time in five weeks. In the presence of the United States President, Joe Biden, they will discuss developments in and support for Ukraine, in the context of the unprovoked Russian invasion of the country. Building on their Versailles Declaration of 10-11 March, EU leaders will take further steps aimed at strengthening European sovereignty in the field of security, defence and energy security. As regards security and defence, the European Council will endorse the EU Strategic Compass, call for its implementation, and give further guidelines for the deepening of European defence cooperation. With respect to energy, EU leaders will consider means to counter the current spike in energy prices, consider gas storage capacities and planning in view of the next winter and resume discussions on phasing out EU dependence on Russian fossil fuels. Furthermore, the European Council will take stock of coordination efforts in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, appraise the European Semester, and review initiatives designed to build a more robust economic base and reduce the EU's strategic dependence in the most sensitive areas. Under external relations, items on the agenda will include the preparation of the forthcoming EU-China Summit and the political crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The European Council will be followed by a Euro Summit meeting on 25 March.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Added Value of the Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 17-03-2022

Autor extern C.Hartwell, J.Hagemejer, A.Pechcińska, G.Dragan, M.Sass, K.Staehr

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | economie verde | epidemie | Estonia | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | Polonia | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | România | situație economică | sănătate | tranziție economică | Ungaria | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee - Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Part VI - Public transport

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 17-03-2022

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | infrastructura transporturilor | investiții și finanțare | investiții | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică | TRANSPORT | transport feroviar | transport public | transport terestru

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[How are we coping with the pandemic? Mental health and resilience amid the Covid-19 pandemic in the EU](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 16-03-2022

Autor extern This report has been written by Angela M. Kunzler, Nikolaus Röthke, Bastian Weiss, KlausLieb (Leibniz Institute for Resilience Research and Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center Mainz, Mainz, Germany), Thomas Rigotti (Leibniz Institute for Resilience Research and Department of Work, Organizational and Business Psychology, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Mainz, Germany), Michaela Coenen, Vera Klünder, Caroline Jung-Sievers (Chair of Public Health and Health Services Research, Institute for Medical Information Processing, Biometry and Epidemiology – IBE, LMU Munich, Germany; Pettenkofer School of Public Health, Munich, Germany), Ashley Elizabeth Muller (Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway), and Matilde Leonardi (Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Neurologico Carlo Besta, Milan, Italy) at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | boli psihice | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Marea Britanie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | sănătate psihică | țări ale UE

Rezumat This report reviews the existing scientific evidence regarding the mental health of different population groups amid the Covid 19 pandemic in the European Union (EU) and its influential factors. Since the beginning of the pandemic, there has been extensive research on the psychosocial and mental health consequences, showing negative effects especially in the general population compared to before. On the other hand, there is also evidence of resilient responses as the pandemic progressed – that is, the maintenance or recovery of mental health. However, these findings are limited to the first wave or shortly thereafter. No reliable conclusions regarding the mental health impact of Covid 19 policy responses – containment and support measures – are possible. Several risk factors were identified, with a need for more research on protective factors. Finally, the study outlines a set of relevant policy options to address the mental health challenges during the Covid 19 pandemic and similar future situations.

[Studiu EN](#)

[Anexă 1 EN](#)

[Anexă 2 EN](#)

[Anexă 3 EN](#)

[Understanding COVAX: The EU's role in vaccinating the world against Covid-19](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-03-2022

Autor PICHON Eric

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț distributiv | cooperare internațională | distribuție comercială | donație | epidemie | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, 'nobody is safe until everybody is safe'. On this basis, the EU, along with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other public and private partners, set up a global initiative to facilitate the development, production and global distribution of Covid-19 vaccines. COVAX was initially designed to pool funds and vaccine doses in order to ensure an equitable distribution between all participating economies until all of them – higher- and lower-income alike – reached a threshold of 20 % of their populations vaccinated. The COVAX mechanism does not, however, prevent high-income economies from striking bilateral agreements with vaccine manufacturers or selected beneficiary countries. In this context, self-financing economies have secured several times more vaccine doses than their populations need, widening the vaccine supply gap for poorer economies. The EU and participating Member States have contributed nearly a third of COVAX funding, however, as is the case for most donors, their vaccine donations have fallen short of the levels needed. The new rise in cases shows that 'vaccine nationalism' is not a viable policy. The European Parliament has welcomed the EU's participation in COVAX and expects the Commission to publish an assessment of this participation. To achieve the objective of immunising 70 % of the world population by mid-2022, the WHO has called on the EU, other donors and manufacturers to deliver on their pledges. In parallel, the plan is to develop vaccine manufacturing capacities in lower income economies, and devise a fair solution for sharing Covid-19-related knowledge and patents.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Extension of the EU Digital Covid Certificate](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 14-03-2022

Autor Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | control de frontieră | control sanitar | călătorie | diagnostic medical | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | libera circulație a persoanelor | POLITICĂ | politică tarifară | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | studiu clinic | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccinare | viață socială

Rezumat Given the continuation of the Covid-19 pandemic and of certain travel restrictions within the EU, the European Commission has proposed to extend the EU Digital Covid Certificate (EUDCC) regulations by one year, until 30 June 2023. The Commission also proposed some limited amendments to the regulations.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

Legal issues surrounding compulsory Covid-19 vaccination

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-03-2022

Autor DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA | DIAZ CREGO Maria | DUMBRAVA Costica | KOTANIDIS Silvia | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | epidemie | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | sănătate publică | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat The authorisation of the first Covid-19 vaccines by the European Commission in December 2020 dovetailed with EU Member States' efforts to roll out mass vaccination campaigns to halt the spread of the coronavirus. Amid rising numbers of Covid-19 cases and fears surrounding what might be the impact of the Omicron variant, those efforts were renewed at the end of 2021, including the roll-out of booster doses and vaccines for children. However, despite progress in some Member States, as of March 2022, only 72 % of the EU population is fully vaccinated (primary course). Low vaccination rates have sparked debates around how to increase vaccine uptake. On 1 December 2021, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said it was time for the EU to 'think about mandatory vaccination'. Two weeks later, the European Council reiterated the 'vital importance of vaccination in the fight against the pandemic', suggesting the need to step up vaccination campaigns and address vaccine hesitancy. Although there is no common approach to mandatory vaccination against Covid-19 at EU level, some Member States are trying to increase vaccine uptake among their populations by making vaccination compulsory. For the time being, only three Member States are imposing a vaccination mandate on all adults (Austria) or on specific age groups (Greece and Italy), although Austria has just decided to postpone the application of the obligation. Other Member States require certain categories of workers, e.g. in healthcare or public services, to get vaccinated so as to be able to continue exercising their professional activities (Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Latvia and Hungary), or allow employers to impose such a mandate on their employees (Estonia and, until 6 March 2022, Hungary). Finally, in some other Member States, access to certain public spaces is only possible for those fully vaccinated or having recovered from Covid-19 (Germany, France, Italy and Latvia). This briefing looks at the experiences of selected Member States imposing compulsory vaccination for Covid-19 and analyses the EU legal framework applicable to those national rules. It has been written with the contribution of the Directorate for Legislative Acts within the Directorate-General for the Presidency.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recovery and Resilience Plans: stakeholders' views

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 08-03-2022

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | consultare publică | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE | COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | repartiza finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | împrumut de la UE | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact under pandemic times

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 07-03-2022

Autor DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | HAGELSTAM Kajus

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comisia Europeană | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | pact de stabilitate | planificare economică | politică economică | previziune economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This document provides an overview of key developments under the preventive and corrective arms of the Stability and Growth Pact on the basis of the latest Commission and Council decisions and recommendations in the framework of the Stability and Growth Pact and the latest European Commission economic forecasts. This document is regularly updated. This version is an update on a version published in December 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 03-03-2022

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Buget | Control bugetar | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Dezvoltare regională | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica socială | Protecția consumatorilor | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget al UE | coeziune economică și socială | COMERT | comerț electronic | conjunctură politică | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | consum | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | marketing | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția consumatorului | publicitate | stat de drept | sănătate | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-03-2022

Autor HOFLMAYR MARTIN | KOWALD KAROLINE

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Semestrul european

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | Austria | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANTE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-03-2022

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcții și urbanism | context social | dezvoltare durabilă | dezvoltare economică regională | ECONOMIE | epidemie | fonduri pentru dezvoltare regională | impact social | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | regiuni și politică regională | situație economică | sănătate | urbanism | zonă urbană

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Occupational safety and health: Adjusting provisions in the light of COVID-19](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-02-2022

Autor extern Maxime MOULAC, Panagiota PAVLOU and Laura VONA

Domeniul tematic Ocuparea forței de muncă | Planificare prospectivă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | loc de muncă | locuri de muncă | muncă la distanță | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | riscuri de sănătate | securitatea muncii | sănătate

Rezumat The outbreak of COVID-19 has had a marked impact on workplaces and reshaped working conditions in the EU. The study explores the impact of COVID-19 on the occupational safety and health of European workers. It presents a review of the measures adopted by 10 selected Member States and an evaluation of the preparedness of the European OSH legal framework for pandemic crises. Based on these findings, the study presents conclusions and policy recommendations.

[Pe scurt](#) [EN](#)

[Dincolo de pandemie: Potențialul unei politici ambițioase privind egalitatea de gen](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-02-2022

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiția femeii | context social | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drepturile individului | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | egalitate de gen | epidemie | impact social | Institutul European pentru Egalitatea de șanse între Femei și Bărbați | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | mișcare feministă | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | îngrijirea copiilor

Rezumat Ziua Internațională a Femeii din acest an va avea loc din nou în contextul pandemiei de coronavirus, care a scos la iveală și a exacerbat inegalitățile de gen existente. Pentru a marca această ocazie, Comisia pentru drepturile femeii și egalitatea de gen (FEMM) a Parlamentului găzduiește o reuniune cu parlamentele naționale la 3 martie 2022 pentru a explora potențialul unor politici de redresare care iau în considerare dimensiunea de gen, punând accentul pe aspectele interdependente legate de munca de îngrijire neremunerată, munca la distanță și bunăstare.

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

[Occupational safety and health: Adjusting provisions in the light of COVID-19](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 28-02-2022

Autor extern Maxime MOULAC, Panagiota PAVLOU and Laura VONA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Planificare prospectivă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | loc de muncă | locuri de muncă | muncă la distanță | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | riscuri de sănătate | securitatea muncii | sănătate

Rezumat The outbreak of COVID-19 has had a marked impact on workplaces and reshaped working conditions in the EU. The study explores the impact of COVID-19 on the occupational safety and health of European workers. It presents a review of the measures adopted by 10 selected Member States and an evaluation of the preparedness of the European OSH legal framework for pandemic crises. Based on these findings, the study presents conclusions and policy recommendations.

[Studiu](#) [EN](#)

[Domestic use of EU Digital Covid Certificates](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-02-2022

Autor CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | control sanitar | diagnostic medical | DREPT | drept internațional | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | libera circulație a persoanelor | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | vaccinare | țări ale UE

Rezumat Just before summer 2021, the EU adopted in record time (see timeline below) two regulations on the EU Digital Covid Certificate (EUDCC). The certificate with a QR code shows if a person has been vaccinated, tested negative or recovered from Covid-19. It is free of charge, available on paper or on a smartphone, and valid in all EU Member States. The two regulations apply from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. Currently, 35 non-EU countries have signed a bilateral agreement with the EU, to accept each other's Covid-19 certificates. The aim of the EUDCC is to facilitate safe cross-border movement during the Covid-19 pandemic. Member States remain free to use it for other purposes, according to national law. They can also not require it at all. In February 2022, the Commission presented a proposal to extend its use by one year, while making some amendments (e.g. to accept more types of tests). This overview shows which Member States are using the EUDCC for purposes other than cross-border travel (data as of 22 February 2022). It indicates where and from whom it is required, as well as which proofs are accepted. Some countries use a different name for the certificate: e.g. CovidCheck, SafePass, Corona/health pass(port). In all Member States, the EUDCC is accepted, but not all accept the three types of certificates: vaccination, test and recovery.

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

An ambitious future for Europe's women after COVID-19: mental load, gender equality in teleworking and unpaid care work after the pandemic

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-02-2022

Autor FERNANDEZ LOPEZ LAURA | SCHONARD Martina

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | asistență la domiciliu | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiția femeii | context social | DREPT | drepturile individului | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | ECONOMIE | egalitate de gen | epidemie | impact social | locuri de muncă | muncă la distanță | muncă neplătită | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | statistici ale UE | sănătate | viață socială

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated economic crisis have impacted women differently than men in the European Union. Even if gender issues have never been so high-up in the European political agenda, the effects of the COVID-19 crisis are putting in jeopardy the progress achieved in the past decade in terms on the reduction of gender inequalities in European member states. The effects of the COVID-19 sanitary crisis have also served to highlight the need for member states to develop proactive – rather than reactive – gender mainstreaming policies. This year's International Women's Day is a perfect opportunity to look back on the past EU initiatives and reflect how to address the future, post-COVID- 19, challenges.

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

HERA, the EU's new Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-02-2022

Autor EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Politica de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comisia Europeană | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | gestionarea crizelor | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | repartizarea finanțării UE | rezoluție bancară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic exposed the weaknesses in the EU's preparedness and planning capacities as well as its lack of funding, with much of the EU's initial response being on an ad-hoc basis. Coordination and cooperation between EU Member States was initially often difficult, and took time to get established and start functioning in a structured way. The EU's Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA) was established by a Commission decision of 16 September 2021, as part of the European health union initiative that also includes legislative proposals reinforcing the roles and mandates of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the European Medicines Agency. Set up within the European Commission and endowed with €6 billion from the EU's long-term budget, the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, HERA is expected to strengthen EU health security coordination during the preparedness phase, shorten crisis response times, and reinforce the EU's overall health emergency preparedness and response architecture. While the creation of HERA has been welcomed by European stakeholders active in research, innovation and healthcare, they stress their preference for inclusive governance, and the need to harness the activities so that they reflect the public good dimension of HERA investments. Since HERA is a European Commission entity and not an EU agency, the European Parliament's role, and in particular that of its relevant committees, in assessing and monitoring HERA's effectiveness and efficiency has yet to be defined.

Briefing [EN](#)

Transport trends in national recovery and resilience plans

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 21-02-2022

Autor PAPE Marketa

Domeniul tematic Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor pentru modernizare | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie verde | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | organizarea transportului | organizarea transporturilor | politica mediului înconjurător | politica transporturilor | politica transporturilor | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | TRANSPORT | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Part VI: Public Transport

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 21-02-2022

Autor extern Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ, Carolina RAMOS

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | infrastructura transporturilor | inovație | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport feroviar | transport public | transport terestru | transport urban

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Research for REGI Committee - The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU cohesion and EU cohesion policy - Part I: Overview and first analysis

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 17-02-2022

Autor KOŁODZIEJSKI Marek | LECARTE Jacques

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | context social | decalaj în dezvoltarea regiunilor | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | fonduri pentru dezvoltare regională | impact social | inegalitate economică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regiuni și politică regională | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic was a major shock deeply impacting people, enterprises, public authorities, municipalities and regions. In many regards the pandemic has accelerated fragmentation between societal groups and between places. Many of the pandemic impacts highlight the risks of increasing inequalities. The worst and most direct impacts have been avoided by swift policy actions. In this context Cohesion Policy played an important role.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Overview of how major economies have responded to the Covid-19 pandemic

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 17-02-2022

Autor extern Volker Wieland

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie activitate economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | conturi naționale | creștere economică | datorie publică | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | instrument financiar al UE | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | recesiune economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study aims to assess how major economies were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, in particular with respect to economic growth and public debt sustainability. It reviews the heterogeneity of policy measures taken, and aims to identify best practices. A special focus is placed on the euro area and its largest Member States. Principles and practices for ensuring sustained growth and sustainable public finances are discussed.

Studiu [EN](#)

Taking stock of EU action on human rights and democracy in the world

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-02-2022

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | democrație | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libertate de expresie | libertate de reuniune | monarhie | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | Serviciul European de Acțiune Externă | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Parliament is expected to adopt its yearly resolution on the EU's annual report on human rights and democracy in the world during its February 2022 plenary session. The report, approved by the Council of the EU in June 2021, focuses on the challenges human rights and democracy faced across the world in 2020, and on the EU response, in the context of rising authoritarianism and democratic decline, exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic.

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

Situation in Colombia ahead of crucial elections

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-02-2022

Autor BILQUIN Bruno

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie alegeri parlamentare | alegeri prezidențiale | America | boala provocată de coronavirus | Columbia | dependență de droguri | ECONOMIE | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | mișcări în favoarea drepturilor omului | monitorizarea alegerilor | POLITICA | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură electorală și vot | recesiune economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | situație economică | stabilirea păcii | sănătate | viață socială

Rezumat Some five years after the conclusion of the peace agreement between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the political, economic, health and general situation in the country remains fragile, with a divided society, drugs-fuelled conflicts and weak governance. 2022 will be a key electoral year, while economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic remains a challenge. The President of Colombia, Iván Duque Márquez, is set to address the European Parliament during the February plenary session.

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

EGOV 2021 Annual Activity Report

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-02-2022

Autor BOLDI DONELLA | GRIGAITA KRISTINA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | independență economică | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | reconstrucție economică | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | situație economică | sănătate

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Phase out of the crisis support measures

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 02-02-2022

Autor extern Evi PAPPA, Eugenia VELLA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | ajutor de stat | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | categorii de societăți comerciale | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | Fondul Monetar Internațional | gestionarea crizelor | macroeconomie | management | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | planificare națională | politică economică | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | întreprinderi mici și mijlocii

Rezumat A new database on exceptional fiscal spending adopted during the COVID-19 crisis is presented for 14 EU countries. The composition and evolution of fiscal measures differ across countries. We analyse (a) whether national economic characteristics determined the type of fiscal response adopted and (b) how the different fiscal measures affected the macroeconomic outcomes and consumer confidence. We assess whether measures have been sufficiently targeted and make recommendations as to which adjustments should be made as the crisis subsides.

Studiu [EN](#)

Communication in monetary policy

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-01-2022

Autor extern Rosa M. Lastra, Sara Dietz

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie abilități de comunicare | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | locuri de muncă | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This paper examines the importance of communication of monetary policy in the light of the complex challenges central banks face post GFC in their role as 'crisis managers', confronting financial stability concerns, the economic consequences of the COVID pandemic and the risks arising from climate change and unsustainable activities. Effective central bank communication becomes ever more critical in order to preserve credibility and legitimacy. Such communication is an important component of accountability. This paper does not deal with the supervisory function of the ECB; the focus is the monetary policy of the ECB. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 7 February 2022.

Studiu [EN](#)

Communication, complexity and credibility of monetary policy

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-01-2022

Autor extern Rosa M. LASTRA, Sara DIETZ, Manuela MOSCHELLA, Davide ROMELLI, Charles WYPLOSZ

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie arie de circulație monetară | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicare politică | coordonarea politicilor Uniunii Economice și Monetare | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | POLITICA | politică monetară | politică monetară unică | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat With growing complexity of monetary policy following the global financial crisis, communication gradually became mission-critical for central banks in order to preserve legitimacy and credibility. The public, legislators and financial market participants each require a different type and channel of communication. Looking forward, the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis will bring considerable challenges for the European Central Bank (ECB)'s communication and accountability in the context of the complex and uncertain future interplay between price stability, financial stability and public debt sustainability in the euro area.

Three papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel on this topic.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President on 7 February 2022.

Studiu [EN](#)

ECB communication and its post-pandemic challenges

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 31-01-2022

Autor extern Manuela MOSCHELLA and Davide ROMELLI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie acces la informație | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | diseminarea informației | documentare | economie monetară | economie verde | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | informația și prelucrarea informației | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | POLITICA | politică monetară | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | relații cu publicul | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | transparență administrativă | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The ECB considers communication a critical instrument in its policy toolkit. Since its creation, the ECB has devoted significant attention to the mechanisms through which it conveys the public information relevant to its decision-making and ensures its accountability. This policy briefing assesses whether existing ECB communication practises are adequate to continue ensuring the effectiveness and accountability of monetary policy in light of the recent and upcoming challenges that the ECB confronts.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 7 February 2022.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Moving from Broad to Targeted Pandemic Fiscal Support

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 31-01-2022

Autor extern Friedrich HEINEMANN

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | ajustare structurală | analiză financiară | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | cheltuieli publice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | garanție de credit | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | gestionarea crizelor | instituții financiare și de credit | management | politică economică | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2022](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-01-2022

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | KOWALD KAROLINE | PARI MARIANNA | SAPALA Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie activitate economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget al UE | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | locuri de muncă | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | regim de finanțare a UE | relansare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | șomaj

Rezumat Offering an overview of the economic and budgetary situation in the EU and beyond, and summarising the main economic indicators in the EU and euro area and their two-year trends, this study is the sixth in an annual series of 'Outlooks' produced by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS). In seven chapters, the authors of the publication explain and analyse the EU annual budget and give an overview of its headings for 2022, all within the wider budgetary context of the EU's post-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery fund. This year's special 'economic focus' puts the spotlight on some aspects of the ongoing economic recovery—namely, fiscal and monetary matters, labour issues and environmental choices – and aims to give a flavour of the discussion expected in the coming months.

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

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-01-2022

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | libera circulație a mărfurilor | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | politică comună a transporturilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport de mărfuri

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Revaluation of working conditions and wages for essential workers](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-01-2022

Autor extern Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI, Elena FERRARI, Emma PALADINO, Flavia PESCE, Nicoletta TORCHIO and Alessandra CRIPPA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | DREPT | drept internațional | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | epidemie | forță de muncă feminină | igiena muncii | impact social | managementul și remunerația angajaților | mobilitatea forței de muncă | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | piața muncii | plată | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | străini | sănătate | țări terțe

Rezumat The study explores the working conditions and risks faced by essential frontline workers in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a focus on women and migrant workers in low-paid frontline occupations. The study also provides an overview of the main legislative and policy measures adopted at EU and national level to support essential workers in order to identify possible policy actions to reevaluate these occupations. The analysis is based on the triangulation of data and information resulting from a review of academic literature and policy documents and from field work, including semi-structured interviews and a web survey targeted at EU and national stakeholders, and five country case studies (Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, and Romania).

Pe scurt [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 27-01-2022

Autor extern Ivo HINDRIKS, Maria RODRIGUES, Daina BELICKA, Dace KRUPENKPO, Georges FUCHS

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | mobilitate durabilă | politica transporturilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | TRANSPORT | turism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Revaluation of working conditions and wages for essential workers

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 20-01-2022

Autor extern Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI, Elena FERRARI, Emma PALADINO, Flavia PESCE, Nicoletta TORCHIO and Alessandra CRIPPA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiții de muncă | epidemie | locuri de muncă | managementul și remunerația angajaților | mobilitatea forței de muncă | munca femeilor | muncitor migrant | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | piața muncii | plată | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat The study explores the working conditions and risks faced by essential frontline workers in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a focus on women and migrant workers in low-paid frontline occupations. The study also provides an overview of the main legislative and policy measures adopted at EU and national level to support essential workers in order to identify possible policy actions to reevaluate these occupations.

The analysis is based on the triangulation of data and information resulting from a review of academic literature and policy documents and from field work, including semi-structured interviews and a web survey targeted at EU and national stakeholders, and five country case studies (Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, and Romania).

Studiu [EN](#)

Anexă 1 [EN](#)

Anexă 2 [EN](#)

Anexă 3 [EN](#)

Anexă 4 [EN](#)

Anexă 5 [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-01-2022

Autor ZOPPÉ Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ECONOMIE | epidemie | independență economică | macroeconomie | planificare națională | politică economică | politică economică | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | situație economică | sănătate | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ | științe economice

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

Studiu [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-01-2022

Autor extern James MACKIE; Gill ALLWOOD

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | DREPT | drept civil | epidemie | inechitate socială | ONU | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | Programul Națiunilor Unite pentru dezvoltare | proprietate | sănătate

Rezumat The UN 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals includes SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities as well as a commitment to Leave No-One Behind (LNOB). The European Union (EU) committed itself to achieving these goals both internally and, through its new 2017 European Consensus on Development, to support partners in their achievement worldwide. This study considers what progress the EU has made in addressing inequality, SDG 10 and the LNOB principle since then. The report undertakes an extensive literature review of the topic noting the importance of adopting a multidimensional approach that goes beyond financial aspects and looks at multiple sources of disadvantage and discrimination. It considers the trends in global poverty and inequality and notes in particular the rise of income and wealth inequality within countries over the last few decades. It also explores the impact of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, both of which are unequally impacting countries around the world, and on groups and individuals within them. The study identifies a growing international consensus on both the importance of addressing inequality and the best policies to adopt. It concludes that the EU has actively participated in this debate and is committed to contributing further. Its policies could usefully be updated and strengthened in the light of COVID-19. The new EU Budget (2021-27) and Team Europe initiative should help with implementation, but mobilising and maintaining the necessary political will may prove to be the biggest challenge.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU cohesion and EU cohesion policy - Part I: Overview and first analysis](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 18-01-2022

Autor extern Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME, Sabine ZILLMER, Sebastian HANS
t33: Dea HRELJA, Alessandro VALENZA, Arianna MORI

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | conturi naționale | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | fonduri de coeziune | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | studiu comparativ | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated fragmentations between societal groups and between places. It risks reinforcing existing imbalances and inequalities in the EU.
The worst and most direct impacts have been avoided by swift policy actions. In this context Cohesion Policy played a role. The swift introduction of new measures to counteract the socio-economic effects of the pandemic were extremely important.
To address cohesion challenges lying ahead of us and use the crisis as a chance for a transition towards a greener and more digital future, Cohesion Policy might need to adjust.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Parliaments in emergency mode: Lessons learnt after two years of pandemic](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-01-2022

Autor DIAZ CREGO Maria | MAŃKO Rafał

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | control sanitar | dezbateri parlamentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | locuri de muncă | muncă la distanță | Parlament | parlament național | POLITICĂ | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regulament al Parlamentului | sesiune parlamentară | sănătate | telecomunicații | vot electronic

Rezumat The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in March 2020 presented parliamentary institutions around the world with a new and unprecedented scenario. Parliamentary rules of procedure in representative democracies are commonly built upon the principles of pluralism, deliberation and transparency, aiming to provide an arena in which representatives of the people have the opportunity to publicly confront each other's points of view in a free and fair setting. It is, therefore, safe to say that ordinary parliamentary practice and procedures are essentially incompatible with measures seeking to minimise social contacts and discourage – or directly forbid – mass gatherings. As a logical result of the adoption of the first restrictive measures aiming to limit the spread of the virus adopted in EU Member States in the first months of 2020, parliaments followed suit and implemented specific measures aiming to ensure the continuity of parliamentary business while limiting the spread of the virus and protecting the health of their members and staff. In the early days of the pandemic, the European Parliament, together with some other EU national parliaments rushed to digitalise parliamentary activities in an attempt to ensure that all members could take part in parliamentary proceedings despite the crisis situation. Some EU national parliaments opted to adopt decisions with a reduced number of members and others decided to adopt social distancing measures, while at the same time ensuring that all members could continue to take part in parliamentary activities. Nearly two years on from the beginning of the pandemic and with Covid-19 infection rates spiking all over Europe due to the Omicron variant, it is time to take stock of the lessons learnt from this health crisis from the point of view of parliamentary law. In this vein, this publication updates a previous briefing of April 2020 and analyses the modifications in the working methods of the European Parliament and selected EU national parliaments throughout the pandemic, aiming to show the advantages, but also the possible drawbacks of the new practices.

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

[RESEARCH FOR TRAN COMMITTEE Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Part V: Freight transport](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-12-2021

Autor extern Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Emilia SANDRI, Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | libera circulație a mărfurilor | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | securitatea muncii | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport aerian | transport aerian și spațial | transport de mărfuri | transport feroviar | transport maritim | transport maritim și fluvial | transport rutier | transport terestru | transport urban

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

European pharmaceutical research and development: Could public infrastructure overcome market failures?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 21-12-2021

Autor extern DG, EPRS

Domeniul tematic Industrie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Planificare prospectivă | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare medicală | cheltuieli pentru medicamente | epidemie | evaluare tehnologică | farmacie | industria farmaceutică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate | sănătate publică | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat With a focus on research and development in the area of innovative medicines, this study discusses a new European approach to pharmaceutical policy. After examining the European pharmaceutical sector's features, and the strengths and weaknesses of the current research and business model, the study explores the need for and the concept of a European infrastructure with a long-term transboundary mission. Any such European medicines infrastructure should focus on threats and areas of research and development that are underinvested under the current business model. More specifically, the study uses an extensive literature review and a targeted survey of international experts from science, industry, public health and government institutions, to investigate the feasibility of different options in terms of the scope of the mission, and legal, organisational and financial arrangements for establishing such a European infrastructure. On the basis of their research, the authors present a range of policy options. The most ambitious of these considers a Europe-wide public infrastructure equipped with budgetary autonomy and home-grown research and development capacity. This organisation would be tasked with building a portfolio of new medicines and related biomedical technologies up to the delivery stage, over the course of 30 years, in partnership with third-party research centres at national or European level and with companies. It would be the most important global player in biomedical innovation in the world.

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

Anexă 1 [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Anexă 2 [EN](#)

Mental health and well-being in the digital world of work post COVID - EMPL Workshop Proceedings

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 16-12-2021

Autor extern Paul VROONHOF and Thomas DE WINTER

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept național | dreptul Uniunii Europene | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | epidemie | igiena muncii | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | legislația UE | loc de muncă | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | solicitare psihică | sănătate | sănătate psihică | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | transformare digitală | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat These proceedings summarise the presentations and discussions that took place during the EMPL workshop held on 2 December 2021 on Mental health and well-being in the digital world of work post COVID. The workshop had four presentations, each followed by a Q&A session. The presentations touched upon the cost of poor mental health and the cost of inaction, digitalisation in the world of work, innovative and practical ways to create a resilient workplace and the role of legislation at national and EU level. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-12-2021

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Germania | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recomandare (UE) | redresare economică | reformă economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

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

Outlook for the meeting of EU leaders on 16 December 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-12-2021

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Democrație | Energie | Securitate și apărare | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie agendă parlamentară | boala provocată de coronavirus | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | dezbateri parlamentare | ENERGIE | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | migrație | migrație | politica de securitate și apărare comună | POLITICĂ | politică energetică | prețul energiei | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The last regular European Council meeting of 2021, on 16 December, will discuss a broad range of topics, notably the coronavirus pandemic, crisis management and resilience, energy prices, security and defence, migration, and external relations. In the context of the worsening epidemiological situation and the emergence of the Omicron variant, EU leaders will address progress in vaccination across the EU and the impact of new restrictions on the single market. They will also discuss international solidarity and ways of ensuring global vaccine coverage. Their debate on security and defence will probably focus on two intertwined outstanding issues, the Strategic Compass and the forthcoming cooperation declaration with NATO. On migration, EU leaders are expected to review the follow-up to their previous commitments and address the migration situation in the English Channel. In the external relations field, they will most likely discuss the situation in Ukraine and at the Belarus border, the developments in Ethiopia as well as preparations for the EU-African Union summit. As the European Council meeting will take place back to back with the Eastern Partnership Summit, EU leaders could take stock of the outcome of the latter. The Euro Summit directly after the European Council meeting will focus on the Covid recovery and review progress on the Banking and Capital Markets Unions

Briefing [EN](#)

Recovery and Resilience Plans - Thematic overview on cross-border projects

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-12-2021

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | cooperare transfrontalieră | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instrument financiar al UE | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | proiect de interes comun | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Pollution and the spread of Covid-19

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 09-12-2021

Autor extern DG, EPRS

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Mediu | Planificare prospectivă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | boală cu transmitere prin alimente | calitatea aerului | cercetare medicală | degradarea mediului înconjurător | epidemie | epidemiologie | industria cărnii | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | poluant atmosferic | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs agroalimentar | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | sănătate publică | zonă poluată

Rezumat Epidemiological studies of Covid-19 have, in most cases, provided inconclusive results to date regarding the role of air pollution in the transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus and the geographical spread of the disease, both regionally and globally. The present review analysed just under 6 000 articles published up to 31 May 2021, looking at the role of pollution and air quality factors in the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and in the geographical differences in Covid-19 propagation. A body of evidence shows that chronic and short-term exposure to different fractions of aerosols and types of air pollution exacerbates symptoms, affects co-morbidities and increases mortality rates for respiratory diseases similar to Covid 19, as well as for Covid-19. Although other pathways can contribute, the airborne route is likely to be the dominant mode. There is consistent and increasing evidence that SARS-CoV-2 spreads by airborne transmission, and it is possible that different variants have different environmental sensitivities. Safer indoor environments are required, not only to protect unvaccinated people and those for whom vaccines fail, but also to deter vaccine-resistant variants or novel airborne threats that may appear at any time. The public health community, governments and health agencies should act accordingly, referring to this mode as the principal mode of transmission in their recommendations and statements, enhancing associated research and improving monitoring networks.

Studiu [EN](#)

Anexă [EN](#)

European Year of Youth 2022

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 09-12-2021

Autor JOURDE PERNILLA

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | cultură și religie | demografie și populație | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | eveniment cultural european | impact social | locuri de muncă | munca tinerilor | politică învățământului | politici pentru tineri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate psihică | tânăr | viață socială

Rezumat In her State of the Union address to the Parliament on 15 September 2021, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, outlined the idea to make 2022 the 'European Year of Youth'. The aim would be to highlight and mitigate the pandemic's impact on young people's education, employment, social inclusion and mental health. Within a month, the Commission had adopted a formal proposal for a decision. During the December plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on adopting the decision establishing the Year.

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

Implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact under pandemic times

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 08-12-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | pact de stabilitate | previziune economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | sănătate

Rezumat This document provides an overview of key developments under the preventive and corrective arms of the Stability and Growth Pact on the basis of the latest Commission and Council decisions and recommendations in the framework of the Stability and Growth Pact and the latest European Commission economic forecasts. This document is regularly updated.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Breaking cycles of disadvantage through education: An EU perspective

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 02-12-2021

Autor CHIRCOP Denise

Domeniul tematic Educație

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | calitatea învățământului | documentare | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | organizarea învățământului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | student | studiu de caz | sănătate | învățământ

Rezumat This analysis looks at statistics on perpetuated disadvantage in education and training, and studies a number of contributing factors by looking at evidence from case studies and other research that investigates the development of educational systems. It also analyses the extent to which reforms have been possible and the complex reasons behind them. Finally, it looks at the role of support and cooperation provided at EU level and the position of the European Parliament favouring a lifelong learning approach that is both inclusive and forward looking.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels by authoritarian regimes:

Lessons learned

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-12-2021

Autor extern Lukas ANDRIUKAITIS, Jakub KALENSKY, Simin KARGAR, Elene PANCHULIDZE, Joanna SMĘTEK, Anastas VANGELI

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | China | comunicații | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | dezinformare | diseminarea informației | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Georgia | Iran | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regim autoritar | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | Rusia | Siria | sănătate | Taiwan | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Yemen

Rezumat Disinformation has continued to spread in recent years, receiving a significant boost during the COVID-19 pandemic and constituting one of the most pressing threats for democratic countries. Authoritarian regimes have played their part in the proliferation of manipulated content, particularly disinformation. This paper analyses recent instances of the misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels perpetrated by authoritarian regimes in Iran, China, and Russia to influence the public opinion and democratic processes in Yemen and Syria, Taiwan, and Georgia, respectively, focusing on disinformation in particular. The authors draw lessons for the EU in relation to the actors involved, highlighting the impact of disinformation, the disparity of resources between perpetrators and responders, and the importance of independent media and a whole-of-society approach. By juxtaposing local experiences with analysis of EU instruments, the authors arrive at a set of recommendations, which highlight the need to: focus on various disinformation perpetrators beyond Russia; support independent media and civil society initiatives; collect comparable data within the EU; develop mechanisms targeting perpetrators and increasing the cost of engaging in disinformation; develop proactive and pre-emptive campaigns against disinformation; and increase coordination and cooperation within the EU around the issue of disinformation.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Prospects for EU economic recovery [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-11-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | grup de reflecție | previziune economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | publicație | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Resilience of global supply chains: Challenges and solutions

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-11-2021

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | autoaprovizionare | boala provocată de coronavirus | comerț | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | cooperare internațională | ECONOMIE | economie de tranziție | epidemie | globalizare | lanț de aprovizionare | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | siguranța aprovizionării | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări terțe

Rezumat The growing importance of global supply chains has fundamentally changed the way the global economy and goods manufacturing are organised. While trade conducted through global supply chains has fallen somewhat as a share of total trade since the 2008-2010 global financial and economic crisis, more than two-thirds of international trade still involves transactions made possible by such chains. The EU is profoundly involved in these production chains, more so than most other countries, and significantly more than both the United States and China. The pandemic disrupted many supply chains at its outbreak, and the subsequent economic recovery, the strongest on record, led to enormous further strain on the global supply system; surging demand, coupled with shortages of workers, ships, containers, air cargo space and clogged ports, created a 'perfect storm'. Supply chain bottlenecks are starting to weigh on the economic recovery, slowing growth and leading to delays, holding back the manufacturing sector and fuelling inflation. The EU had recognised its strategic dependence on some foreign inputs even before the pandemic, and had started to seek ways to increase its autonomy – a quest which has been accelerated by the impact of the coronavirus. To improve the resilience of supply chains, the EU is applying a policy mix that aims to increase domestic capacity, diversify suppliers and support the multilateral rules-based trade environment; it has also enhanced its cooperation with the US on supply chains. Other like-minded countries apply a similar policy mix, focusing on supporting reshoring or nearshoring. While this situation is not ideal, global supply chains are hard to reconfigure, and increasing their resilience is a time-consuming and costly process. Moreover, most experts predict that reshoring or nearshoring will be of limited importance. With time, though, resilience may improve through international cooperation, diversification and the accelerated uptake of digital technologies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Resilience of global supply chains: Challenges and solutions](#)

Violence against women in the EU: State of play

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-11-2021

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor pentru victime | boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | convenție internațională | demografie și populație | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | egalitate de gen | epidemie | femeie | inechitate socială | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | viață socială | violență domestică | violență sexuală

Rezumat Violence against women is a violation of human rights and a form of gender-based discrimination. Rooted in inequalities between men and women, it takes many forms. Estimates of the scale of the problem are alarming. Such violence has a major impact on victims and imposes a significant cost burden on society. The instruments put in place by the United Nations and Council of Europe, including the latter's 'Istanbul Convention', to which the EU plans to accede, are benchmarks in efforts to combat violence against women. The EU is tackling the problem in various ways, but has no binding instrument designed specifically to protect women from violence. Although there are similarities between national policies to combat violence against women, the Member States have adopted different approaches to the problem. Parliament's efforts have focused on strengthening EU policy in the area. Parliament has repeatedly called for a European Union strategy to counter violence against women, including a legally binding instrument. Stakeholders have expressed a range of concerns, including regarding the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the related need to expand and adapt support for victims, and have highlighted the need for a comprehensive EU political framework on eliminating violence against women. They have also launched new initiatives of their own. This is a further update of an earlier briefing by Anna Dimitrova-Stull, of February 2014. The most recent previous edition was from November 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Tourism sector

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 24-11-2021

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | consecințe economice | control sanitar | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică economică | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | turism | viață socială

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-11-2021

Autor extern Ljubica KNEZEVIC CVELBAR, Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Barbara ANTONUCCI, Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | contabilitate | călătorie | epidemie | pierdere financiară | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică | viață socială

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 17-11-2021

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Comerț internațional | Control bugetar | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Fiscalitate | Pescuit

Cuvânt-cheie achiziții publice | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | investiții și finanțare | investiții străine | oficiu sau agenție a UE | Parlament | parlament național | pescuit | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs piscicol | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 03-11-2021

Autor extern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO and Marcello MESSORI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | inflație | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | politică monetară | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | reglementarea prețurilor | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | stabilitatea prețurilor | sănătate

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

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[The COP26 climate change conference: status of climate negotiations and issues at stake](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-10-2021

Autor extern Lorenz MOOSMANN, Anne SIEMONS, Felix FALLASCH, Lambert SCHNEIDER, Cristina URRUTIA, Nora WISSNER, Dietram OPPELT

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie Adaptarea la schimbările climatice | boala provocată de coronavirus | degradarea mediului înconjurător | epidemie | impact asupra mediului | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Aviației Civile Internaționale | Organizația Maritimă Internațională | politica mediului înconjurător | PROBLEME SOCIALE | schimbare climatică | sănătate

Rezumat The 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focuses on increasing ambition and implementing the Paris Agreement. This study provides an overview of the international framework to address climate change, the Parties and stakeholders involved, the status of the negotiations and recent developments that affected the international process. The COP26 is scheduled to take place in Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November 2021, after it was delayed a year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At this conference, delegates will discuss the rules for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and address issues such as the adaptation to climate change and support to developing countries. In addition, the conference will provide an important opportunity for governments to commit to increased mitigation ambition and for civil society representatives to emphasise the need for urgent action.

Studiu [EN](#)

[European Banks' Response to COVID-19 "Quick Fix" Regulation and Other Measures](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 31-10-2021

Autor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Autor extern Brunella BRUNO, Filippo DE MARCO

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

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | bancă | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | credit | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | gestionarea riscurilor | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | management | politică de credit | PROBLEME SOCIALE | risc financiar | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | sănătate

Rezumat The original full study presents data from 27 banking groups in 10 EU Member States, where it is found that banks have used COVID-19 relief measures extensively, with some cross-country differences as for the intensity of use. Flexibility in risk classification does not seem to have impaired banks' ability to report and recognise risk properly, even for loans under moratoria. The findings suggest that the impact of the measures on banks' credit supply has been overall positive and mainly driven by capital-enhancing measures such as the "Quick fix".

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Cost of Non-EU Agencies Focusing on the Health and Safety Cluster of the EU Decentralised Agencies](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 31-10-2021

Autor extern Jack Malan, Giorgio Cacciaguerra, Sandra Ruiz, Cara Burillo Feduchi and Ivan Bosch-Chen, Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services (CSES)

Domeniul tematic Buget | Control bugetar

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Sănătate și Securitate în Muncă | Agenția Europeană de Siguranță a Aviației | Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | Agenția Europeană pentru Siguranța Maritimă | Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Căile Ferate | Autoritatea Europeană pentru Siguranță Alimentară | boala provocată de coronavirus | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | plan anticriză în economie | politică economică | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Analytical Study suggests that the seven EU agencies in the health and safety field demonstrate strong European added value and that this is widely recognised by Member States and other stakeholders including business. The agencies have played an important role in the COVID-19 pandemic. More generally, the study concludes that the cost of 'non-agencies', i.e. a situation where the agencies ceased to exist, would be higher to the European Commission, national authorities and business than the current cost of the seven agencies to the EU budget.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Research for REGI Committee - Cross-border cooperation in healthcare

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 26-10-2021

Autor extern prof. Fabienne Leloup

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | centru medical | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | cooperare transfrontalieră | epidemie | personal sanitar | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | îngrijirea sănătății

Rezumat This study analyses the role of Cohesion Policy as regards cross-border cooperation in healthcare, with a particular focus on the 2014-2020 Interreg V-A programmes. It also reviews the issue of governance related to such projects and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, it identifies possible solutions and puts forward policy recommendations to facilitate patient and healthcare staff flows, to improve the cross-border supply of healthcare and to support cross-border mutual development.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Domestic use of EU Digital Covid Certificates

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-10-2021

Autor CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie analiză comparativă | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | certificat sanitar | COMERT | document electronic | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare | țări ale UE

Rezumat Just before summer 2021, the EU adopted in record time (see timeline below) two regulations on the EU Digital Covid Certificate. The certificate with a QR code shows if a person has been vaccinated, tested negative or recovered from Covid-19. It is free of charge, available on paper or on a smartphone, and valid in all EU Member States. In total, 43 countries in the world are connected to the EU Digital Covid Certificate system. Its aim is to facilitate safe cross-border movement during the Covid-19 pandemic, but Member States are also free to use it for other purposes. This overview shows which Member States are using Covid-19 certificates for other purposes than cross-border travel (data as of 25 October 2021). It indicates where and from whom it is required, as well as which proofs are accepted. Some countries use a different name for the certificate: e.g. CovidCheck, SafePass, Corona/health pass(port). In all Member States, the EU Digital Covid Certificate is accepted as proof of vaccination, test or recovery. Some (like Austria) also accept other proofs, such as proof of neutralising antibodies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-10-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrație | Energie | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | conjunctură politică | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | ENERGIE | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | migrație | Piața unică digitală | politica UE în domeniul migrației | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică energetică | politică internațională | prețul energiei | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The regular European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021 dedicated significant time to discussing the rule of law and the rise in energy prices – which have become particularly salient topics at national and European level – as well as to migration. On the rule of law, EU leaders had a political discussion, underlining the importance of the rule of law for the EU, but did not adopt concrete conclusions. Regarding the recent spike in energy prices, they agreed on pursuing short-term, tailored and targeted national measures, and will continue to look for a consensus on long-term measures at the next European Council meeting. Leaders also took stock of the coronavirus pandemic, reviewed progress on the digital agenda and related key legislative files, and held a strategic debate on trade.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ageing policies - access to services in different Member States

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-10-2021

Autor extern Agnieszka SOWA-KOFTA, Izabela MARCINKOWSKA, Anna RUZIK-SIERDZIŃSKA and Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | demografie și populație | economia vârstei a treia | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | persoane vârstnice | politică demografică | politică economică | politică socială europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | prognoze demografice | protecție socială | sănătate | viață socială | îmbătrânirea populației | îngrijirea persoanelor vârstnice

Rezumat The study focuses on active ageing policies and access to services for the ageing population in the EU-27 in five areas: economic activity, social participation, health and well-being, long-term care, and supportive environments including housing, transportation, and securing financial independence. It presents the challenges and trends in achieving active ageing policy goals in those areas, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight country studies for selected Member States provide a comparative assessment as well as examples of policies and good practices undertaken in recent years.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL).

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Ageing policies - access to services in different Member States

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 21-10-2021

Autor extern Agnieszka SOWA-KOFTA, Izabela MARCINKOWSKA, Anna RUZIK-SIERDZIŃSKA and Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | comitet pentru ocuparea forței de muncă (UE) | demografie și populație | depopulare | epidemie | INDUSTRIE | industrii diverse | locuri de muncă | personal de serviciu | piața muncii | piața muncii | politică demografică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | îmbătrânirea populației

Rezumat The study focuses on active ageing policies and access to services for the ageing population in the EU-27 in five areas: economic activity, social participation, health and well-being, long-term care, and supportive environments including housing, transportation, and securing financial independence. It presents the challenges and trends in achieving active ageing policy goals in those areas, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight country studies for selected Member States provide a comparative assessment as well as examples of policies and good practices undertaken in recent years.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL).

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [EN](#), [ES](#)

Anexă 1 [EN](#)

Anexă 2 [EN](#)

Anexă 3 [EN](#)

Anexă 4 [EN](#)

Anexă 5 [EN](#)

Anexă 6 [EN](#)

Anexă 7 [EN](#)

Anexă 8 [EN](#)

The SURE: Implementation

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-10-2021

Autor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aplicare a legislației UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | cheltuieli ale UE | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțare bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | locuri de muncă | lupta împotriva șomajului | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regulament (UE) | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | șomaj

Rezumat Council Regulation 2020/672 established SURE, the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency, which has been in force since 20 May 2020. This note provides an overview in tabular format of the SURE implementing decisions as adopted by Council, of Commission issuances under SURE and of disbursements. It will be regularly updated.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-10-2021

Autor extern Rebecca CHRISTIE, Monika GRZEGORCZYK

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | reconstrucție economică | redresare economică | sistem bancar | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | transformare digitală | uniunea bancară UE

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

[Analiză aprofundată](#) [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-10-2021

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | boala provocată de coronavirus | corupție | DREPT | drept penal | ECONOMIE | epidemie | evaziune fiscală | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | libera circulație a capitalului | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | spălarea banilor | structură economică | sănătate | țări ale UE

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

[Analiză aprofundată](#) [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-10-2021

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Energie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | ENERGIE | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | migrație | politica UE în domeniul migrației | politică energetică | politică internațională | prețul energiei | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | reuniune la nivel înalt | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | transformare digitală | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The regular European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021 will discuss the coronavirus pandemic, digital policy, migration, energy prices and external relations. Regarding the coronavirus pandemic, EU Heads of State or Government will focus on EU coordination, resilience and readiness in terms of health crises and the EU's future preparedness for the short and medium terms. The discussions at the meeting on both digital policy and on migration are expected to be stock-taking exercises, assessing the implementation of previous European Council decisions and possibly adding further specifications to them. If the update of the Schengen Borders Code were to be addressed in the context of migration, this could generate a strong debate, since despite overall support for strong external EU borders, Member States have diverging views on how border protection should be assured. EU leaders could also debate energy prices at length, as the issue has become high profile in many Member States. Regarding external relations, discussions in the European Council will focus on preparations for forthcoming international events, notably the ASEM and the Eastern Partnership summits, and the COP26 climate conference. In addition, the Presidents of the European Council, Charles Michel, and the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, may brief EU Heads of State or Government on the recent EU-Ukraine Summit, held on 12 October 2021.

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

[Parliament's reading of the 2022 EU budget](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 14-10-2021

Autor MAZUR Sidonia

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | buget general (UE) | buget rectificativ | cadru financiar multianual | cheltuieli ale UE | contabilitate | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | migrație | politica UE în domeniul migrației | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | resurse bugetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | încasări

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

[Pe scurt EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - October 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-10-2021

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Buget | Control bugetar | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drepturile omului | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială | Siguranța alimentară | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie apă potabilă | bază de date | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | construcții și urbanism | control financiar | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | inteligență artificială | MEDIU | INCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | politici pentru tineri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | prostituție | sănătate | urbanism | viață socială

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

[Pe scurt EN](#)

[Youth in Europe: Effects of COVID-19 on their economic and social situation](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-10-2021

Autor KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA | PICARELLA FRANCESCA

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | demografie și populație | ECONOMIE | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | impact social | locuri de muncă | munca tinerilor | piața muncii | politica învățământului | politici pentru tineri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | statistica locurilor de muncă | sănătate | tânăr | viață socială | șomaj tineri

Rezumat The full study analyses the effects of COVID-19 on youth unemployment, inactivity, work-based learning and mental health. The analysis is based on quantitative indicators and qualitative information from surveys and policy documents. It discusses the probability of long-term 'scarring effects', comparing the impact of the current crisis to that of the 2008/2009 global financial crisis and its aftermath

[Pe scurt EN](#)

[Public hearing with A. Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board ECON on 14 October 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-10-2021

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | audiere publică | Autoritatea bancară europeană | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | dezbateri parlamentare | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | management | necesități financiare | organ de control | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | sistem bancar | statistică economică | supervizarea activității bancare | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 14 October 2021. The briefing addresses: 1) Emerging risks in the banking group, as presented to the Eurogroup, 2) results of EBA's and ECB's 2021 stress test exercises, 3) the Basel Committee report on early lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic on the Basel reforms, 4) the ECB report on sanctioning activities, 5) the ECB Supervisory Banking Statistics for the first quarter 2021, and 6) summaries of external papers on long-term effects of the pandemic on the banking sector.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Did the pandemic lead to structural changes in the banking sector?](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 11-10-2021

Autor extern Andrea RESTI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț electronic | comportamentul cumpărătorului | consecințe economice | consum | credit | dobândă | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | instituții financiare și de credit | marketing | monedă electronică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | război al informațiilor | securitate internațională | servicii financiare | sănătate

Rezumat We discuss the main structural changes triggered by Covid19 in banking. Direct consequences include: the impact of the lockdown on remote shopping and telework, lower cash usage and a further shift towards innovative payment methods, the downturn suffered by the economy and bank borrowers. Indirect consequences (partly reinforcing pre-existing trends) include: the further development of payment services provided by non-bank competitors, an acceleration in bank digitalisation, a rise in cyber-attacks, a drop in the value of real estate collateral.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[European Banks' Response to COVID-19 "Quick Fix" Regulation and Other Measures](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-09-2021

Autor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Autor extern Brunella BRUNO and Filippo DE MARCO

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

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | fiscalitate | guvernanță economică (UE) | instituții financiare și de credit | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | sistem bancar | sănătate | uniune monetară

Rezumat The original full study presents data from 27 banking groups in 10 EU Member States, where it is found that banks have used COVID-19 relief measures extensively, with some cross-country differences as for the intensity of use. Flexibility in risk classification does not seem to have impaired banks' ability to report and recognise risk properly, even for loans under moratoria. The findings suggest that the impact of the measures on banks' credit supply has been overall positive and mainly driven by capital-enhancing measures such as the "Quick fix".

Studiu [EN](#)

[The relation between different zoonotic pandemics and the livestock sector](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-09-2021

Autor extern Jeremy Brice, Rossella Soldi, Pablo Alarcon-Lopez, Javier Guitian, Julian Drewe, Daniela Baeza Breinbauer, Francisca Torres-Cortés, Katie Wheeler

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Coronavirus | Mediu | Pescuit | Planificare prospectivă | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie activitate agricolă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boli contagioase | bolile animalelor | epidemie | fermă de animale | inspecție veterinară | politică agricolă | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție animalieră | riscuri de sănătate | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | tehnologie agricolă | zoonoză | șeptel

Rezumat This study examines the zoonotic disease risks posed by the livestock sector (including fur production), reviews the risks posed by different livestock species and production systems, and examines case studies of past zoonotic disease epidemics. Building on this evidence, it reviews EU zoonosis surveillance and control arrangements. It recommends improvements including integration of human and animal disease surveillance services, expanded use of syndromic surveillance and changes to the funding of Member States' zoonotic disease programmes under Regulation (EU) 652/2014.

Studiu [EN](#)

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

[Aviation sector](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 27-09-2021

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Autor extern ORIGINAL STUDY

PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Emilia SANDRI, Ljubica KNEZEVIC, Tharsis TEOH
Universitățile Studi Roma Tre: Barbara ANTONUCCI, Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | organizarea transporturilor | politică economică | politică tarifară | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică | TRANSPORT | transport aerian | transport aerian și spațial | transport de mărfuri | transport de pasageri

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Youth in Europe: Effects of Covid-19 on their economic and social situation

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-09-2021

Autor KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA | PICARELLA FRANCESCA

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie analiză socială | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | comitet pentru ocuparea forței de muncă (UE) | condiții socio-economice | context social | demografie și populație | epidemie | locuri de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | tânăr | șomaj tineri

Rezumat The aim of this study is to provide the Members of the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) with an analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on young people, providing updated information on their economic and social situation, with a focus on employment.

Studiu [EN](#)

Update on recent banking developments

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-09-2021

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Autoritatea bancară europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | statistică economică | supervizarea activității bancare | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat This briefing summarises recent publications that are particularly relevant in the context of bank supervision, namely: 1) the Basel Committee Interim report on early lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic on the Basel reforms, 2) the EBA peer review report on the prudential assessment of the acquisition of qualifying holdings, 3) the ECB Supervisory Banking Statistics for the first quarter 2021, and 4) the EBA report on High Earners.

Briefing [EN](#)

The situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Bulgaria - LIBE mission to BULGARIA 23-24 September 2021

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 23-09-2021

Autor MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Bulgaria | comunicații | conjunctură politică | corupție | democrație | DREPT | drept penal | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | libertate de expresie | libertatea presei | organizarea sistemului juridic | pluralism în media | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sistem juridic | stat de drept | sănătate | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii

Rezumat This In-Depth Analysis, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, examines the situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Bulgaria and how Article 2 TEU values are respected and implemented in the country.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 23-09-2021

Autor HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Semestrul european

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | competitivitate | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | economie verde | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | independență economică | instrument financiar al UE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | organizarea afacerilor | politica mediului înconjurător | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | RELĂȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | transformare digitală | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Studiu [EN](#)

The future of humanitarian aid in a new context full of challenges

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 21-09-2021

Autor extern Francesca PUSTERLA; Elia R.G. PUSTERLA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor umanitar | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comisia Europeană | coordonarea ajutoarelor | drept internațional umanitar | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | organizații internaționale | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In light of the current highly challenging background of humanitarian intervention for the European Union and international humanitarian donors, the European Commission has adopted a Communication on the EU's humanitarian action: new challenges, same principles. It provides guidelines on how the EU may face this challenge in collaboration with Member States and donor partners. The Communication focuses on two main areas: (1) addressing needs, reducing the funding gap, and (2) supporting an enabling environment for humanitarian aid. Through an analysis of the Communication's seven objectives, the authors address key actions and provide final recommendations. Furthermore, authors evaluate which key actions are the most promising, critical or challenging, which have already been partially implemented and which should be prioritised. Implementation of the key actions is generally well developed, albeit many are found to share certain critical issues. These refer specifically to the need for: increased transparency and accountability; enhancing EU coordination with donor partners; and significantly strengthening the EU's leadership role. Moreover, the implementation of key actions must take greater account of dialogue and coordination both in the decision-making phase as well as in the implementation of humanitarian aid on the ground.

Studiu [EN](#)

Remaining active in spite of the pandemic

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 20-09-2021

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | campanie de conștientizare publică | COMERT | consum | epidemie | obiceiuri alimentare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sport | sănătate | sănătate publică | viață socială

Rezumat This year, the seventh edition of the European Week of Sport (23-30 September) will kick off again in unusual circumstances. The official opening will take place on 23 September at Lake Bled (Slovenia) and will be centred around three core themes – joy, resilience and inter-generations – thus bringing the Week to life through inspirational and real-life stories. The lockdown measures put in place to curb the coronavirus pandemic have made the initiative more necessary than ever. Indeed, while pre-pandemic levels of physical activity were generally low, lockdown has had the unintended consequence of reducing this activity even further.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

World Trade Organization TRIPS waiver to tackle coronavirus

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-09-2021

Autor TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | brevet | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | comerț internațional | epidemie | industria farmaceutică | licență pentru brevet | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Comerțului | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | restricție de export | sănătate | sănătate publică | TRIPS

Rezumat The coronavirus pandemic has rekindled the global debate on whether the multilateral trade regime for intellectual property rights (IPR) protection limits access to essential medical products. Despite embedded flexibilities in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), India and South Africa, co-sponsored by a large number of developing countries, submitted an initial proposal for a temporary waiver in response to Covid-19 in October 2020, followed by a revised proposal in May 2021, which continues to divide opinion. The US administration voiced its support for a vaccines waiver. EU leaders indicated an openness to discussion, while putting forward an alternative plan with a focus on limiting export restrictions, compulsory licensing and using the existing TRIPS flexibilities.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Rise in Inflation: Temporary or Sign of a More Permanent Trend?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 14-09-2021

Autor extern Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL, Kerstin BERNOTH, Gökhan IDER, Karl WHELAN, Joscha BECKMANN, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Philipp HAUBER, Nils JANNSEN, Ulrich STOLZENBURG, Luigi BONATTI, Roberto TAMBORINI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | creșterea prețurilor | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțare pe termen mediu | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | inflație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | politică fiscală | previziune economică pe termen mediu | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Inflation in the euro area, as measured by the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP), has risen to 3% in August 2021. According to the latest projections, the European Central Bank (ECB) expects inflation to increase further in the fourth quarter, and then decline to 1.7% (2022) and 1.5% (2023), well below its medium-term target of 2%. Will the current increase of inflation truly be short-lived because it is driven by temporary factors? Or has, after years of persistently low inflation, the disruption caused by COVID-19 ushered in a period of more sustained inflationary pressure?

Five papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, looking into the drivers of the current rise in inflation, factors likely to influence the medium-term path of inflation, and implications for monetary policy.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 27 September 2021.

Studiu [EN](#)

Beyond the Pandemic: Avoiding the Risk of Financial Dominance and Disorderly Market Reactions

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 13-09-2021

Autor extern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI, Charles WYPLOSZ, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKHAR, Christopher A. HARTWELL

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză financiară | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The concept of financial dominance may be simplified as a situation where monetary policy becomes dominated by short-term concerns about the financial sector. As such, it may distract the central bank from its primary objective of maintaining price stability. While other policies, e.g. macroprudential, are considered the first line of defence against financial instability, following the 2007-2008 global financial crisis, financial stability considerations became an integral part of monetary policy decision-making in advanced economies. The interplay between these considerations and the central bank's primary objective could become relevant in the post-pandemic environment.

Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, assessing the risk of financial dominance and disorderly market reactions to monetary policy decisions in the euro area.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 27 September 2021.

Studiu [EN](#)

Is High Inflation the New Challenge for Central Banks?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 13-09-2021

Autor extern Luigi BONATTI, Roberto TAMBORINI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | inflație | politică comună de prețuri | politică monetară | previziune economică | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | reglementarea prețurilor | relații monetare | situație economică | stabilitatea prețurilor | sănătate

Rezumat In this paper we briefly review the macroeconomic theory of inflation, relating it to the recent developments in the advanced economies. Then, we analyse the drivers of the rise in inflation observed in 2021 in the United States and in Europe, and we illustrate the factors that may affect the inflationary scenario of the advanced economies in the longer term. Finally, we discuss what challenges the Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank have to meet in the face of current inflationary pressures.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Rising Inflation: Transitory or Cause for Concern?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 13-09-2021

Autor extern Joscha BECKMANN, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Philipp HAUBER, Nils JANNSEN, Ulrich STOLZENBURG

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | cerere și ofertă | comerț | COMERT | creșterea prețurilor | ECONOMIE | ENERGIE | epidemie | FINANTE | inflație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică energetică | previziune economică | prețuri | preț de consum | prețul energiei | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | situație economică | stabilitatea prețurilor | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat Consumer price inflation in the euro area has sharply risen to 3% in the course of 2021. This increase was mainly due to higher energy prices and other transitory factors. Recent macroeconomic forecasts generally expect inflation to return to below target values next year. However, there are several factors in place that could lead to more sustained upward pressure on prices, and materialisation of these upward risks could force the ECB to take difficult choices. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

Studiu [EN](#)

Inflation on the Upswing - Just a Hiccup or a Trend Reversal After All?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 13-09-2021

Autor extern Kerstin BERNOTH, Gökhan IDER

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comportamentul cumpărătorului | consum | conturi naționale | creșterea prețurilor | ECONOMIE | economisire | ENERGIE | epidemie | FINANTE | inflație | locuri de muncă | managementul și remunerația angajaților | politică energetică | prețuri | prețul energiei | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | situație economică | spor de salariu | sănătate | zonă euro | șomaj

Rezumat Although energy price volatility has recently been the largest contributor to movements in the headline inflation rate, there are other factors indicating that inflation in the euro area will remain elevated in the months ahead. However, most of them have only a temporary effect. A major risk to the further development of inflation is a rise in inflation expectations, which should be monitored critically. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Rise in Inflation: Much Ado About Nothing?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 13-09-2021

Autor extern Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU and Jérôme CREEL

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | creșterea prețurilor | ECONOMIE | ENERGIE | epidemie | FINANTE | fiscalitate | inflație | nivelul prețurilor | politică energetică | prețuri | preț de consum | prețul energiei | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | valoarea TVA | zonă euro

Rezumat Euro area inflation reached 3% in August, a rapid increase from August 2020 when it was -0.3%. As the inflation rate now outpaces the ECB's medium-term target of 2%, could it become a concern for the central bank? After showing that the health crisis was unprecedented in its nature and sectoral characteristics, we study the determinants of inflation in the short term and then discuss various elements that could influence the trajectory of future inflation and mitigate inflation fears.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Financial Dominance in the Pandemic and Post Pandemic European Economy

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 13-09-2021

Autor extern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI,
Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | datorie publică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | politică de credit | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | sănătate

Rezumat Differently from past episodes, the European institutions responded to the pandemic shock with an appropriate policy mix. However, the expansionary convergence between monetary and fiscal policies is strengthening the role and the possible distortionary effects of financial dominance. Due to the consequent growing imbalances in financial markets, European institutions could deem it necessary to abandon the current policy approach and to re-attribute the function of the "only game in town" to monetary policy. However, in the post-pandemic context, the ECB could hardly act again as a last-resort player. Hence, it is convenient to pursue the policies that are compatible with sustainable post-pandemic development. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Trends in Chinese reporting on the European Union: Xinhua's coverage of EU affairs, 2012-2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-09-2021

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Comerț internațional | Drepturile omului | Guvernanța globală | Planificare prospectivă | Securitate și apărare

Cuvânt-cheie agenție de presă | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informația și prelucrarea informației | politică de informare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat The main Chinese news service, Xinhua, has steadily expanded its coverage on the European Union over the past decade. The main challenges facing the Union have featured strongly, from the refugee crisis to Brexit to the impact of Covid 19. The tone of the coverage in this period has been neutral, rather than negative, and has not become more critical during the pandemic. Internal EU policies are often put in a favourable light, although internal divisions also feature in Xinhua's reporting. Xinhua tends to emphasise EU cooperation with China and EU divisions with the United States. It also criticises EU sanctions and human rights complaints, both about China – for example on Xinjiang and Hong Kong – and about countries including Russia and Turkey. These trends are in line with China's long-standing stated preference for the EU to become a pole in a multipolar world order that is able to balance US power, despite its disapproval of the EU's pursuit of human rights issues. Xinhua's coverage emphasises both the opportunities and the challenges facing European integration. This dual approach tends to support the view that China is ambiguous about the EU's ability to become a more influential and more useful strategic partner on the world stage. This briefing is based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of Chinese-language online articles by the state-affiliated Xinhua News Agency since 2012, as well as a selection of secondary sources.

Briefing [EN](#)

Boosting the European Union's defences against cross-border health threats

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-09-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | cooperare transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | epidemiologie | gestionarea crizelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | politici de cooperare | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | schimb de informații | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 11 November 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal on serious cross-border threats to health. The proposed regulation aims to strengthen existing structures and mechanisms for better protection, prevention, preparedness and response against all health hazards at EU level. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted its report on 13 July 2021. This is due to be voted during the September plenary session, thus setting Parliament's negotiating position and opening the way for interinstitutional negotiations.

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

[Strengthening the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-09-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Agenția Europeană pentru Medicamente | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | control sanitar | cooperare transfrontalieră | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | epidemiologie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politici de cooperare | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 11 November 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal to bolster the mandate of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), with a view to improving the EU's capacity to anticipate, prepare for and manage future cross-border health threats. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted its report on 29 June 2021. This is due to be voted during the September plenary session, thus setting Parliament's negotiating position and opening the way for interinstitutional negotiations.

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

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-07-2021

Autor Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor de stat | analiză economică | Banca Europeană de Investiții | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | documentare | DREPT | drept internațional | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | inițiativă a UE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a persoanelor | politică economică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | turism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 13-07-2021

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | împrumut de la UE | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[A second chance for Armenia after elections?](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-07-2021

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie alegeri parlamentare | Armenia | Azerbaidjan | boala provocată de coronavirus | corupție | criză politică | documentare | DREPT | drept penal | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură electorală și vot | raport | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | război | securitate internațională | sănătate | încetarea focului

Rezumat The 2018 Velvet Revolution installed Nikol Pashinyan as prime minister of Armenia. By 2020, Pashinyan's reform drive, already running out of momentum, hit two major obstacles: the coronavirus pandemic and, above all, a brief but disastrous war with Azerbaijan. Despite the trauma of defeat, in June 2021 voters gave Pashinyan a second chance, in elections seen as a positive sign for the country's future.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[EU climate change diplomacy in a post-Covid-19 world](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-07-2021

Autor extern Dennis TÄNZLER; Daria IVLEVA; Tobias HAUSOTTER

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie Adaptarea la schimbările climatice | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezvoltare durabilă | diplomație parlamentară | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțare durabilă | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | investiții și finanțare | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | Parlamentul European | politica mediului înconjurător | politică economică | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | reducerea emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | schimbare climatică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Since the European Parliament issued its resolution on climate diplomacy in June 2018, several important trends have been shaping this area of the EU's external action, enabling progress and posing new challenges. The EU started its comprehensive low-emission transformation with the Green Deal, established a progressive policy framework for sustainable finance and had to cope with the impacts of the pandemic in a way that is compatible with its transformative ambition. At the same time, its role on the international stage has evolved substantially, and sustainability has been playing an ever-stronger role across its external relations. Against the backdrop of these developments, this study assesses the progress of climate diplomacy since 2018, with a focus on climate security, trade, development cooperation, sustainable capital flows, gender equality and science, research and innovation. Based on this assessment, it outlines the tasks for a European climate diplomacy of the future and highlights the role of the European Parliament in shaping this policy field.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Mental health and the pandemic](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-07-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | boli psihice | construcție europeană | demografie și populație | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | sănătate | sănătate psihică | tânăr | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat While the pandemic is primarily a physical health crisis, it has also had widespread impact on people's mental health, inducing, among other things, considerable levels of fear, worry, and concern. The growing burden on mental health has been referred to by some as the 'second' or 'silent' pandemic. While negative mental health consequences affect all ages, young people, in particular, have been found to be at high risk of developing poor mental health. Specific groups have been particularly hard hit, including health and care workers, people with pre-existing mental health problems, and women. The pandemic has also appeared to increase inequalities in mental health, both within the population and between social groups. To address the population's increased psycho-social needs, the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe established an expert group on the mental health impacts of Covid-19 in the European region. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has issued analyses and guidance on mental health in general and the pandemic's impact on mental health in particular. At European Union level, a December 2020 European Commission communication addressed the pandemic's impact on mental health. In May 2021, the Commission organised a major online stakeholder event, and published best practice examples of solutions presented. A July 2020 European Parliament resolution recognises mental health as a fundamental human right, calling for a 2021-2027 EU action plan on mental health. Members of the European Parliament have also called on the Commission to put mental health at the heart of EU policymaking. Stakeholders broadly rally around calls for programmes and funding to improve citizens' mental health, not least to respond to the pandemic's long-term implications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Mental health and the pandemic](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Part III:

Aviation sector

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 09-07-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | ECONOMIE | epidemie | linie aeriană | politică comercială | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | sprijinirea pieței | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport aerian și spațial | turism | viață socială

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Economic Dialogue with Spain

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-07-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | datorie publică | documentare | echilibru bugetar | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | guvernanta economică (UE) | ministru | POLITICĂ | previziune economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | raport | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | Spania | sănătate

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – July 2021

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 09-07-2021

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie aviație civilă | Banca Europeană de Investiții | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multiannual | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | dezbateri parlamentare | documentare | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlamentul European | Politica UE în domeniul vizelor | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | stat de drept | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport aerian și spațial | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | ședință parlamentară

Rezumat During the July 2021 plenary session in Strasbourg, Parliament continued to debate and adopt Multiannual Financial Framework programmes for 2021-2027, this time finalising programmes in the justice and home affairs, fisheries and infrastructure areas. Debates on a number of Council and Commission statements were held, including on the programme of activities of the Slovenian Council Presidency, on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 24-25 June 2021, on the Commission's 2022 work programme, on the state of play of implementation of the EU Digital Covid Certificate Regulation, on the impact of the Covid-19 crisis in aviation, and on the 70th anniversary of the Geneva (refugee) Convention. A number of other debates were held, inter alia on the rule of law and fundamental rights in Hungary and Poland, on amendments to the Visa Information System, and on European Investment Bank activities in 2019. Members also debated international policy issues – the situation in Nicaragua, the repression of the opposition in Turkey, and the situation in Tigray, Ethiopia.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with the President of the Council (ECOFIN)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-07-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | Ecofin | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | guvernanta economică (UE) | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | instrument financiar al UE | ministru | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | raport | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | Slovenia | supraveghere multilaterală | sănătate | Tratatul privind Uniunea Europeană | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The Impact of Organised Crime on the EU's Financial Interests

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 07-07-2021

Autor extern Jack MALAN et al., CSES

Domeniul tematic Buget | Control bugetar

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | crima organizată | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fraudă împotriva UE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | lupta împotriva criminalității | Oficiul European de Luptă Antifraudă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | țări ale UE

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

Pe scurt [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Research for PECH committee: Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU fisheries and aquaculture

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 07-07-2021

Autor extern Cogea: Alessandro PITITTO, Diletta RAINONE, Valentina SANNINO; AND International: Tanguy CHEVER, Lucas HERRY, Sibylle PARANT, Saba SOUIDI; CETMAR: Marta BALLESTEROS, Rosa CHAPELA, José L. SANTIAGO

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

Cuvânt-cheie acvacultură | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | consecințe economice | consum | consum alimentar | context social | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | impact social | marketing | pescuit | pescuit comunitar | prelucrarea hranei | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | raport de cercetare | studiu de caz | sănătate | tehnologie alimentară | vânzare

Rezumat This study analyses the effects of COVID-19 on the EU fisheries and aquaculture sectors from March to December 2020. It gives an overview of the main effects experienced at EU level and develops eight case studies (Spain, Denmark, France, Italy, Sweden, Greece, Portugal and Bulgaria). The research also provides conclusions and policy recommendations to strengthen the sector's resilience to shocks, and to address current vulnerabilities in view of potential similar events. The study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies, at the request of the PECH Committee.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Mapping threats to peace and democracy worldwide: Normandy Index 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 06-07-2021

Autor LAZAROU Eleni | STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Securitate și apărare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | consecințe economice | context social | democrație | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | impact social | POLITICĂ | politică economică | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de stabilitate | sănătate

Rezumat The Normandy Index, now in its third year, aims at measuring the level of threat to peace, security and democracy around the world. It was presented for the first time on the occasion of the Normandy Peace Forum in June 2019, as a result of a partnership between the European Parliament and the Region of Normandy. The Index has been designed and prepared by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), in conjunction with and on the basis of data provided by the Institute for Economics and Peace. This paper sets out the findings of the 2021 exercise, and explains how the index can be used to compare peace – defined on the basis of a given country's performance against a range of predetermined threats – across countries and regions. It is complemented by 51 individual country case studies, derived from the Index. The paper forms part of the EPRS contribution to the Normandy World Peace Forum 2021. It is accompanied by two papers, one on the EU's contribution to peace and security in 2021, the other on the EU's relations with Turkey.

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

Multimedia [Peace and Security: Non-traditional threats](#)

[Peace and Security animated infographic](#)

[Normandy Index, 2021](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 02-07-2021

Autor extern M. CHANG

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | datorie publică | documentare | echilibru bugetar | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | guvernarea economică (UE) | instrument financiar al UE | locuri de muncă | pact de stabilitate | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro | șomaj parțial

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

Studiu [EN](#)

[Amending securitisation requirements for the impact of coronavirus](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-07-2021

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie activitate bancară | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | categorii de societăți comerciale | COMERT | consecințe economice | credit | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | instituții financiare și de credit | lichiditate monetară în sectorul privat | politică comercială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | regulament (UE) | supravegherea pieței | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | întreprinderi mici și mijlocii

Rezumat Preserving the ability of banks to continue lending to companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, is key when it comes to softening the economic impact of the pandemic and easing recovery. The Commission believes that securitisation can contribute to this. It also considers that in order to increase the potential of securitisation the EU regulatory framework (Regulations (EU) 2017/2402 and (EU) 575/2013) must be updated, to cater for (i) on-balance-sheet synthetic securitisation and (ii) the securitisation of non-performing exposures (NPEs). The co-legislators amended the Commission proposal, with amendments concerning, among other things, the requirements concerning the credit protection agreement, the third party verification agent and the synthetic excess spread, the macroprudential oversight of the securitisation market, the obligations of the EBA, the reporting on prudential requirements and financial information, grandfathering for securitisation positions and NPE securitisations. The final act was signed on 31 March 2021. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Prospectuses for investors – Simplifying equity-raising during the pandemic

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-07-2021

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie acționariat | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | consum | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | furnizare de informații | informarea consumatorilor | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | informație comercială | libera circulație a capitalului | marketing | organizarea afacerilor | piață de capital | PROBLEME SOCIALE | profesii în domeniul finanțelor | propunere (UE) | regulament (UE) | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | valori mobiliare

Rezumat A prospectus is a legally required document presenting information about a company and the securities that it offers to the public or seeks to admit to trading on a regulated market. The relevant EU legislation consists of a directive, adopted in 2003, amended in 2010, and finally replaced by a regulation in 2017. Drawing up a prospectus entails time and costs, which in the current economic context may deter issuers in distress from seeking to raise new funds, in particular equity. To remedy this, the Commission proposed to amend Regulation (EU) 2017/1129. These amendments aim at creating a temporary (18 month) regime for a short-form prospectus and to simplify the procedure for issuers (so that they can rapidly raise capital), as well as to release pressure on financial intermediaries. The Commission proposal was reviewed by the co-legislators who, among other things, increased the range of those who can benefit from the regime, added elements that must appear in the recovery prospectus and increased the minimum information in the prospectus. They further amended Directive 2004/109/EC (the 'Transparency Directive'), thus providing Member States with the option to postpone, by one year, the requirement for listed companies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fighting poverty and social exclusion - including through minimum income schemes

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-06-2021

Autor extern Michele RAITANO, Giovanni GALLO, Matteo JESSOLA and Costanza PAGNINI

Domeniul tematic Planificare prospectivă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | conturi naționale | documentare | DREPT | drepturi sociale | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | marginalizare socială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | studiu de caz | sănătate | sărăcie | venit minim de subzistență | viață socială

Rezumat The study pursues two main aims. Firstly, it addresses the issue of poverty and social exclusion from a theoretical perspective – assessing the relevant concepts – and an empirical perspective – discussing the limitations of different indicators and data with reference to EU countries. Secondly, it focuses on national and EU-level policies dealing with poverty and social exclusion, in particular, on minimum income schemes, presenting 6 country case studies and evaluating the feasibility of an EU minimum income framework.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders, 24-25 June 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-06-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Democrație | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | discriminare bazată pe orientarea sexuală | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | migrație | politica UE în domeniul migrației | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | relații monetare | Rusia | situație economică | stat de drept | sănătate | Ungaria | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Fighting poverty and social exclusion - including through minimum income schemes

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-06-2021

Autor extern Michele RAITANO, Giovanni GALLO,
Matteo JESSOLA and Costanza PAGNINI

Domeniul tematic Planificare prospectivă | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | conturi naționale | copil | demografie și populație | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | marginalizare socială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | rom | standard de viață | studiu de caz | sănătate | sărăcie | venit minim de subsistență | viață socială | țări ale UE

Rezumat The study pursues two main aims. Firstly, it addresses the issue of poverty and social exclusion from a theoretical perspective – assessing the relevant concepts – and an empirical perspective – discussing the limitations of different indicators and data with reference to EU countries. Secondly, it focuses on national and EU-level policies dealing with poverty and social exclusion, in particular, on minimum income schemes, presenting 6 country case studies and evaluating the feasibility of an EU minimum income framework.

Studiu [EN](#)

Once More, the US Leads Europe

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 29-06-2021

Autor extern Charles WYPLOSZ

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie America | boala provocată de coronavirus | creștere economică | datorie publică | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | inflație | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | situație economică | Statele Unite | sănătate

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Public hearing with Christine Lagarde, Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-06-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | audiere publică | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comitetul european pentru risc sistemic | dezbateri parlamentare | dobândă | documentare | DREPT | drept civil | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | gestionarea riscurilor | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | management | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | risc financiar | solvabilitate financiară | sănătate

Rezumat This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), Christine Lagarde, which will take place on 1 July 2021. The aim of the meeting is to present the ESRB Annual Report and to discuss recent developments in macroprudential policy field, potential systemic risks looming ahead, notably the impact of the pandemic. The briefing takes stock of (i) the ESRB and national macroprudential authorities' response to the pandemic outbreak; (ii) summarises recent risk assessments; and takes a closer look at the following topics as potential sources of increasing systemic risk: (iii) corporate insolvency risks, (iv) macroprudential policy implications from low interest rates and (v) macroprudential concerns beyond banking.

Briefing [EN](#)

South Korea's pledge to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-06-2021

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Energie | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cooperare internațională | cooperare mediu înconjurător | Coreea de Sud | degradarea mediului înconjurător | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie verde | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | neutralitatea emisiilor de dioxid de carbon | politica mediului înconjurător | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | schimbare climatică | situație economică | sănătate

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Euro area fiscal policies and capacity in post-pandemic times

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 25-06-2021

Autor extern R. Marimon, A. Wicht

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | datorie publică | dobândă | documentare | echilibru bugetar | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurobond | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | fonduri UE | instituții financiare și de credit | pact de stabilitate | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | relații monetare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat The main legacy of the post-Covid-19-crisis euro area fiscal framework should be the development of a unique integrated fiscal policy and of a permanent and independent Fiscal Fund to implement it. To arrive at this conclusion, we analyse the challenges and build on current research on the optimal design of a fiscal fund. We characterise the fiscal policy, and the development of the Fund, together with the role and form that the Stability and Growth Pact can take in the new fiscal framework.

Studiu [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with the European Commission - 28 June 2021

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 24-06-2021

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | KOMAZEC KATJA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPE Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Comisia Europeană | datorie publică | documentare | echilibru bugetar | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | guvernanta economică (UE) | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | pact de stabilitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Studies with a 'Covid 19 angle'

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 23-06-2021

Autor TELL CREMADES MIGUEL

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Drept internațional privat și cooperarea judiciară în materie civilă | Dreptul proprietății intelectuale | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica socială | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | publicație a UE | raport de cercetare | sănătate

Rezumat When the pandemic loomed over us in spring 2020, we asked experts to analyze whether it was possible to introduce a Covid angle into their studies. In many cases, it seemed prima facie a bit far-fetched. However, it soon became apparent that even in our area of work there were interesting aspects to investigate. This publication groups together the most relevant parts of the studies published so far and in which a Covid 19 angle has been presented and discussed.

Studiu [EN](#)

Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 24-25 June 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-06-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | controlul migrației | documentare | DREPT | drept internațional | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a persoanelor | migrație | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | relații monetare | Rusia | sănătate | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | zonă euro | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat At its meeting on 24-25 June 2021, the European Council will pursue its coordination efforts in response to the coronavirus pandemic, discuss the situation on the various migration routes, return to the strategic debate on relations with Russia, revert to their discussions on Turkey and assess progress in the EU's economic recovery. In the Euro summit, EU leaders will discuss the economic challenges for the euro area in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis and review progress on the banking union and capital markets union.

Briefing [EN](#)

The ECB's Monetary Policy Response to the COVID-19 Crisis

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-06-2021

Autor RAKIC Drazen

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat (Updated 18 June 2021) The COVID-19 pandemic was an unprecedented shock to the euro area economy. The ECB's Governing Council took a series of measures that collectively provided a substantial monetary policy stimulus aimed at safeguarding the effective transmission of monetary policy and preventing a serious deterioration of financial conditions. This briefing, which is regularly updated since March 2020, summarises these monetary policy measures.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup - June 2021

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-06-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | guvernarea economică (UE) | impact social | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Could the Euro Area Benefit From the US Stimulus Packages?](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 17-06-2021

Autor extern Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie America | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | Statele Unite | sănătate | zonă euro

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

[Analiză aprofundată](#) [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 17-06-2021

Autor extern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie America | analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | inflație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | piața financiară | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | Statele Unite | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

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

[Analiză aprofundată](#) [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 17-06-2021

Autor extern Carlo COTTARELLI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie achitare datorie publică | boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | echilibru bugetar | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | guvernanță economică (UE) | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | uniunea piețelor de capital | zonă euro

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

[Analiză aprofundată](#) [EN](#)

Looking Through and Past COVID-19: Do Spillovers Matter?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 16-06-2021

Autor extern Pierre L. SIKLOS

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie America | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | datorie publică | documentare | echilibru bugetar | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | politică fiscală | politică monetară | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | Statele Unite | sănătate | zonă euro

Rezumat The main thrust of fiscal and monetary responses to the pandemic in the EU and the US are contrasted. Estimates of the spillovers from US fiscal policy to Europe are estimated. They are found to be significant but economically modest. Consequences for debt and debt sustainability in the long-run are also examined. Concerns over debt sustainability in the EU and the US are warranted. Observers advocating much higher debt levels need to consider lessons from history.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 21 June 2021.

Studiu [EN](#)

Implications for the Euro Area of US Macroeconomic Policies

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 16-06-2021

Autor extern Karl WHELAN

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie America | analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | inflație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | recesiune economică | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | Statele Unite | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat The US has undertaken much larger discretionary fiscal packages than euro area governments, particularly in 2021. The large 2021 US fiscal package is likely to provide a welcome boost to the euro area economy. There is a risk, however, that US fiscal policy could lead to overheating of the US economy and a possible monetary tightening from the Fed which could trigger a recession. This paper argues this scenario is unlikely to occur but discusses the implications for the ECB if it did.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 21 June 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Recovery and Resilience Plans - An overview

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 15-06-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie verde | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instrument financiar al UE | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politică mediului înconjurător | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Gender equality: Economic value of care from the perspective of the applicable EU funds

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 14-06-2021

Autor extern Ursula Barry

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | asistență la domiciliu | boala provocată de coronavirus | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri UE | identitate de gen | independență economică | integrarea perspectivei de gen | locuri de muncă | managementul și remunerația angajaților | munca femeilor | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | remunerația muncii | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

G7 summit, June 2021: Asserting democratic values in the post-crisis context

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-06-2021

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | Africa de Sud | Asia și Oceania | Australia | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Grupul celor mai industrializate țări | impozit corporativ | India | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | sănătate | Uniunea Europeană | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin

Rezumat The 47th G7 summit is scheduled for 11-13 June 2021, and will be chaired and hosted by the United Kingdom. After a year-long break caused by the pandemic and the former US administration's inability to organise the 2020 summit at a later date than initially scheduled, this year's event is expected to mark a return to strong global cooperation among the world's major democracies. The leaders of four guest states – Australia, India, South Africa and South Korea – will join the leaders of the G7 nations and the European Union, thus reinforcing the group's global democratic representativeness. The G7 has built up a reputation for being an informal framework of cooperation on major global issues, which is driven by a shared commitment to the fundamental values of liberal democracy. This year's summit is expected to reaffirm these values in the face of assertive authoritarian tendencies elsewhere in the world. Ahead of the summit, ministerial meetings in areas selected by the presidency have already taken place, shaping future cooperation among the G7 nations. 'Beat[ing] Covid-19 and building back better' is an obvious priority this year. Achieving it includes ensuring more equitable and rapid access to vaccines and other medical supplies for developing countries. While the group has reaffirmed its general commitment to this priority, the US proposal to waive patent rights for the production of vaccines still needs to find common ground among the G7 members. Another US initiative – setting a minimum global corporate tax rate – has already been endorsed by G7 finance ministers. It is considered a major change in the international taxation system, potentially making history for the G7. Reinforcing cooperation on the regulation of digital developments is another priority, as are ambitions linked to honouring the commitments under the Paris Agreement. As every year, the EU, which is a G7 member in its own right, will be represented by the Presidents of the European Council and of the European Commission. This is an updated version of a Briefing published ahead of the Parliament's debate on 9 June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 08-06-2021

Autor extern Pierre L. SIKLOS, Karl WHELAN, Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL, Charles WYPLOSZ

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie America | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | datorie publică | documentare | echilibru bugetar | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | politică fiscală | politică monetară | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | Statele Unite | sănătate | zonă euro

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

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

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

Studiu [EN](#)

[Comparison of key figures in the 2021 Stability Programmes and European Commission Spring 2021 forecast](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-06-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost | KOMAZEC KATJA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | directivă (UE) | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | planificare bugetară | previziune economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de stabilitate | raport | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat The purpose of this document is to show the differences between some key indicators of the 2021 Stability and Convergence Programmes (SCP) of the EU Member States and the Spring 2021 economic forecast of the European Commission. In accordance with Art. 4 of Council Directive 2011/85/EU, the budgetary planning of the Member States "shall be based on the most likely macrofiscal scenario or on a more prudent scenario. (...) Significant differences between the chosen macrofiscal scenario and the (most recent) Commission's forecast shall be described with reasoning (...)."

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-06-2021

Autor SAPALA Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instrument financiar al UE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | resurse proprii | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Recovery plan for Europe](#)

[Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 07-06-2021

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acord de stabilizare și asociere | boala provocată de coronavirus | Bulgaria | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | democrație | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Grecia | Macedonia de Nord | negocieri de aderare la Uniunea Europeană | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | situație economică | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Pe scurt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [HR](#), [PL](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - June 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 04-06-2021

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Buget | Control bugetar | Coronavirus | Democrație | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Drepturile omului | Politica de cercetare | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie activitate agricolă | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri de coeziune | organizarea transporturilor | organizații nonprofit | politica transporturilor | POLITICĂ | politică agricolă | politică agricolă comună | politică comună a transporturilor | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | represiune | statutul juridic al societăților | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport animale | turism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | îngrijirea animalelor

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[China: Partner or rival? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-06-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | China | construcție europeană | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geopolitică | grup de reflecție | Hong Kong | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport | sănătate | Taiwan | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat Formally, the EU and China have been strategic partners since 2003 – a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. However, more recently, EU officials and politicians have been expressing increasing concerns over China's economic expansionism and human rights violations. The current coronavirus pandemic and developments in Hong Kong have had a marked negative impact on EU-China relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. The previous issue on the subject was published in October 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee: Preliminary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on European agriculture: a sector-based analysis of food systems and market resilience](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 04-06-2021

Autor extern Francesco Montanari, Inês Ferreira, Filippa Lofstrom, Cesare Varallo, Simone Volpe, Elta Smith, Maria Kirova, Axel Wion, Una Kubota, José Diogo Albuquerque.

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Dezvoltare regională | Planificare prospectivă

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | ajutor de stat | alimente | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț electronic | ECONOMIE | epidemie | marketing | plăți directe din partea UE | politică agricolă | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs agro-alimentar | produs agroalimentar | produs alimentar | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | securitate alimentară | studiu de impact | sănătate

Rezumat This study provides a preliminary quantitative and qualitative analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on European agriculture and the agri-food supply chain in light of the responses deployed by the European Union and its Member States to mitigate its effects.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

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

[Transport workers](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 03-06-2021

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Autor extern ORIGINAL STUDY

PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Ljubica KNEZEVIC
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiții de muncă | condiții de viață | context social | control de frontieră | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | libera circulație a forței de muncă | locuri de muncă | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | personal din transporturi | politica transporturilor | POLITICĂ | politică comună a transporturilor | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT

Rezumat This thematic briefing provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU transport workers and their working conditions, as well as policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[State of democracy in sub-Saharan Africa: Democratic progress at risk](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-06-2021

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | Africa Subsahariană | boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | democrație | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | multipartitism | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | regim autoritar | societate civilă | sănătate

Rezumat Although countries in sub-Saharan Africa started opening up to democracy three decades ago, the region is still characterised by a high heterogeneity of political regimes. Fragile democracies often endure numerous challenges and shortcomings, and share their borders with some of the world's least democratic regimes. Virtually non-existent in 1990, multi-party elections are the norm today, yet they still only rarely lead to power changes. The recent trends of democratic recession have not left sub-Saharan Africa untouched, but they have affected individual countries differently. Some unexpected democratic transitions have taken place at the same time as overall democratic decline has set in. Two sets of reasons account for the fragility of democracies in sub-Saharan Africa – those that are extrinsic and those that are intrinsic to political and institutional settings. The first include low socio-economic development, conflict and insecurity; the second include weak institutions, lack of judicial independence, manipulation of electoral laws and constitutional norms, as well as serious limitations of civil and political rights. In practice, authoritarian regimes have become skilled at using a façade of legality to legitimise their grip on power. The coronavirus pandemic has affected the region less severely than compared to other parts of the world, but its impact on democratic and human rights norms has been significant. For the EU – which is an important partner and development aid provider to the region, while also launching frequent election observation missions there – issues of concern include the shrinking space for civil society, the need to broaden political participation for various groups such as women and youth, as well as the impact of digital developments on democracy and human rights in societies that are still suffering from limited internet access and insufficient digital literacy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[State of the SMEs Union](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 02-06-2021

Autor RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Domeniul tematic Industrie

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | categorii de societăți comerciale | consecințe economice | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | formalități birocratice | INDUSTRIE | politica industrială a UE | POLITICĂ | politică de reglementare | politică industrială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | raport | rezoluție a Parlamentului European | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | întreprinderi mici și mijlocii

Rezumat During the June I 2021 plenary session, Parliament is due to hold a joint debate on the 'State of the SMEs Union' and on efforts to reduce the administrative burden on micro-, small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), in the context of the recently updated Better Regulation agenda.

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

EU Digital Covid Certificate

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 02-06-2021

Autor Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie aplicații informatice | boala provocată de coronavirus | călător | diagnostic medical | documentare | DREPT | drept internațional | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | libera circulație a persoanelor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | străini | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare | viață socială

Rezumat On 17 March 2021, the European Commission issued a proposal for a regulation on a 'digital green certificate' to facilitate the free movement of EU citizens during the pandemic, and an accompanying proposal covering third-country nationals legally staying or residing in the EU. The certificate includes proof of vaccination, recent Covid 19 test results, and/or information on the acquisition of antibodies. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the text agreed in interinstitutional negotiations during its June I plenary session. The certificate is expected to be in use from 1 July 2021.

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

Research for AGRI Committee: Preliminary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on European agriculture: a sector-based analysis of food systems and market resilience

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 28-05-2021

Autor extern Francesco Montanari, Inês Ferreira, Filippa Lofstrom, Cesare Varallo, Simone Volpe, Elta Smith, Maria Kirova, Axel Wion, Una Kubota, José Diogo Albuquerque.

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | fonduri pentru agricultură | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | independență economică | politică agricolă | politică agricolă comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | țări ale UE

Rezumat This study provides a preliminary quantitative and qualitative analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on European agriculture and the agri-food supply chain in light of the responses deployed by the European Union and its Member States to mitigate its effects.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Anexă 1 [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee: Education and Youth in Post-COVID-19 Europe

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-05-2021

Autor HERIARD PIERRE MARIE | LECARTE Jacques

Autor extern Public Policy and Management Institute: Loes VAN DER GRAAF, Jekatyerna DUNAJEVA, Hanna SIAROVA, Radvile BANKAUSKAITE

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | calitatea învățământului | documentare | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | politici pentru tineri | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | sănătate | viață socială | îngrijirea copiilor | învățământ | învățământ la distanță | învățământ preșcolar | învățământ primar | învățământ secundar | învățământ superior

Rezumat The study demonstrates that the COVID-19 pandemic posed unprecedented challenges to the education and youth sector, revealing the lack of preparedness, as well as reinforcing structural weaknesses of education delivery. Recommendations are proposed for a robust action at the EU level to foster more resilient education and youth sector in Europe.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Part II:

Transport workers

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 27-05-2021

Autor extern PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Ljubica KNEZEVIC
Universitățile de Studii Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aviație civilă | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiții de muncă | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | organizarea transporturilor | personal din transporturi | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport aerian și spațial | transport feroviar | transport fluvial intern | transport maritim | transport maritim și fluvial | transport rutier | transport terestru | transport urban | transportator

Rezumat This thematic briefing provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU transport workers and their working conditions, as well as policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Coronavirus: Latest developments [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-05-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | documentare | DREPT | drept internațional | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | grup de reflecție | libera circulație a persoanelor | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații neguvernamentale | organizație neguvernamentală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat A year and a quarter after the Covid-19 pandemic first broke out, the disease continues to wreak havoc in many countries around the world. The process of vaccination continues at varying speeds across the globe, but with a clear discrepancy between rich and poor countries. Significant pressure is being applied by NGOs, international institutions and a number of national governments to help poor countries with vaccinations, notably because of actual or potential dangerous mutations of the coronavirus. Meanwhile, the EU institutions are close to finalising a 'digital green certificate' to facilitate safe and free movement between Member States, by providing proof that a person has either been vaccinated against Covid-19, received a negative test result, or recovered from the disease and carries antibodies. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-05-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrație | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Belarus | boala provocată de coronavirus | companie aeriană low cost | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | Rusia | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport aerian și spațial | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat Following the forced landing of a Ryanair flight by Belarusian authorities on 23 May, Belarus became the central topic on the first day of the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021. EU leaders strongly condemned the 'unprecedented and unacceptable incident', and were united in imposing further sanctions on Belarus. As regards Russia, the European Council reconfirmed the five principles guiding the EU's policy since 2016 and asked the High Representative and the European Commission to present a 'report with policy options' by June 2021. On EU-UK relations, EU leaders called on the European Commission to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the two agreements concluded with the UK. On foreign affairs, they also discussed the situations in the Middle East and in Mali, as well as the forthcoming EU-US summit. The leaders' primary focus on the second day was the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, with the European Council calling for rapid implementation of the EU Digital Covid Certificate, the revision of the Council Recommendation on travel within the EU by mid-June 2021 and accelerated global access to coronavirus vaccines. Finally, regarding climate policy, despite renewed support for the 2030 and 2050 climate targets, diverging views on national efforts to achieve the objectives set remained apparent.

Briefing [EN](#)

Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? - What factors drive the performance of national asset management

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 27-05-2021

Autor extern C. Brescia Morra, A. Guaccero, A.F. Pozzolo, G. Rojas Elgueta, N. Vardi, A. Zoppini

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANTE | instituții financiare și de credit | instituții de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | sistem bancar | situație economică | societate de investiții | solvabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | împrumut

Rezumat As the COVID-19 pandemic hits all Member States severely, some initial signs are surfacing of what is likely to be a substantial increase in bank non-performing loans (NPLs) in the coming months. Strengthening the tools needed to face the problems caused by NPLs is therefore of foremost importance. This paper argues that asset management companies (AMCs) can be an effective tool in this direction. It further discusses the legal issues related to their implementation, presenting several examples from past experiences illustrating how such issues can be solved. The paper concludes that a network of national publicly funded AMCs, applying the same standards and procedures across all European Member States, would be an effective and feasible solution to the problems presented by NPLs.

Studiu [EN](#)

Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 21-05-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Industrie | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | gestionarea crizelor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | Marea Britanie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | Rusia | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021 will concentrate on climate policy, hold a strategic debate on relations with Russia, continue its coordination efforts in response to the coronavirus pandemic and review the implementation of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Regarding climate, EU leaders are expected to take stock of progress made in adopting the EU climate law and give further guidelines on and impetus to EU climate action and policy. The strategic debate on relations with Russia comes at a moment when bilateral relations have reached a new low, and the EU is reviewing its threat perception as part of the ongoing Strategic Compass exercise. The leaders' discussions on the EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic will include vaccines, international solidarity and the EU Digital Covid Certificate, which has recently been provisionally agreed on by the co-legislators.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Covid-19 certificate: A tool to help restore the free movement of people across the European Union

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-05-2021

Autor DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA | DUMBRAVA Costica

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | control de frontieră | control sanitar | diagnostic medical | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | libera circulație a persoanelor | POLITICĂ | politică tarifară | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | protecția datelor | specificații tehnice | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | vaccinare

Rezumat The Covid-19 crisis has had a severe impact on free movement in the EU. To address this issue, on 17 March 2021 the Commission issued a proposal to establish a 'digital green certificate' – a common framework for issuing, verifying and accepting interoperable health certificates. The certificate would include proof of vaccination, Covid-19 test results, and/or information that the holder has recovered from being ill with Covid-19. The proposal has been given priority by the co-legislators with a view to seeking to reach agreement and launch the certificate before summer 2021. A temporary digital health certificate is seen as a less restrictive measure than others currently in place, such as entry bans, quarantine and business closures, and may allow for a gradual reopening of the economy. Whereas the initiative has been welcomed by some (such as the tourism and transport sectors), the certificate raises a number of concerns, in relation to its design, fundamental rights implications and overall usefulness. This briefing discusses the Commission's proposals and the initial positions of the EU co-legislators in the broader context. It analyses a number of key issues raised by the certificate, namely: its legal scope, the different types of certificates included in the overall digital green certificate, the risk of discrimination, data protection concerns, technical aspects, the timeframe and the overall added value of the certificates.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-05-2021

Autor extern KEA European Affairs; Arthur Le Gall

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | construcție europeană | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | libertatea presei | mass-media | pluralism în media | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program al UE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[COVID-19 and its economic impact on women and women's poverty](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-05-2021

Autor extern Paola PROFETA

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiția femeii | consecințe economice | conturi naționale | demografie și populație | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | egalitate de gen | epidemie | familie | femeie | obligație de întreținere | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | sărăcie | viață socială

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders in Porto on 7-8 May 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-05-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Politica socială | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | dialog social (UE) | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | India | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică internațională | politică socială europeană | Portugalia | Portugalia de Nord | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regiuni ale statelor membre ale Uniunii Europene | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat On 8 May 2021, EU Heads of State or Government met in Porto for an informal European Council, preceded on 7 May by a social summit, organised by the Portuguese Presidency. The informal European Council was followed by an EU-India leaders' meeting, attended remotely by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. At their informal meeting, EU leaders discussed social policy and, without formally endorsing the Commission action plan, adopted the Porto Declaration, welcoming 'the new EU headline targets on jobs, skills and poverty reduction' for 2030. They also assessed the EU Covid-19 situation, focusing on vaccine production and delivery, the future EU digital green certificate, and international solidarity in the fight against the pandemic. They also prepared for the EU-India leaders' meeting, agreeing to resume talks on a free trade agreement (FTA) and start negotiations on a stand-alone investment protection agreement, and on an agreement on geographical indications that, depending on the pace of negotiations, could either stand alone or be built into the FTA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - May 2021

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-05-2021

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Buget | Control bugetar | Coronavirus | Cultură | Democrație | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Educație | Guvernanța globală

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comunicații | dezinformare | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri UE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | locuri de muncă | muncă la distanță | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELĂȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relație interinstituțională (UE) | Rusia | război al informațiilor | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | sănătate | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | învățământ

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Global Health Summit

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-05-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | capitală | construcții și urbanism | cooperare internațională | epidemie | Europa | G20 | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Italia | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELĂȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | sănătate | sănătate publică

Rezumat The Global Health Summit – jointly hosted by the European Commission and Italy, as chair of the Group of Twenty (G20) – will take place on 21 May 2021 in Rome. Bringing together leaders, heads of international and regional organisations and representatives of global health bodies, it will provide a platform for sharing lessons learned from the coronavirus pandemic. The discussions will feed into a declaration of principles that can guide multilateral cooperation and joint action to prevent future health crises. Meanwhile, in a parallel process initiated by European Council President Charles Michel, world leaders are calling for an international treaty on pandemics.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Amending Budget No 2/2021: Covid-19 response, Multiannual Financial Framework adjustment, and mobilisation of the EU Solidarity Fund

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-05-2021

Autor PARI MARIANNA

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie angajament de cheltuieli | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | buget alocare | buget general (UE) | buget rectificativ | cadru financiar multiannual | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | Fondul de solidaritate al Uniunii Europene | PROBLEME SOCIALE | repartizarea finanțării UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Draft Amending Budget No 2/2021 (DAB 2/2021) aims to finance actions for prevention and the response to the coronavirus pandemic, in particular preparatory work for the 'digital green certificate' and genetic sequencing. It also introduces technical adjustments following the adoption of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027, and secures part of the financing for mobilisation of the EU Solidarity Fund (EUSF) – for which a decision is submitted simultaneously. The proposed EUSF mobilisation aims to cover expenditure following natural disasters in Greece and France, and the Covid-19 public health emergency (in respect of 17 Member States and 3 accession countries). The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 2/2021 and on the proposal to mobilise the EUSF during the May plenary session.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

EU support for vaccination efforts in the Western Balkans

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-05-2021

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | Asia și Oceania | Balcanii de Vest | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare medicală | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | China | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | raport | Rusia | sănătate | vaccin | vaccinare | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus pandemic has accentuated the call for global solidarity and increased the need for health care and social support in the Western Balkans. The EU's response has included the 'Team Europe' facility, but also specific initiatives for the Western Balkans. In addition to the EU co-funded Covax facility, the most recent proposal by the European Commission and Austria, announced in April 2021, confirmed the delivery of some 651 000 vaccines to the region, where the EU is competing with other global actors, such as Russia and China.

Pe scurt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [HR](#), [PL](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Europe's media in the digital decade - An action plan to support recovery and transformation in the news media sector

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 07-05-2021

Autor extern KEA European Affairs: Arthur LE GALL

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | ajutor sectorial | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | industria audio-video | investiții și finanțare | investiții | libertatea presei | mass-media | modalitate de finanțare | pluralism în media | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Media Action Plan released by the European Commission in December 2020 is the first policy document explicitly setting out a vision and dedicated initiatives for the news media sector. This paper discusses the current situation of the sector and its revenue streams, the important impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the main public and private funding models to support the sector.

Studiu [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 06-05-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost | GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITA KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | pact de stabilitate | politică bugetară | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recomandare (UE) | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat This document presents:

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

Studiu [EN](#)

The informal economy and coronavirus in Latin America

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-05-2021

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | America | America Latină | boala provocată de coronavirus | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | economie subterană | epidemie | fonduri pentru dezvoltare | GEOGRAFIE | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Internațională a Muncii | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | sănătate publică | sărăcie

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for CULT Committee - Education and youth in post-COVID-19 Europe - crisis effects and policy recommendations](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 04-05-2021

Autor extern Public Policy and Management Institute: Loes VAN DER GRAAF, Jekatyerina DUNAJEVA, Hanna SIAROVA, Radvile BANKAUSKAITE

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie acces la educație | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | calitatea învățământului | construcție europeană | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | gestionarea crizelor | management | nivel de școlarizare | organizarea învățământului | politici pentru tineri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | sistem de învățământ | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | învățământ | învățământ la distanță | învățământ profesional

Rezumat This paper demonstrates that the COVID-19 pandemic posed unprecedented and multidimensional challenges to the education systems and youth sector, revealing the lack of preparedness in terms of crisis management and digital education responses, as well as reinforcing structural weaknesses of education delivery. Given that various sectors of education and the youth sector faced distinct challenges, there are valuable lessons to be learnt from policy responses and best practices across Europe. The common goal should be to build more resilient education systems, which are responsive and adaptive to future crises.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

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

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-05-2021

Autor extern Mafalda DĂMASO, Culture Action Europe

Domeniul tematic Cultură

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | condiții de muncă | cooperare culturală | creație artistică | cultură și religie | ECONOMIE | epidemie | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | pluralism cultural | politici de cooperare | prestație socială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | profesii artistice | proprietate intelectuală | protecție socială | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | situație economică | sănătate

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Strategic or critical infrastructures, a way to interfere in Europe: state of play and recommendations](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 03-05-2021

Autor extern Paola TESSARI, Karolina MUTI

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Securitate și apărare | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | construcție europeană | directivă Comunitatea Europeană | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | informatică și procesarea datelor | investiții și finanțare | investiții străine | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Rusia | război al informațiilor | securitate internațională | securitatea infrastructurii critice | securitatea sistemelor informatice | sănătate | terorism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Critical Infrastructures (CIs) provide vital economic and social functions to European Union (EU) citizens. However, they are challenged by a diverse range of threats, not only natural and accidental but also intentional. CIs' increasing reliance on technological advancements adds another element of complexity and vulnerability. Whilst their protection to date has been regulated by Directive 2008/114/EC, its scope of application has proved to be inadequate against an evolving landscape of security threats. Consequently, it is currently under revision. A careful analysis of CIs' status in the EU, covering the challenges to their functioning and measures in place for their safeguard, is therefore necessary to provide recommendations for the adoption of further instruments so as to equip CIs with increased protection and resilience.

Studiu [EN](#)

The six policy priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: State of play in spring 2021

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 03-05-2021

Autor BASSOT Etienne

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Industrie | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Comisia Europeană | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | democrație | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie verde | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | evoluție tehnologică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | migrație | politica mediului înconjurător | politica UE în domeniul migrației | politica învățământului | POLITICĂ | politică economică | politică economică | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This EPRS paper analyses progress in attaining the policy agenda set out by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play in respect of delivery on the six key priorities asserted at that time and at how they have since been affected by the impact of the coronavirus crisis. The evidence so far suggests that, rather than undermine their original agenda or knock it badly off course, the Commission has been able to use the momentum of events to assert the increased relevance of their priorities – especially in the climate action and digital fields – and to operationalise them further through the €750 billion 'Next Generation EU' (NGEU) recovery fund. Concretely, EPRS finds that of the nearly 400 legislative and non-legislative initiatives foreshadowed by the von der Leyen Commission on taking office or since (397), almost half have already been submitted (192). Of these, one in five has already been adopted (43), while the great majority of the remainder are either proceeding normally in the legislative process (97) or are close to adoption (26). Conversely, a certain number of proposals are proceeding very slowly or are currently blocked (26).

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Access to medicinal products

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 01-05-2021

Autor extern Thyra de Jongh, Lennart Velten, Lonneke Schrijver

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Planificare prospectivă | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comerț | COMERT | construcție europeană | cooperare transfrontalieră | documentare | DREPT | dreptul la sănătate | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturile individului | drepturile pacientului | e-sănătate | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Marea Britanie | medicament | penurie | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | retragerea din UE | rezoluție a Parlamentului European | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat There are many factors that can prevent a patient from being able to obtain the medicine they need, ranging from selective marketing decisions by companies to products being too expensive or pharmacy stock-outs. Because of national differences in health systems and market characteristics, access to medicine is not evenly distributed across the European Union. In response to observed problems with access to medicine, in 2017 the European Parliament adopted a resolution containing 58 recommendations for action to the European Commission and Member States. This In-Depth Analysis reviews the main actions taken at the Union level since then that could improve access to medicine. It also includes illustrative examples of actions taken by Member States and other actors. The analysis concludes that the Commission has proposed or taken a combination of legislative and non-legislative actions with the potential to improve access to medicine in the Union and beyond, but that it will take time for the effects of these to become clear.

Studiu [EN](#)

The impact of teleworking and digital work on workers and society

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-04-2021

Autor extern Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI et al.

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiza eficacității costurilor | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | contabilitate | divizare digitală | documentare | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | elaborarea de politici | epidemie | informația și prelucrarea informației | locuri de muncă | mediu de lucru | muncă la distanță | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | productivitatea muncii | putere executivă și administrație publică | raport de cercetare | studiu de caz | sănătate | sănătate psihică

Rezumat The study analyses recent trends in teleworking, its impacts on workers, employers, and society, and the challenges for policy-making. It provides an overview of the main legislative and policy measures adopted at EU and national level, in order to identify possible policy actions at EU level. The study is based on an extensive literature review, a web survey, interviews with representatives of European and national stakeholders, and five case studies of EU countries: Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Romania.

Studiu [EN](#)

Anexă 1 [EN](#)

Anexă 2 [EN](#)

Anexă 3 [EN](#)

Anexă 4 [EN](#)

Anexă 5 [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – April 2021

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-04-2021

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie acord de cooperare (UE) | AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget al UE | certificat sanitar | COMERT | construcție europeană | consum | dezbateri parlamentare | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | management | management financiar | Marea Britanie | Piața unică digitală | POLITICĂ | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția consumatorului | sesiune parlamentară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The April 2021 plenary session featured a debate on the outcome of EU-UK negotiations and the vote on the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Members also debated the conclusions of the 25 and 26 March 2021 European Council meeting and the outcome of the 6 April 2021 high-level EU-Turkey meeting. Members debated ways to save the summer tourism season and provide EU support to the hospitality sector, and underlined the need for affordable Covid 19 testing. Parliament also debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on Russia, Alexei Navalny, the military build-up on Ukraine's border and the Russian attack on an arms depot in Czechia, on Chinese counter-sanctions, and on the fifth anniversary of the Peace Agreement in Colombia. Parliament also voted on a mandatory transparency register for outside interests meeting with the three institutions.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

The coronavirus pandemic in Latin America

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-04-2021

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | ajutor financiar | America | America Latină | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | conturi naționale | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | gestionarea crizelor | locuri de muncă | management | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | sănătate publică | sărăcie | vaccinare | șomaj

Rezumat Latin America is among the world's regions worst affected by Covid-19, and its economies, employment and even human rights are already suffering seriously, and are expected to continue to do so. Governments and international organisations, including the EU, are making efforts to mitigate the consequences, but the results remain uncertain. This is an update of an 'At a glance' note from October 2020.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

EU4Health programme

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-04-2021

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cancer | construcție europeană | epidemie | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on a new health programme (EU4Health) for 2021 to 2027. Announced as part of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument, according to the Commission, the EU4Health programme is intended to boost the EU's preparedness for major cross-border health threats and improve health systems' resilience. EU4Health would be a stand-alone, dedicated funding programme with an originally proposed budget of €10.4 billion (in current prices). However, during the negotiations on the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and NGEU, the budget for EU4Health was revised downwards, with the July 2020 European Council conclusions allocating the programme €1.7 billion. On 14 December 2020, Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the programme, including a budget of €5.1 billion. Stakeholders had broadly welcomed the proposal, but generally regretted the European Council's reduction of the financial envelope allocated to it. The co-legislators' December agreement on an increased budget was thus positively received. After adoption by the Parliament and Council in March 2021, based on the text agreed in trilogue, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators on 24 March 2021. Regulation (EU) 2021/522 entered into force on 27 March 2021 and applies retroactively from 1 January 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

The impact of disinformation on democratic processes and human rights in the world

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 22-04-2021

Autor extern Carme COLOMINA, Héctor SÁNCHEZ MARGALEF, Richard YOUNGS

Domeniul tematic Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | conjunctură politică | democrație | dezinformare | DREPT | drepturi sociale | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | impactul tehnologiei informației | informatică și procesarea datelor | libertate de expresie | libertate de opinie | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția vieții private | societate civilă | sănătate

Rezumat Around the world, disinformation is spreading and becoming a more complex phenomenon based on emerging techniques of deception. Disinformation undermines human rights and many elements of good quality democracy; but counter-disinformation measures can also have a prejudicial impact on human rights and democracy. COVID-19 compounds both these dynamics and has unleashed more intense waves of disinformation, allied to human rights and democracy setbacks. Effective responses to disinformation are needed at multiple levels, including formal laws and regulations, corporate measures and civil society action. While the EU has begun to tackle disinformation in its external actions, it has scope to place greater stress on the human rights dimension of this challenge. In doing so, the EU can draw upon best practice examples from around the world that tackle disinformation through a human rights lens. This study proposes steps the EU can take to build counter-disinformation more seamlessly into its global human rights and democracy policies.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rapid steps towards a digital green certificate

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-04-2021

Autor Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | control de frontieră | control sanitar | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | libera circulație a persoanelor | POLITICĂ | politică tarifară | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | resortisant al UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccinare

Rezumat In March 2021, the European Commission put forward a legislative proposal on a 'digital green certificate' that aims to facilitate free movement within the EU. The certificate would be available for Union citizens and their family members to indicate that they have either received a Covid-19 vaccine, had a recent negative test result, or have recovered from Covid-19. The proposal is complemented by another legislative proposal, which ensures that same rules apply to third-country nationals in the EU. With a view to the introduction of the certificate by summer 2021, the European Parliament decided to discuss the proposal under the urgent procedure. The Council has already agreed a mandate for negotiations. Parliament is expected to adopt its position during its April 2021 session so that interinstitutional negotiations can start as soon as possible thereafter in order to have the framework in place by summer 2021.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Union Civil Protection Mechanism 2021-2027

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-04-2021

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | ajutor pentru victimele dezastrelor | apărare civilă | asistență de urgență | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezastru provocat de om | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică de cooperare | politică economică | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In June 2020, the European Commission presented a proposal to reinforce the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), the main instrument to coordinate the EU's response to disasters. At its April 2021 plenary session, Parliament is expected to debate and vote on the compromise text resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

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

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - April 2021

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-04-2021

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Buget | Comerț internațional | Control bugetar | Coronavirus | Dezvoltare regională | Energie | Guvernanța globală | Industrie | Mediu | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | lanț valoric | Marea Britanie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | membru al Parlamentului European | politica industrială a UE | politică industrială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | protecție socială | redresare economică | retragerea din UE | schimbare climatică | sistem de pensii | situație economică | sănătate | Tratatul privind Uniunea Europeană | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Prospects for EU-Asia connectivity: The 'European way to connectivity'

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 06-04-2021

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | ASEAN | Asia | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | COMERȚ | construcție europeană | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geopolitică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune internațională | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat Asia matters to Europe: home to the world's largest population and fastest-growing economies, Asia is a major trade partner of the EU. Recognising this, the EU has promoted the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), established five strategic partnerships – including with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) – and negotiated or concluded free trade agreements with several Asian countries. In September 2018, the EU adopted a joint communication on 'Connecting Europe and Asia – Building blocks for an EU strategy'. The strategy proposes that the EU engage with its Asian partners through a sustainable, comprehensive and rules-based approach to connectivity, exploiting existing and planned EU networks. It acknowledges the presence of a significant investment gap in connectivity and recognises the need to mobilise and strengthen cooperation with private investors, national and international institutions, and multilateral development banks. Analysts welcomed the strategy as the EU response to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This initiative has been raising concerns in the EU and in several participating countries, some of which are worried about possible 'debt traps'. Echoing these concerns, the European Parliament has warned that the 17+1 format of cooperation between China and 17 central and eastern European countries could undermine the EU's common position towards Beijing. In January 2021, MEPs called for the creation of a global EU connectivity strategy as an extension of the current EU-Asia connectivity strategy. In September 2019, the EU and Japan launched the EU-Japan Partnership on Sustainable Connectivity and Quality Infrastructure. In December 2020, the EU and ASEAN issued a joint ministerial statement on connectivity. Financing Europe-Asia connectivity is a key challenge in the years to come, together with the challenges highlighted by the coronavirus crisis. This is a revised and updated edition of a briefing from October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Technical Support Instrument

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-03-2021

Autor SPINACI STEFANO

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | redresare economică | regulament (UE) | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Briefing [EN](#)

InvestEU programme: The EU's new investment support scheme

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-03-2021

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | cheltuieli ale UE | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | mecanism de susținere | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | proiect de investiții | promovarea investițiilor | propunere (UE) | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The InvestEU programme is a single investment support mechanism for the 2021-2027 period. It brings together various EU financial instruments for internal policies previously supported by different funds and programmes of the EU budget. On 26 March 2021, the InvestEU Regulation entered into force, with retroactive application from 1 January 2021. The EU guarantee, set at €26.2 billion, is expected to mobilise at least €372 billion of investment across the EU (in current prices). In addition, at Parliament's insistence, European Investment Bank legacy portfolios will be consolidated with InvestEU, which could mobilise an extra €35-40 billion in investment. Under the national compartment, Member States are able to allocate amounts to InvestEU from funds under shared management and from the new Recovery and Resilience Facility. Composed of four policy windows (sustainable infrastructure; research, innovation and digitalisation; SMEs; and social investment and skills), InvestEU is designed to contribute to the green transition in various ways, including through investment targets and a horizontal Just Transition Scheme.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the video-conferences of EU leaders on 25 March 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-03-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Democrație | Industrie | Semestrul european | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie America | boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | comunicații | construcție europeană | DREPT | drept internațional | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | libera circulație a persoanelor | piață unică | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | Rusia | Semestrul european | Statele Unite | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | videoconferință

Rezumat Due to the worsening epidemiological situation, EU leaders met on 25 March 2021 in a series of video-conferences instead of a two-day physical meeting. The top priority was the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, notably through increasing production, delivery and deployment of vaccines. Another highlight of the European Council meeting was the exchange of views with the President of the United States, Joe Biden – the first such meeting for 11 years – which focused on the coronavirus pandemic and common challenges. In addition, EU leaders reviewed recent work in the area of the single market, industrial policy and digital, and discussed the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and relations with Turkey. The Euro Summit video-conference discussed the international role of the euro.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU industries](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 29-03-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Industrie

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | competitivitate | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | INDUSTRIE | lanț de aprovizionare | lanț valoric | organizarea afacerilor | politica industrială a UE | politică economică | politică economică | politică industrială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat The COVID-19 crisis has had a substantial impact on the EU27 economy and triggered unprecedented policy responses across Europe and the globe. With evidence on the effects on the EU industry manifested until the beginning of 2021, this report aims to address the following key issues: (1) impact of COVID-19 on the EU economy as a whole and across sectors; (2) impact on strategic value chains; and (3) necessary recovery measures to meet the needs of the EU industry. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Studiu [EN](#)

[Digital green certificate](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 26-03-2021

Autor Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | certificat sanitar | COMERT | control de frontieră | control sanitar | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | libera circulație a persoanelor | POLITICĂ | politică tarifară | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | resortisant al UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccinare

Rezumat On 17 March 2021, the European Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation on a 'digital green certificate' allowing for safe and free movement of EU citizens during the pandemic, and an accompanying proposal covering third-country nationals legally staying or residing in the EU. The certificate would provide proof that the person has been vaccinated, give results of Covid-19 tests and/or information on the acquisition of antibodies. The aim is to help restore free movement of people in the EU. On 25 March 2021, the European Parliament decided to accelerate work on the Commission proposals, using the urgent procedure.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Schengen Borders Code](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-03-2021

Autor AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie Acordul Schengen | boala provocată de coronavirus | control de frontieră | cooperare transfrontalieră | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | frontiera externă a UE | frontiera internă a UE | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regulament (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | resortisant al UE | străini | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Presently, the Schengen Area is confronted with a different reality than in 2016, when the European Parliament and Council approved Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (as codification of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 and its subsequent amendments), establishing a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code). As stated in the Commission Work Programme of 2021, the current health crisis and pandemic, and recent developments - related to security concerns and the arrival of refugees -, have exposed the EU's need to strengthen its crisis preparedness and management of cross-border pressures, as well as keeping the Schengen legislation updated, making it suitable to endure the test of time.

Briefing [EN](#)

Evidence for policy-making: Foresight-based scientific advice

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-03-2021

Autor VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Domeniul tematic Planificare prospectivă

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | aviz științific | boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | elaborarea de politici | epidemie | evaluare tehnologică | gestionarea crizelor | management | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | putere executivă și administrație publică | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat The implementation of foresight routines will help in preparing future policies. Evidence-based foresight practices will ensure that policy-making is trustworthy and future-fit. This paper is partly inspired by the evidence-related policy issues encountered in managing the coronavirus outbreak. The Covid 19 crisis was, and remains, characterised by uncertainties and evidence that change by the hour through progressive insight. Policy-makers had to make decisions that balanced expert advice and presumed feasibility and public acceptance. Additionally, new virus- and vaccine-related evidence meant they had – and continue to have to – constantly review measures, in these exceptional times of uncertainties and evolution of insight, when experts' advice was occasionally inconsistent. This briefing first details the role of evidence in the policy ecosystem, with separate sections regarding science for policy and science- and technology-related policy. Subsequently, an evidence-based mechanism is suggested for rapid response during crises or emergencies. The paper concludes with four practical tips for trustworthy policy analysis: (i) seeing the broader picture; (ii) exploring possible biases; (iii) examining the policy issue from different perspectives; and (iv) stress-testing policy options by widely assessing possible impacts of the options considered.

Briefing [EN](#)

Demographic Outlook for the European Union 2021

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 25-03-2021

Autor KISS Monika

Domeniul tematic Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcții și urbanism | conturi naționale | demografie | demografie și populație | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurostat | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | marginalizare socială | migrație | politica UE în domeniul migrației | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | statistici ale UE | sănătate | sărăcie | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | urbanizare | viață socială | îmbătrânirea populației

Rezumat The demographic situation in the EU-27 has an important influence on a number of areas, ranging from the labour market, to healthcare and pension systems, and education. Recent developments reinforce already existing demographic trends: a strongly ageing population due to lower fertility rates and increasing life expectancy, coupled with a shrinking working-age population. According to research, the coronavirus pandemic has led to slightly higher mortality rates and possibly to lower birth rates, mainly owing to economic reasons such as increased unemployment and poverty. This year's edition – the fourth in a series produced by EPRS – of the Demographic Outlook for the European Union focuses on poverty as a global, EU-wide and regional phenomenon, and examines how poverty interacts with demographic indicators (such as fertility and migration rates) or with factors such as the degree of urbanisation. It also observes poverty within different age groups, geographical areas and educational levels. The correlation of poverty and labour market participation and social exclusion is also analysed for different age groups and family types, as well as in the light of the coronavirus pandemic.

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

Multimedia [Évolution de la pauvreté dans l'Union européenne](#)

Research for REGI Committee -ISLANDS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: State of play and future challenges

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-03-2021

Autor HAASE Diana | MAIER ANDREEA

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională | Politica de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | dezvoltare durabilă | dezvoltare economică regională | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Eurostat | finanțele Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | insulă | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regiune insulară | regiune periferică | regiuni și politică regională | repartizarea finanțării UE | Strategie UE | sănătate | Tratatul privind funcționarea Uniunii Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This paper explores the specificities of islands of the European Union (including Outermost Regions), as well as their challenges and existing means of development. It aims to provide a basis for future discussions and research dedicated to islands' situation, including the impact of the pandemic on their future development potential. This analysis includes an overview of policy responses for islands' challenges, focusing on Cohesion Policy. Recommendations address, inter alia, decarbonisation, sustainability, quality of life, public services, connectivity and integrated development.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[The impact of the coronavirus crisis on Roma and Travellers](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 23-03-2021

Autor LECERF Marie

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor pentru categorii sociale defavorizate | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | context social | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | impact social | integrare socială | mecanism de susținere | migrație | nomadism | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | rom | Strategie UE | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat The EU's Roma and Traveller communities are among those most at risk of contracting Covid-19. This only adds to the multiple difficulties they face as regards employment, education, housing and health, compounded by discrimination and anti-Gypsyism. To tackle this situation, the European Commission has introduced targeted measures and provided financial support. The European Parliament has repeatedly expressed its deep concern about the conditions of the Roma and people of other backgrounds during the ongoing pandemic.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Securitisation package – Coronavirus amendments](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-03-2021

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | control financiar | credit | dreptul Uniunii Europene | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | instituții financiare | libera circulație a capitalului | lichiditate monetară în sectorul privat | piață de capital | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | regulament (UE) | risc financiar | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat To cushion the economic fallout from the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission has taken several measures, including in financial markets. One of these involves updating the EU regulatory framework with regard to on-balance-sheet synthetic securitisation and the securitisation of non-performing exposures (NPEs) to enhance the capacity of securitisation to contribute to the economic recovery of the EU. The European Parliament is expected to vote during the March II plenary session on the provisional agreements resulting from interinstitutional negotiations on the two Commission proposals making up the package.

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

[Implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact under pandemic times](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-03-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | datorie publică | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțe publice | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | pact de stabilitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | țări ale UE

Rezumat This document provides an overview of key developments under the preventive and corrective arms of the Stability and Growth Pact on the basis of the latest Council decisions and recommendations in the framework of the Stability and Growth Pact and the latest European Commission economic forecast. This document is regularly updated.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 25-26 March 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-03-2021

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Democrație | Industrie | Semestrul european | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | DREPT | drept internațional | epidemie | Euro | Europa | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | impozitarea economiei digitale | INDUSTRIE | libera circulație a persoanelor | politica industrială a UE | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică industrială | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | reuniune la nivel înalt | rolul internațional al UE | Rusia | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat One year after the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the fight against the virus will again top the agenda of the European Council meeting on 25-26 March 2021. EU leaders are expected to focus their discussions on 'digital green certificates' (providing proof of vaccination and/or Covid-19 test results) and progress on production, delivery and deployment of vaccines. They will work further on developing a common EU approach to the gradual lifting of restrictions and refer to global solidarity. Other agenda points are digitalisation, including digital taxation, the single market and industrial policy. In respect of external relations, EU leaders will review the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and hold a strategic discussion on Russia. The subsequent Euro Summit will discuss the international role of the euro.

Briefing [EN](#)

Public hearing with Andrea Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 19-03-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comitetul european pentru risc sistemic | documentare | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | gestionarea riscurilor | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | risc financiar | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 23 March 2021. During the hearing, Chair Enria will present the Annual Report on supervisory activities 2020, which will be published the same day. This paper addresses (i) the implications of supervisory measures in response to COVID-19; (ii) supervisory work for 2021 (supervisory priorities, stress test, fit and proper assessments, recovery planning); (iii) medium and longer term structural risks (Basel III, anti-money laundering, climate risk, and completing the Banking Union); (iv) recent ECB publications; and (v) recent developments in the banking sector relating to the Greensill case.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Thematic digest: Non-performing loans and asset management companies

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 19-03-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie bancă | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | instituții de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relații monetare | sistem bancar | situație economică | societate de investiții | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | împrumut

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Thematic digest: When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-03-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Autoritatea bancară europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | mecanism de susținere | PROBLEME SOCIALE | risc financiar | sistem bancar | supervizarea activității bancare | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | împrumut

Rezumat This document presents the summaries of four external papers commissioned by EGOV in November 2020 upon request of the Economic and Monetary Committee (ECON). Papers were delivered, analysed and published in March 2021. ECON has requested its Banking Panel to address the question of when and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system.

Briefing [EN](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system? The quest for safe landing place

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 17-03-2021

Autor extern A. Resti

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | analiză economică | Autoritatea bancară europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANTE | fiscalitate | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | risc financiar | sistem bancar | situație economică | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | împrumut

Rezumat Bank loans increased considerably in 2020, due to an unprecedented wave of extraordinary measures aimed at supporting bank borrowers. Where constraints posed by public-sector deficits were tighter, the response was more focused on contingent/fiscally-neutral measures (e.g. public guarantees and moratoria), which might lead to greater unbalances in the future. Post-Covid recovery can be expected to be selective in nature, both across industries and within. Accordingly, emergency measures cannot simply be dismantled, but rather must be replaced by interventions aimed at smoothing the transition towards a different economic environment.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-03-2021

Autor extern J. Kasinger, J.P. Krahn, S. Ongena, L. Pelizzon, M. Schmeling, M. Wahrenburg

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie bancă | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | DREPT | drept civil | epidemie | FINANTE | instituții financiare și de credit | instituții de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | sistem bancar | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | împrumut

Rezumat This paper discusses policy implications of a potential surge in NPLs due to COVID-19. The study provides an empirical assessment of potential scenarios and draws lessons from previous crises for effective NPL treatment. The paper highlights the importance of early and realistic assessment of loan losses to avoid adverse incentives for banks. Secondary loan markets would help in this process and further facilitate bank resolution as laid down in the BRRD, which should be upheld even in extreme scenarios.

Studiu [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-03-2021

Autor extern J. Haynes, P. Hope, H. Talbot

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | faliment | FINANTE | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | lichiditate monetară în sectorul privat | organizarea afacerilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relații monetare | sistem bancar | situație economică | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | împrumut

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – March I 2021

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 12-03-2021

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie agendă parlamentară | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | controlul pescuitului | dezbateri parlamentare | epidemie | FINANȚE | inițiativă a UE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | Ombudsmanul European | Parlamentul European | pescuit | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | sesiune parlamentară | stat de drept | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The highlight of the March I 2021 plenary session was the official signature of the Joint Declaration on the Conference on the Future of Europe, allowing the Conference's work finally to get under way. Another important point was the celebration of International Women's Day, which was held just before the start of the session, with Kamala Harris, Vice President of the United States of America, and Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand, addressing the plenary in video messages, and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, also participating, in the chamber. The main debates held during the session concerned the economic impact of the Covid 19 pandemic – focusing on investment, competitiveness and skills, as well as the proposed action plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, in preparation for the Social Summit in Porto in May. Members also discussed the application of the rule of law conditionality mechanism, respect for the partnership principle in the preparation and implementation of national recovery and resilience plans, and ensuring good governance of the expenditure of EU funding. Proposals on the European Semester annual strategies, corporate due diligence and corporate accountability, as well as the InvestEU and EU4Health programmes, were also debated and voted. Parliament also adopted a resolution declaring the EU an LGBTIQ Freedom Zone. Members debated government attempts to silence free media in Poland, Hungary and Slovenia. Debates were held on reforming the EU policy framework to end tax avoidance in the EU following the OpenLux revelations. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on the current political situation in Georgia and on the continuing conflict in Syria.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 12-03-2021

Autor extern A. C. Bertay, H. Huizinga

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie bancă | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | garanție de credit | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relații monetare | sistem bancar | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | împrumut

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 12-03-2021

Autor extern T. Tröger, R. Haselmann

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | DREPT | drept civil | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | gestionarea crizelor | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | lichiditate monetară | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | sistem bancar | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE

Rezumat This in-depth analysis proposes ways to retract from supervisory COVID-19 support measures without perils for financial stability. It simulates the likely impact of the corona crisis on euro area banks' capital and predicts a significant capital shortfall. We recommend to end accounting practices that conceal loan losses and sustain capital relief measures. Our in-depth analysis also proposes how to address the impending capital shortfall in resolution/liquidation and a supranational recapitalisation.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Thinking Beyond the Pandemic: Monetary Policy Challenges in the Medium- to Long-Term

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-03-2021

Autor extern Marek DABROWSKI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | controlul lichidităților | datorie publică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | inflație | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | sănătate

Rezumat The economic characteristics of the COVID-19 crisis differ from those of previous crises. It is a combination of demand- and supply-side constraints which led to the formation of a monetary overhang that will be unfrozen once the pandemic ends. Monetary policy must take this effect into consideration, along with other pro-inflationary factors, in the post-pandemic era. It must also think in advance about how to avoid a policy trap coming from fiscal dominance. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Studiu [EN](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-03-2021

Autor extern T. Beck, B. Bruno, E. Carletti

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | garanție de credit | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | lichiditate monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sistem bancar | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | împrumut

Rezumat Designing exit strategy requires judgment, coordination among different institutions, and graduality. Restoring banks' balance sheet transparency is a first-order objective. To this end, borrower relief measures should be phased out ahead of the other measures. Relaxation of loan classification and provisioning policies can be lifted in a second stage. The last one to be unwound would be capital relief initiatives. To provide banks time and space of manoeuvre, exit strategies needs to be communicated in a clear and timely manner.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

EU/EA measures to mitigate the economic, financial and social effects of coronavirus State of play 8 March 2021

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-03-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor de stat | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | impact social | libera circulație a capitalului | mecanism de susținere | politică economică | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Recovery and Resilience Facility

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-03-2021

Autor KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | redresare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In response to the coronavirus pandemic, on 28 May 2020 the Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility (the Facility). The Facility will provide €672.5 billion in loans and grants over the coming years to help mitigate the consequences of the pandemic across the EU and to make EU economies more sustainable. The Facility will disburse funds based on the achievement of a set of milestones and targets. The Parliament's Committees on Budgets and on Economic and Monetary Affairs have been working jointly on the file, and adopted their report in November 2020. In December 2020, the Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the Facility in trilogue. The Parliament approved the agreed text at first reading on 9 February 2021. The act was then formally adopted by the Council, and published in Official Journal on 18 February 2021, entering into force the following day.

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

Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? - What factors drive the performance of national asset management companies?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 08-03-2021

Autor extern C. V. Gortsos

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | gestionarea crizelor | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | risc financiar | societate de investiții | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | împrumut

Rezumat This paper develops, on the basis of a cost-benefit analysis, on the conditions that must be met for an Asset Management Company (AMC), established under the centralised approach in EU Member States, to efficiently facilitate the management and recovery of non-performing loans (NPLs). It concludes that public AMCs, even if optimally designed, should not be viewed as a 'panacea' but as one of several measures that can be taken to address the NPL problem and prevent bank failures.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - March 2021

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-03-2021

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Buget | Control bugetar | Coronavirus | Cultură | Mediu | Petiții adresate Parlamentului European | Securitate și apărare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | calitatea aerului | construcție europeană | cultură și religie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | discriminare bazată pe orientarea sexuală | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | inteligență artificială | libera circulație a persoanelor | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica de securitate și apărare comună | politica UE | politică culturală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | volume mari de date

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Coronavirus: Vaccination debates [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 05-03-2021

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comerț | COMERT | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | gestionarea riscurilor | management | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | siguranța aprovizionării | situație economică | sănătate | sănătate publică | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat As the second wave of the coronavirus passes, numbers of new infections and the death rate are currently both in decline globally. At the same time, countries across the world have begun vaccination programmes. In parallel, fears that the impact of the disease will continue, as some new, highly contagious mutations of the virus have spread, have lead governments to adopt additional preventive border restrictions and lockdowns. Among many debates on the subject, two stand out – the slower vaccination rate in the EU compared to the UK and US, and the imbalance between rich and poor countries in the availability of vaccines, with a third debate, on vaccination passports, emerging rapidly. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the pandemic and related issues. A previous item from this series on the coronavirus was published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Non-performing Loans – Different this Time? NPL resolution after COVID-19

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 05-03-2021

Autor extern Jakob DE HAAN

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie bancă | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | degrevare fiscală | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | garanție de credit | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | instituții financiare și de credit | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relații monetare | sistem bancar | situație economică | studiu de caz | sănătate | împrumut | Țările de Jos

Rezumat Model estimates of NPLs of a large sample of banks in the euro area suggest that macro-economic factors drive NPLs. This implies that the NPL-ratio may not increase in a similar fashion as after the global financial crisis. However, the low fit of the model shows that idiosyncratic factors play a major role in explaining NPLs. This is illustrated in a case study for the Netherlands which suggests that deferred tax payments may lead to increasing NPLs. This paper was prepared by the Economic Governance Support Unit (EGOV) at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Recalibrated Monetary Policy Instruments to Address the Economic Fallout from COVID-19

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 04-03-2021

Autor extern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Marek DABROWSKI, Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL, Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | inflație | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | lichiditate monetară | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the severe recession it has produced, the ECB Governing Council has adopted, since March 2020, an extraordinary set of monetary policy measures aimed at preserving favourable financing conditions and safeguarding price stability in the face of high uncertainty. The monetary policy instruments were recalibrated in the course of 2020, lastly in December 2020. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, discussing the effectiveness and side effects of the monetary policy instruments employed as well as interactions between them. This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 18 March 2021.

Studiu [EN](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 04-03-2021

Autor extern A. Lehmann, Bruegel

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Autoritatea bancară europeană | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | garanție de credit | gestionarea riscurilor | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | relații monetare | sistem bancar | situație economică | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro | împrumut

Rezumat This paper examines regulatory measures and supervisory practices that have supported public guarantee schemes and moratoria in euro-area countries. The focus is on flexibility shown with regard to default classifications, accounting practices and the treatment of non-performing loans. The paper identifies a number of undesirable effects and examines how soon such policies can be normalised.

This document was provided by the Economic Governance Support Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Path to Recovery: Dangers of Cliff Effects

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 04-03-2021

Autor extern Charles WYPLOSZ, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKHAR, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Jan Phillip FRITSCHKE, Anna GIBERT, Chi Hyun KIM

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | dobândă | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | inflație | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat From the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, fiscal, monetary and prudential authorities were quick to provide an unprecedented level of support to the real economy and the financial system. Most adopted measures are temporary and due to be phased out once economic and financial conditions start improving. However, an untimely and divergent phase-out would introduce potentially destabilising cliff effects that could lead to increased fragility among euro area governments, firms and households. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, discussing the possible cliff effects and ways to mitigate them, while weighing the benefits and costs of protracted policy support.

This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 18 March 2021.

Studiu [EN](#)

Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? - What factors drive the performance of national asset

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 04-03-2021

Autor extern D. Ramos, M. Lamandini

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | sistem bancar | situație economică | societate de investiții | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | împrumut

Rezumat In this study we examine the experience of Member States with Asset Management Companies (AMCs) to understand their opportunities and risks, and deeper determinants of performance, and draw some lessons for exploring potential solutions at an EU level.

This document was provided/prepared by Economic Governance Support Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Studiu [EN](#)

InvestEU programme

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 03-03-2021

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | categorii de societăți comerciale | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri UE | investiții și finanțare | mecanism de susținere | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | proiect de investiții | promovarea investițiilor | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | întreprinderi mici și mijlocii

Rezumat InvestEU is a single investment support mechanism for the 2021-2027 period, which streamlines various EU financial instruments for internal policies previously supported by different funds of the EU budget. Parliament is due to vote on the first-reading agreement on InvestEU during its March 1 2021 plenary part-session.

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

Women's rights and well-being in a post-Covid world: Internet of things (IoT) and related abuses, new ways of working, teleworking, tele-learning, unpaid care and housework, women in leadership and decision-making process

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-03-2021

Autor HEEZEN JOHANNES | KARPINSKA KATARZYNA MAGDALENA | SCHONARD Martina | SOKOLSKA INA

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | casnică | comunicații | demografie și populație | DREPT | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | economie casnică | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | egalitate de gen | epidemie | forță de muncă feminină | informația și prelucrarea informației | inteligență artificială | internetul obiectelor | locuri de muncă | munca femeilor | muncă la distanță | muncă neplătită | participarea femeilor | piața muncii | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | structură economică | sănătate | tehnologie inteligentă | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | viață socială | violență domestică | învățământ la distanță

Rezumat On the International Women's Day, let us recall the context in which the current event is taking place. Just about a year ago, the World Health Organisation proclaimed the COVID 19 as the global pandemics. In the scope of several weeks, it has affected all the countries in the world and persists until this day, in spite of the existence of vaccines. Hence, further societal developments are uncertain and more changes within it are to be expected. In the sections below, the Policy Department tries to address the selected sectors of society affecting women and girls by changes resulting from the effects of the COVID 19 pandemics.

Briefing [EN](#)

The coronavirus crisis: An emerging gender divide?

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 02-03-2021

Autor LECERF Marie | SABBATI Giulio

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | conturi naționale | DREPT | drepturile individului | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | ECONOMIE | egalitate de gen | epidemie | forță de muncă feminină | impact social | managementul și remunerația angajaților | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | piața muncii | PROBLEME SOCIALE | remunerare egală | standard de viață | statistica locurilor de muncă | statistici ale UE | sănătate

Rezumat The European Union remains severely hit by the coronavirus crisis, whose impact extends far beyond public health. The economic, social and psychological consequences of the pandemic are at the forefront of Member States' and EU institutions' concerns. Employment and working conditions have undergone major upheavals, raising the issue of a possible reversal of progress on gender equality. This infographic aims to shed light on the socioeconomic and psychological impacts of the pandemic on women, through the lens of the transformation of the labour market, work-life balance and well-being. It is based on Eurostat data and a study conducted by Eurofound on living and working in the times of Covid-19.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Multimedia [Covid-19 increases women's unpaid care work](#)

From the Cliff to the Top: The Path to a Resilient and Sustainable Europe

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-03-2021

Autor extern Jan Phillip FRITSCH, Anna GIBERT, Chi Hyun KIM

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | intervenție financiară | libera circulație a capitalului | lichidități internaționale | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reformă economică | relații monetare | situație economică | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | structură economică | sănătate

Rezumat The European Union has put in place an extraordinary array of policy measures to mitigate the devastating economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The sheer amount and extent of the support economic lifelines makes a rushed termination of policies potentially subject to dire cliff effects. Avoiding these cliff effects requires a combination of decisive and long-lasting fiscal stimuli with an accommodating monetary stance, as well as a renewed European strategy that presents a unified fiscal policy, growth-enhancing investments, and a green modernisation of the economy.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Adjusting Support in a K-Shaped Recovery](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-03-2021

Autor extern Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKH

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | fiscalitate | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | piață financiară | politică economică | politică economică | politică fiscală | politică monetară | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat As recovery from the pandemic continues, fiscal and monetary support can be reduced, at least for industry. Cliff effects are unlikely to arise under a gradual reduction of support. With financial markets in a "risk on" phase, monetary policy support becomes less relevant. The withdrawal of the various pandemic measures should not pose a risk to the recovery or to financial stability. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

[Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on EU Fiscal Surveillance](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-03-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | ZOPPE Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | datorie publică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | gestionarea crizelor | management | pact de stabilitate | politică fiscală | previziune economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the fiscal part of the European Semester autumn package adopted by the Commission in November 2020. The fiscal elements of the package include the Commission Opinions on euro area 2021 Draft Budgetary Plans, the fiscal policy recommendation for the euro area and some elements of the 2021 Alert Mechanism Report. In March 2020, the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact was activated and the Commission and the Council are expected to reassess its duration soon. The Commission has announced that it will publish on 3 March guidance for the related discussions ("One year since the outbreak of COVID-19: fiscal policy response").

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

[The ECB's Measures in Support of the COVID-19 Crisis](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-03-2021

Autor extern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiza informației | analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | datorie publică | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | Europa | FINANTE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Italia | libera circulație a capitalului | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | studiu de impact | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This paper illustrates and discusses the monetary policies activated in response to the COVID-19 crisis. We argue that these policy measures have stabilised the European economic and financial system by incentivising banks' lending to households and businesses and by indirectly creating short-term fiscal capacity also for those Member States of the euro area that have a very high government debt/GDP ratio. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market (At A Glance - Study In Focus)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-03-2021

Autor extern J. Scott MARCUS et al.

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Protecția consumatorilor

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | consum | DREPT | drept internațional | epidemie | gestionarea crizelor | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | libera circulație a mărfurilor | libera circulație a persoanelor | management | piață unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția consumatorului | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin

Rezumat This At A Glance summarises the key findings of the original study, which assesses the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Internal Market and consumer protection, including the impact of measures introduced at national and EU level to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic. What further measures should be considered in order to reinforce the resilience of the EU's Internal Market in the face of future crises? This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Monetary Policy During the Pandemic: Fit for Purpose?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-03-2021

Autor extern Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | bancă centrală | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | inflație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | macroeconomie | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | risc financiar | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat This contribution reviews the ECB measures since the start of the COVID-19 crisis, i.e. the extension of APP and the introduction of PEPP. We show that APP announcements have helped steer inflation expectations upward. We also show that PEPP has alleviated fragmentation risk. Finally, we show that since the mid-2000s, ECB measures have had real effects on euro area unemployment rates, nominal effects on inflation rates and financial effects on banking stability. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-03-2021

Autor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | MELLAR Balazs | PERNICE Davide

Autor extern ORIGINAL STUDY

PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Thomas de WINTER, Ljubica KNEZEVIC
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA, Barbara ANTONUCCI,
Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | garantarea locului de muncă | locuri de muncă | mobilitate durabilă | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport de mărfuri | transport de pasageri | turism | viață socială

Rezumat This study provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the EU transport and tourism sectors and policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

The Challenging Cliff-Edge

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-03-2021

Autor extern Charles WYPLOSZ

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | datorie publică | dobândă | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat From an economic policy viewpoint, the harder part will come once the pandemic is over. The crisis will leave many scars that are likely to significantly slow growth down. Countering these effects will require continuous and well-targeted fiscal policy support. Monetary policy, which provided adequate support during the crisis, will have to eventually normalise its interest rates. The ECB could play a crucial role in reducing the large debts that fragilize several member countries.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Unconventional Policy Instruments and Transmission Channels: A State-Contingent Toolbox for the ECB

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 01-03-2021

Autor extern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | dobândă | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Eurosistem | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | piață monetară | politică monetară | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | studiu de impact | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat We present a general framework apt to explain why central banks care about the co-existence of different transmission channels of monetary policy, and hence they endow themselves with different policy instruments. Within this framework, we then review and examine the key instruments adopted by the ECB to tackle the post-pandemic challenges, with a view to their consistency and efficacy. Finally, we make a few considerations about the future perspectives of monetary policy.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Migrant seasonal workers in the European agricultural sector

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-02-2021

Autor AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiții de muncă | condiții de viață | context social | deficit de locuri de muncă | DREPT | drept internațional | epidemie | exploatații agricole | forță de muncă în agricultură | libera circulație a forței de muncă | locuri de muncă | muncitor migrant | muncitor sezonier | muncă sezonieră | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | piața muncii | PROBLEME SOCIALE | străini | sănătate

Rezumat The EU fruit and vegetable sector is heavily dependent on a non-national labour force, either from other EU Member States or third countries. Germany, Italy, Spain, France and Poland, in particular, employ high numbers of migrant seasonal farm workers. While these numbers have been steadily increasing, they compensate only partly for the ongoing decline in national agricultural workforces. Migrant seasonal workers from the EU are entitled to fully equal treatment with nationals of the host country under the fundamental right to the free movement of workers within the EU, whereas third-country nationals are covered by the Seasonal Workers Directive of 2014, which grants them equal treatment as regards terms of employment and some social benefits. EU Member States manage their own seasonal worker schemes depending on the needs of the domestic labour market, their ties with third countries and their broader immigration system. The reality of seasonal agricultural work is a harsh one, with generally poor working and living conditions. Undocumented migrants, but also legal ones, can fall victim to illegal gang-master practices or even modern forms of slavery. Exploitation of women occurs in certain regions. The coronavirus pandemic, which disrupted harvests in the spring of 2020 as seasonal workers faced travel restrictions, also highlighted their essential role in EU agriculture and laid bare their sometimes appalling working and living conditions. Reacting to this situation, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the protection of seasonal workers in June 2020, calling on Member States to ensure proper implementation of the relevant EU legislation and on the European Commission to issue new specific guidelines and propose long-term solutions to fight abusive practices and protect victims. In July 2020, the Commission responded to this call by issuing new guidelines on the protection of seasonal workers in the context of the pandemic, announcing further action, including ongoing work with the European Labour Authority.

Briefing [EN](#)

The SURE: Main Features

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 26-02-2021

Autor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | asistență de urgență | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | impact social | instrument financiar al UE | locuri de muncă | lupta împotriva șomajului | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regulament (UE) | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | șomaj

Rezumat This document presents the main features of the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE) and compares such facility with other financial assistance instruments that were already available in the European Union. It also highlights the differences between the Commission proposals and the final version agreed in Council. This note updates a previous version.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 26-02-2021

Autor extern J. Scott MARCUS et al.

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Protecția consumatorilor

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | consum | context social | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturile pasagerilor | ECONOMIE | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | gestionarea crizelor | impact social | management | piață unică | politica transporturilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția consumatorului | studiu de impact | sănătate | TRANSPORT | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study assesses the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Internal Market and consumer protection, including the impact of measures introduced at national and EU level to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic. What further measures should be considered in order to reinforce the resilience of the EU's Internal Market in the face of future crises?

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Studiu [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 25 February 2021

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 26-02-2021

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrație | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | Consiliul European | control de frontieră | cooperare transfrontalieră | DREPT | drept internațional | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | G20 | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a persoanelor | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Sănătății | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | teleconferință | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin | vaccinare

Rezumat For the tenth time since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, the European Council met by video-conference, however this time in two separate sessions. The first, on 25 February, dealing with the ongoing coronavirus pandemic and ways of increasing the EU's health resilience, is covered in this paper, while the second, the following morning, addressed security and defence as well as the southern neighbourhood, and is covered by a separate paper. Regarding the pandemic, EU leaders called for acceleration in the authorisation, production and distribution of vaccines, reiterated their solidarity with third countries, and acknowledged that non-essential travel still needed to be restricted while ensuring the unhindered flow of goods and services within the single market. To strengthen the EU's resilience to future health emergencies, EU leaders will seek to improve coordination to ensure better prevention, preparedness and response. However, further EU integration in health policy was excluded, with the conclusions stressing that these actions should be carried out 'in line with the Union competences under the Treaties'. EU leaders also called on the Commission to draw up a report on the lessons learned from this crisis, to take forward the work on the European health union, and underlined the need for a global approach, including an international treaty on pandemics.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Covid-19: The need for a gendered response](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-02-2021

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | demografie și populație | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | egalitate de gen | epidemie | locuri de muncă | mortalitate | munca femeilor | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | repartizare după sex | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | sănătatea reproducerii | viață socială | violență domestică | violență sexuală

Rezumat In the midst of the current pandemic, adopting a gender perspective may seem a secondary concern. However, pandemics are known to affect women and men differently, making it essential to recognise these differences in order to understand the impacts on individuals and communities and to respond effectively and equitably. There is already clear evidence that the ongoing health, social and economic crisis is having gendered impacts. Disaggregated data show that sex and gender are playing a role in exposure to the virus and risks of severe outcomes, and that some groups of women and men are particularly vulnerable. Lockdown measures have led to an increase in violence against women and disrupted access to support services. Access to sexual and reproductive healthcare has also been affected. Successive lockdowns have widened the existing gender divide in unpaid care work that was already keeping more women than men out of the labour market. Greater work-life conflict is one of the factors leading to women's employment being worse hit than men's, with potential long-term impacts on women's employment, pay and career advancement. The pandemic has also brought the issue of women's participation in decision-making to the fore. Without a gender-sensitive approach, the pandemic could have far-reaching implications, including a real risk of exacerbating gender inequalities and sending progress into reverse. At the same time, gender mainstreaming tools such as gender impact assessments and gender budgeting exist that could, if used effectively, mitigate the negative consequences and contribute to achieving gender equality. Internationally and within the European Union (EU), there have been calls for gender-sensitive emergency and long-term responses. In January 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution setting out recommendations on both aspects.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Covid-19 increases women's unpaid care work](#)

[The future of regional airports: Challenges and opportunities](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-02-2021

Autor Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie aeroport | ajutor de stat | boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | economie verde | epidemie | evoluție tehnologică | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mobilitate durabilă | organizarea transporturilor | politica mediului înconjurător | politica transporturilor | politica UE în domeniul mediului | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | trafic aerian | TRANSPORT | transport aerian și spațial | transport de pasageri

Rezumat Regional airports are an important part of the aviation system in the European Union (EU). They are engines of socio-economic development and improve accessibility to certain locations, in particular those that are remote or not well served by other forms of transportation. They also have a vital role in terms of economic and social cohesion, stimulating tourism and employment, as well as facilitating access to essential services. In addition, they can help to reduce congestion at major hub airports. The Covid 19 pandemic has hit regional airports hard, especially those more dependent on passenger traffic, which has been more severely hit than cargo traffic. The situation is so difficult that without government support, many regional airports, which serve local communities, face the risk of insolvency. Meanwhile, the pandemic is putting airports under pressure to become more digital. Moreover, a greater focus on tackling climate change is driving various projects to make airports more sustainable. The recovery from the crisis is likely to take several years. It will depend on several factors, such as the duration and magnitude of the crisis, pace of vaccination and consumer confidence. The speed with which the economy recovers will also affect how long the recovery of air travel will take. All this requires support. The EU has taken steps to ensure that Member States can make full use of the flexibility allowed under State aid rules, to provide regional airports with support to overcome this unprecedented crisis. Since March 2020, the European Commission has approved numerous State aid schemes from which regional airports can benefit. The EU can also support airports through its Recovery and Resilience Facility, which aims at making Europe more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions.

[Briefing EN](#)

Women in politics in the EU: State of play

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-02-2021

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | condiția femeii | demografie și populație | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drepturile individului | epidemie | femeie | integrarea perspectivei de gen | participare politică | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | reprezentare politică | sănătate | viață socială

Rezumat One hundred years after women won the vote or were first elected to parliament in some EU countries, the data show that women continue to be under-represented in politics and public life, in the European Parliament, national parliaments and governments, and local assemblies. The arguments for gender balance in politics are numerous, and benefit not only women and female politicians, but also parties themselves and the rest of society. After all, women form half the population and need to be better represented in power structures. However, there is now solid evidence both of obstacles and of the strategies that are effective when it comes to increasing women's participation and representation. Here, political parties and the media can be both barriers and important enablers. The EU has committed to achieving a gender balance in political representation and participation as a matter of justice, equality and democracy. Concrete recommendations have been made for achieving this goal, including specific action that could be taken by the EU institutions, national governments, political parties, civil society and the media. The ongoing coronavirus pandemic has shone a spotlight on the issue of women's leadership and its implications for gender equality. This is an update of a Briefing from March 2019, drafted by Rosamund Shreeves and Martina Prpic, PE 635.548.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Cultural and creative sectors in post-COVID-19 Europe – crisis effects and policy recommendations

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 25-02-2021

Autor ISKRA Katarzyna Anna | LECARTE Jacques

Autor extern IDEA Consult: Isabelle De Voldere, Martina Fraioli, Eveline Durinck
Goethe-Institut: Antonia Blau, Sina Lebert
Inforelais: Sylvia Amann
Values of Culture&Creativity: Joost Heinsius

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie adaptabilitatea salariatului | ajutor al UE | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | creație artistică | cultură | cultură și religie | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | piața muncii | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat Cultural and creative sectors (CCS) have been hit hard by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study analyses the so far effects of the crisis on the CCS, as well as the policy responses that are formulated to support the sectors. Based on the analysis, policy recommendations are formulated to further improve the resilience of the CCS in Europe in the medium and longer term.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Mapping Fake News and Disinformation in the Western Balkans and Identifying Ways to Effectively Counter Them

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 23-02-2021

Autor extern Samuel GREENE, Gregory ASMOLOV, Adam FAGAN, Ofer FRIDMAN, Borjan GJUZELOV

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie Balcanii de Vest | boala provocată de coronavirus | campanie de conștientizare publică | comunicații | construcție europeană | dezinformare | difuzarea informațiilor UE | diseminarea informației | documentare | EDUCAȚIE | COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geopolitică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură electorală și vot | promovarea ideii europene | propagandă electorală | propagandă politică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat Disinformation is an endemic and ubiquitous part of politics throughout the Western Balkans, without exception. A mapping of the disinformation and counter-disinformation landscapes in the region in the period from 2018 through 2020 reveals three key disinformation challenges: external challenges to EU credibility; disinformation related to the COVID-19 pandemic; and the impact of disinformation on elections and referenda. While foreign actors feature prominently – chiefly Russia, but also China, Turkey, and other countries in and near the region – the bulk of disinformation in the Western Balkans is produced and disseminated by domestic actors for domestic purposes. Further, disinformation (and information disorder more broadly) is a symptom of social and political disorder, rather than the cause. As a result, the European Union should focus on the role that it can play in bolstering the quality of democracy and governance in the Western Balkans, as the most powerful potential bulwark against disinformation.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Post Covid-19 value chains: options for reshoring production back to Europe in a globalised economy](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 19-02-2021

Autor extern Werner Raza, Jan Grumiller, Hannes Grohs, Jürgen Essletzbichler, Nico Pintar

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Comerț internațional | Coronavirus | Guvernanța globală | Industrie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comerț | COMERT | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | INDUSTRIE | lanț valoric | offshoring | organizarea afacerilor | politica industrială a UE | politică industrială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | producția UE | producție industrială | sediul firmei | siguranța aprovizionării | sănătate

Rezumat Against the background of supply shortages with respect to medical products during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the shift in the international order towards geopolitical rivalry between the US and China, reshoring of production has become a topical issue in the recent EU policy debate. The study discusses economic and political justifications for reshoring with respect to security of supply concerns and the debate on the EU's strategic autonomy. With reshoring pre-COVID-19 having remained an empirical phenomenon of limited significance, potential for reshoring at the sector and GVC level are assessed in light of recent economic changes, the digital transformation and the changing geopolitical environment. Though reinforced in the recent past, the success of reshoring policies of the US, the UK and Japan is found to have been modest. While a more proactive policy approach to mitigate security of supply concerns and to promote strategic autonomy in the EU is important, reshoring should be primarily focused on specific critical sectors and products with pronounced supply bottlenecks.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Research for CULT Committee - Cultural and creative sectors in post-COVID-19 Europe – crisis effects and policy recommendations](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 18-02-2021

Autor extern IDEA Consult: Isabelle De Voldere, Martina Fraioli, Eveline Durinck
Goethe-Institut: Antonia Blau, Sina Lebert
Inforelais: Sylvia Amann
Values of Culture&Creativity: Joost Heinsius

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | artă | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | condiții de muncă | consecințe economice | context social | cultură și religie | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | inovație | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | politica veniturilor | politică culturală | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate

Rezumat Cultural and creative sectors (CCS) have been hit hard by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study analyses the so far effects of the crisis on the CCS, as well as the policy responses that are formulated to support the sectors. Based on the analysis, policy recommendations are formulated to further improve the resilience of the CCS in Europe in the medium and longer term.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Background Reader on the European Semester - Winter Edition 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 18-02-2021

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | locuri de muncă | pact de stabilitate | politică de angajare a forței de muncă | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de stabilitate | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate

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

Studiu [EN](#)

Understanding EU financing for external action

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 16-02-2021

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Buget | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor umanitar | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget al UE | cadru financiar multianual | construcție europeană | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri pentru dezvoltare | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | rolul internațional al UE | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat To achieve its external objectives and priorities, the EU needs financial means in adequate proportions. Its global role and impact are defined to a great extent by the scope of its resources, but just as importantly by their efficient and coordinated use. This paper aims to examine the structure of the EU external financing in the 2014-2020 MFF and the agreed changes for the upcoming post-2020 period. It gives a general outline of the main financing instruments and mechanisms along with the multiple actors involved, while also underlining the complexity of the architecture and highlighting the proposed changes and main trends for the future of financing the EU's external action.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The future of work: Trends, challenges and potential initiatives

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-02-2021

Autor KISS Monika

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Ocuparea forței de muncă

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | automatizare | boala provocată de coronavirus | competențe digitale | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | evoluție tehnologică | informația și prelucrarea informației | inteligență artificială | locuri de muncă | lucrător pe platforme online | muncă la distanță | piața muncii | piața muncii | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | șomaj

Rezumat The current coronavirus pandemic and its accompanying health and economic crises have highlighted and heightened certain trends and challenges which were already affecting the labour market in Europe. These include accelerated digitalisation and automation, increased use of artificial intelligence, constraints relating to a lack of digital skills, and problems concerning the status of platform workers and other workers in non-standard forms of employment. In parallel, there has been an unprecedented expansion in teleworking, and in the development of transport and delivery platforms, as a result of the need for social distancing during the pandemic. Many of these changes will outlive the current crisis and generate in turn new challenges, which the EU and Member States will need to address.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's regulatory and supervisory response to addressing non-performing loans

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 12-02-2021

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Autoritatea bancară europeană | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comitetul european pentru risc sistemic | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | recesiune economică | situație economică | societate de investiții | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | împrumut

Rezumat Building on earlier EGOV papers, this briefing addresses the evolution of non-performing loans (NPLs) over time, the EU regulatory and supervisory approaches to manage NPLs and highlights areas where gaps may still be observed. Renewed interest in asset management companies as a possible instrument to deal with NPLs is discussed in an annex. Concerns around NPLs are growing, as the impact of COVID-19 crisis related responses on banks' balance sheets begin to be further scrutinised. This briefing will be updated in light of relevant developments.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Uncertainty and discontent \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipul publicației **Briefing**

Data **04-02-2021**

Autor **CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin**

Domeniul tematic **Coronavirus | Sănătate publică**

Cuvânt-cheie **analiză economică | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | politică economică | politică economică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | sinteză | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin**

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Women's rights: 25-year review of the Beijing Platform for Action](#)

Tipul publicației **Pe scurt**

Data **04-02-2021**

Autor **SHREEVES Rosamund**

Domeniul tematic **Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate**

Cuvânt-cheie **ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiția femeii | conferință ONU | context social | DREPT | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | egalitate de gen | epidemie | forță de muncă feminină | impact social | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | piața muncii | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | viață socială**

Rezumat Last year marked the 25th anniversary of the fourth United Nations World Conference on Women in Beijing, regarded as a turning point for the global agenda on gender equality. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) adopted at the conference is considered the international 'Bill of Rights' for women, defining women's rights as human rights and setting goals across a range of issues affecting women and girls. Under the BPfA, the EU and its Member States committed to achieving concrete targets in twelve critical areas. The 25-year review was disrupted by the coronavirus pandemic, which is now also having substantive impacts on gender equality per se. The European Commission and Council are expected to report on Europe's progress on the BPfA and future challenges, during the European Parliament's plenary session in February 2021.

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

[Implementation of the EU Association Agreement with Ukraine](#)

Tipul publicației **Pe scurt**

Data **04-02-2021**

Autor **PRZETACZNIK Jakub**

Domeniul tematic **Afaceri externe**

Cuvânt-cheie **acord de asociere (UE) | asistență macrofinanciară | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | cooperare economică | cooperare politică | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie politică | piață unică | politici de cooperare | politică tarifară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații comerciale | sănătate | Ucraina | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă comercială liberă**

Rezumat The Association Agreement is the main framework for EU-Ukraine relations, and promotes economic and political cooperation, as well as respect for common values. The European Parliament is due to discuss an own-initiative report on its implementation during the February plenary session.

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

[Establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Tipul publicației **Pe scurt**

Data **04-02-2021**

Autor **KARABOYTCHEVA Miroslava Kostova**

Domeniul tematic **Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus**

Cuvânt-cheie **ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | redreșare economică | reformă economică | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ**

Rezumat On 28 May 2020, the European Commission proposed a new recovery instrument, Next Generation EU, and a modern long-term EU budget. On 18 December 2020, Parliament and Council agreed on its biggest component, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RFF). Parliament is expected to vote on the RFF during the February plenary.

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

Thematic Digest: “When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?”

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-02-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost | ZOPPÉ Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | consecințe economice | conturi naționale | deficit bugetar | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | pact de stabilitate | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | program de stabilitate | recesiune economică | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat This note presents summaries of four papers on the conditions and timing for the future deactivation of the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact, which is in force since March 2020. The papers, written by external experts, were requested by the ECON Committee of the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - The Situation of Artists and Cultural Workers and the post-COVID-19 Cultural Recovery in the European Union - Background Analysis

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 01-02-2021

Autor extern Dr Mafalda DÂMASO

Culture Action Europe: Tere BADIA, Gabriele ROSANA, Kornelia KISS, Sebastiano BERTAGNI, Maya WEISINGER

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Cultură | Educație | Ocuparea forței de muncă

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | arta spectacolului | boala provocată de coronavirus | carieră profesională | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERȚ | condiții de muncă | cultură și religie | distribuție digitală | DREPT | drept de autor | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | industrie culturală | managementul și remunerația angajaților | marketing | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | profesii artistice | remunerația muncii | sănătate | învățământ | învățământ de artă

Rezumat This background analysis on the situation of artists and cultural workers and the post-COVID-19 cultural recovery in the European Union is prepared for the European Parliament. It provides an overview of key characteristics of artists' and cultural workers' status across Europe, their working conditions, precariousness and career paths. It outlines the justification for specific policy solutions and provides a mapping of key challenges for a European framework for working conditions in the cultural and creative sectors and industries.

Studiu [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 01-02-2021

Autor extern PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Thomas de WINTER, Ljubica KNEZEVIC
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA, Barbara ANTONUCCI,
Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie ajustare structurală | ajutor al UE | ajutor de stat | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | organizarea transporturilor | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport de mărfuri | transport de pasageri | turism | viață socială

Rezumat This briefing provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the EU transport and tourism sectors and policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.
This overview briefing will be followed by 5 thematic briefings, focusing on specific issues relating to transport/tourism and COVID-19.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2021

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 28-01-2021

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | MILOTAY Nora | SAPALA Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget al UE | cadru financiar multianual | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | locuri de muncă | planificare economică | politica UE în domeniul ocupării forței de muncă | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study, the fifth in an annual series, provides an overview of the economic and budgetary situation in the EU and beyond, and summarises the main economic indicators in the EU and euro area and their two-year trends. It also explains the annual EU budget, provides an overview of its headings for 2021, and sets out the wider budgetary framework – the post-2020 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU recovery instrument. This year's special 'economic focus' puts the spotlight on EU social and employment policies in the context of the coronavirus outbreak.

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

Multimedia [Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2021](#)

How the COVID-19 crisis has affected security and defence-related aspects of the EU

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 27-01-2021

Autor extern Christoph O. Meyer, Sophia Besch, Prof. Martin Bricknell, Dr Ben Jones
Christoph O. MEYER, Martin BRICKNELL, Ramon PACHECO PARDO, Ben JONES.

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Securitate și apărare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie apărare | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | epidemie | forțe armate | geopolitică | politica de securitate și apărare comună | politici de cooperare | politică europeană de apărare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ | țări terțe

Rezumat This paper looks at how the COVID-19 pandemic has directly and indirectly affected European security and defence. It documents how missions and operations of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) were directly impacted. It finds that COVID-19 has accentuated already recognised capacity shortfalls of the CSDP, such as strategic airlift, secure communications and command and control. Defence spending through EU instruments, and to a lesser extent at national level, has come under pressure although it may still escape post-2008 style cuts. The pandemic revealed the vulnerabilities of Member States' infrastructure and supply chains, and the limited competences of the EU in supporting Member States' management of public health emergencies. COVID-19 tends to act as a threat multiplier and source of instability, particularly in low-income countries already affected by socio-economic imbalances and governance problems. The pandemic is likely to accelerate existing trends, including the declining share of the US and the EU in the world economy compared to Asia, intensifying concerns about China's growing assertiveness, growing attention to IT security and cyber capabilities, and the interconnection between conventional and unconventional security risks.

This analysis also looks at which lessons the EU should learn in order to better manage and prepare for such crises. At a strategic level, the EU needs to invest in lesson learning exercises with the European Parliament playing a key role in making the learning publicly accessible. It should also be proactive in shaping international discourses about international governance and the role of the EU post COVID-19. Furthermore, the paper elaborates 19 short and longer-term recommendations, for instance, on how CSDP missions can become more resilient in public health emergencies and which capability shortfalls need addressing most; how defence spending can be made more efficient and better targeted; or how the EU can help to better coordinate military support to civilian authorities. Finally, it advocates investment in health intelligence and better managing the biosecurity risks arising from growing access to dual-use technologies. The EU should forge a preventive approach to future pandemics and associated risks and embrace a comprehensive approach to security and resilience. Yet, one should not lose sight of the distinctive function of the CSDP and what it can currently deliver.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Economic dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 22-01-2021

Autor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | guvernanță economică (UE) | instrumente financiare | libera circulație a capitalului | management | Mecanismul european de stabilitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de acțiune | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE

Rezumat Paschal Donohoe has been invited to his first Economic Dialogue in the ECON Committee since his election as President of the Eurogroup in July 2020. The previous dialogue with Mário Centeno took place on 21 April 2020. The exchange of views with Members of the ECON Committee will cover the ongoing work of the Eurogroup, notably short term policy measures intended to combat the economic, financial and social consequences of COVID-19, medium term policies to support a sustainable recovery and increase resilience of the Euro Area and longer term objectives relating to the robustness of the EMU governance framework, including completing the Banking Union. This briefing covers the following issues: the Eurogroup work programme until June 2021 (Section 1); Economic situation and developments (Section 2); the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the 2021 European Semester Cycle (Section 3); EU/EA policy measures taken to mitigate the economic effects of the pandemic (Section 4); Financial assistance programmes and reform of European Stability Mechanism (Section 5) and Banking Union developments (Section 6). For an overview of the role of the President of the Eurogroup, please see Briefing: The role (and accountability) of the President of the Eurogroup.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Banking Union: Postponed Basel III reforms](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-01-2021

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

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | gestionarea riscurilor | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | risc financiar | sistem bancar | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE

Rezumat This briefing summarises the Basel Committee's decision to postpone the implementation of the outstanding Basel III standards, their main content, and their estimated impact on banks' capital needs.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 15-01-2021

Autor extern Philippe MARTIN, Xavier RAGOT

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | conturi naționale | datorie publică | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | pact de stabilitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs intern brut | raport de cercetare | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat The unprecedented level of economic uncertainty requires clarifying the European fiscal rules. To avoid repeating the mistakes of the last crisis, the deactivation of the General Escape Clause should be state-dependent, not time-dependent and should take place only when 1) a reform of the SGP has been agreed upon, 2) the EU has returned to its pre-crisis level in terms of GDP per capita or employment. The state-dependent strategy should also apply at the country level.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Human Rights report](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-01-2021

Autor PICHON Eric

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | context social | democrație | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | impact social | mișcări în favoarea drepturilor omului | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat During the January 2021 plenary session, the European Parliament is due to debate the annual EU report on human rights and democracy in the world. The latest annual report, adopted by the Council in June 2020, highlights the EU's leading role in promoting human rights and democracy in 2019, against the backdrop of negative trends globally. The report of Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs takes into account more recent developments, such as the impact of coronavirus. It points out that the response to the pandemic has caused a decline in the respect of democratic and human rights standards in some countries. Based on this report, Parliament is expected to formulate recommendations for future EU action in favour of human rights and democracy.

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

[Achieving gender equality in the face of the pandemic and existing challenges](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-01-2021

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | competențe digitale | condiția femeii | construcție europeană | context social | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drepturile individului | echilibru dintre viața profesională și cea privată | ECONOMIE | economie digitală | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | egalitate de gen | epidemie | impact social | informația și prelucrarea informației | organizarea muncii și a condițiilor de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | Strategie UE | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat In March 2020, the European Commission released its new European Union (EU) Gender Equality Strategy for 2020-2025, setting out measures to tackle persistent gender inequalities and bring a gender perspective to future priorities such as the digital and green transitions. Since the Strategy's release, the coronavirus pandemic has exposed and exacerbated gender inequalities, creating further challenges. Reports on the EU Gender Equality Strategy, women's participation in the digital economy and the gender impacts of the pandemic are due to be put before the European Parliament during its plenary session in January.

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

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - January 2021](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-01-2021

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Control bugetar | Coronavirus | Dezvoltare regională | Mediu | Politica de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | ajutor de stat | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | coeziune economică și socială | concurență | concurență liberă | condiția femeii | construcție europeană | decalaj în dezvoltarea regiunilor | ECONOMIE | epidemie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politică economică | politică spațială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | regiuni și politică regională | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

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

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Air pollution and COVID-19](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-01-2021

Autor extern Bert BRUNEKREEF et al.

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | calitatea aerului | construcții și urbanism | context social | degradarea mediului înconjurător | ECONOMIE | epidemie | epidemiologie | inechitate socială | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | poluant atmosferic | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regiune rurală | regiuni și politică regională | riscuri de sănătate | sănătate | zonă urbană

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

Studiu [EN](#)

[EU trade policy review](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-12-2020

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | competitivitate | construcție europeană | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | organizarea afacerilor | organizarea comună a pieței | politică agricolă | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In June 2020, the European Commission launched an EU trade policy review that will lead to a revised strategy to be adopted early in 2021. The aim is to set a new course for trade policy in a changing global context, aligned with EU priorities and supporting recovery from the coronavirus crisis. Parliament has contributed to the process with a resolution on 26 November 2020, and will continue monitoring implementation of the new policy in 2021.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[EU financing for 2021-2027: The 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework \(MFF\), the Next Generation EU \(NGEU\) recovery instrument and new own resources](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 21-12-2020

Autor KRESNICHKA-NIKOLCHOVA NADEJDA | PARI MARIANNA | SAPALA Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | buget al UE | cadru financiar multianual | cheltuieli ale UE | cheltuieli bugetare | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțarea bugetului UE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | politică bugetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | statistici ale UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing provides a graphic presentation of the long-term EU budget adopted on 17 December 2020, enabling the EU to finance the extraordinary needs in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. It highlights the improvements that the European Parliament achieved in particular.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – December 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-12-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie agendă parlamentară | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | construcție europeană | dezbateri parlamentare | dezbateri parlamentare | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Marea Britanie | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | retragerea din UE | sesiune parlamentară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccinare | Înalt Reprezentant al Uniunii pentru afaceri externe și politică de securitate

Rezumat The December 2020 plenary session focused on the agreement on EU finances for the coming years, as well as the conclusions of the 10-11 December European Council meeting. Members debated future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom, and adopted first-reading positions on temporary contingency measures on air and road connectivity, fisheries and aviation safety, to come into force should no agreement be reached with the UK by the end of this year. Members also discussed the preparation of an EU strategy on Covid 19 vaccination, including its external dimension, an EU Security Union strategy and a dedicated Council configuration on gender equality. Members discussed the European Citizens' Initiative, Minority Safepack, seeking to protect minority languages and cultures. Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on recent developments in the Eastern Partnership, on the situation in Mozambique and on the 25th anniversary of the Barcelona Process and the Southern Neighbourhood.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

What if artificial intelligence in medical imaging could accelerate Covid-19 treatment?

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-12-2020

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Planificare prospectivă | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cibernetică | diagnostic medical | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | inteligență artificială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | protecția datelor | securitatea sistemelor informatice | sănătate | sănătate publică | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | științe naturale și aplicate | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat Thermal imaging cameras are currently being installed in office buildings, hospitals, shopping malls, schools and airports as a means of detecting people with fever-like symptoms. Given that these cameras are not necessarily designed to operate as medical devices, there are questions about their suitability in the context of the current pandemic. This note provides an overview of the use of thermal imaging empowered with artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities, its suitability in the context of the current pandemic and the core technical limitations of this technology. The main legal responses and ethical concerns related to the use of AI in the context of thermal imaging at entry points to identify and triage people who may have elevated temperatures are also examined.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

What if technology and culture combined to boost a green recovery?

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-12-2020

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație | Industrie | Mediu | Planificare prospectivă | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | cultură | cultură și religie | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | economie verde | epidemie | evoluție tehnologică | inovație | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | situație economică | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat With its recent European Green Deal framework, the EU is striving to achieve climate neutrality in its economy by 2050 and, simultaneously, bring itself on the path of recovery from the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Technology will inevitably play a significant part in this process. However, historical experience tells us that culture and aesthetic have too had significant roles in recovery from a crises, be it war, economic recession, or an epidemic.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Multimedia [What If Technology And Culture Combined To Boost A Green Recovery?](#)

What if AI could improve thermal imaging, to help fight coronavirus?

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-12-2020

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Planificare prospectivă | Politica de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | degradarea mediului înconjurător | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | inteligență artificială | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | protecția datelor | radiație neionizantă | securitatea sistemelor informatice | sănătate | sănătate publică | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat Thermal imaging cameras are currently being installed in office buildings, hospitals, shopping malls, schools and airports as a means of detecting people with fever-like symptoms. Given that these cameras are not necessarily designed to operate as medical devices, there are questions about their suitability in the context of the current pandemic. This note provides an overview of the use of thermal imaging empowered with artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities, its suitability in the context of the current pandemic and the core technical limitations of this technology. The main legal responses and ethical concerns related to the use of AI in the context of thermal imaging at entry points to identify and triage people who may have elevated temperatures are also examined.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if AI could assist thermal imaging in fighting coronavirus?](#)

[What if AI-powered passenger locator forms could help stop the spread of Covid-19?](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 21-12-2020

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Planificare prospectivă | Protecția consumatorilor | Sănătate publică | Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | colectarea datelor | date personale | drepturile pasagerilor | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | inteligență artificială | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | sănătate | sănătate publică | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | TRANSPORT | transport de pasageri

Rezumat As decisions about who should get tested in an airport are important from public health and privacy perspectives, contact tracing and targeted testing based on AI-powered PLFs should be subject to thorough validation and accountability requirements so as to gain public trust and acceptance.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[EU response to the coronavirus pandemic: Citizens' views and expectations](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-12-2020

Autor DOBREVA Alina

Domeniul tematic Buget | Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | competența statelor membre ale Uniunii Europene | competență a UE | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | context social | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | situație economică | sondaj de opinie | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Citizens' expectations regarding European Union (EU) policy involvement and spending in healthcare and economic growth were already increasing before the coronavirus pandemic. These rising expectations created a gap between their demands and their evaluation of current EU action. At the same time, trust in the EU is at its highest level for a decade, and higher than the average level of trust in national governments. Apart from the direct consequences for health, the pandemic caused a wide spectrum of financial difficulties for people in the EU. A fear of future loss of income and widespread uncertainty became the prevailing emotional status of Europeans, although the level of hope is also considerable. The EU response to the pandemic aligns with citizens' preferences for areas of priority action and spending, especially with the introduction of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery package. However, neither the scope of EU competences, nor the flexibility of EU finances, allow for immediate and full closure of the gap between citizens' preferences and their evaluation of EU action. Citizens' evaluation of the measures implemented by the EU to combat the coronavirus pandemic and its consequences are almost equally divided between the positive and negative. In the context of the pandemic, there is a significant change of preference among Europeans regarding the size of EU financial means. An absolute majority of Europeans would like the EU to have more competences (66 %) and greater financial means (54 %) to fight the pandemic. This leads to the hypothesis that a lack of sufficient EU competences is a factor contributing to a degree of popular dissatisfaction with the EU in its response to the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impact of state aid on competition and competitiveness during the COVID-19 pandemic: an early assessment](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 17-12-2020

Autor extern Jan VAN HOVE

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | ajutor de stat | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | competitivitate | concurență | consecințe economice | controlul ajutorului de stat | ECONOMIE | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | organizarea afacerilor | Politica UE în domeniul concurenței | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate | țări ale UE

Rezumat This economic assessment of EU state aid principles and practises related to the COVID-19 pandemic confirms the clear focus on maintaining the level playing field in the EU single market. Future monitoring and policy fine-tuning, focusing on SMEs, and keeping all Member States involved are the main challenges. Moreover, current policies fail to incorporate a strong focus on broader, strategic policy goals like the green and digital transformation of the European economy or the enhancing of EU firms' global competitiveness. This document was prepared by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Studiu [EN](#)

[Addressing the VAT gap in the EU](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-12-2020

Autor KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | colectarea taxelor | COMERT | comerț electronic | consecințe economice | cooperare fiscală europeană | drept fiscal | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | impozitarea economiei digitale | marketing | PROBLEME SOCIALE | resurse bugetare | sănătate | TVA

Rezumat Among indirect taxes, value added tax (VAT) has the highest share in the Member States' indirect taxation revenues and is an important source of income for the EU budget too. Therefore, estimations and actions to narrow the difference between expected and actual VAT revenues – the VAT gap – are important. According to the European Commission, the EU VAT gap stood at €140 billion in 2018 and could fall below €130 billion in 2019. However, Covid-19-related containment measures have hurt Member States' economies and eroded the VAT base. As a result, the VAT gap may reach over €164 billion in 2020. A broad VAT gap requires urgent action for improving voluntary compliance, achieving better administrative cooperation and enhancing the performance of national tax administrations. Recent EU legislative initiatives have addressed these needs, while also seeking to adapt the VAT system to the challenges of the modern economy. The VAT e-commerce package applicable from 2021 is a good example of these efforts. Another is the adoption in July 2020 of a tax package aimed to combat tax fraud. The package includes a Tax action plan, a communication on 'Good Tax Governance' and a proposal to amend Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation. The European Union is a global leader in the digitalisation of VAT compliance, and its work on drawing up the legislative framework for applying VAT in the digital economy spans a number of years. Noteworthy is the requirement for non-EU businesses providing digital services to private consumers in the EU Member States to register for VAT and charge VAT based on destination, which set an example to emulate by other non-EU countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[RESEARCH FOR TRAN COMMITTEE: Sustainable and smart urban transport](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 16-12-2020

Autor extern Giacomo Lozzi, Edoardo Marcucci, Valerio Gatta, Maria Rodrigues, Tharsis Teoh, Carolina Ramos, Eline Jonkers

Domeniul tematic Transporturi | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | comisie a Parlamentului European | documentare | economie verde | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mobilitate durabilă | organizarea transporturilor | politica mediului înconjurător | politica transporturilor | POLITICĂ | politică comună a transporturilor | politică de reglementare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | putere executivă și administrație publică | raport de cercetare | sistem de transport inteligent | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport urban | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study aims to provide the European Parliament's TRAN Committee with an overview on the state of play of sustainable and smart transport, including recent developments/trends, challenges and opportunities, solutions/good practices and recommendations for EU policy makers. It also considers some recent developments related to the impact of COVID-19.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Air services: Revision of Regulation \(EC\) No 1008/2008](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-12-2020

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | aviație civilă | avion | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | linie aeriană | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | reglementarea transportului | regulament al Comisiei Europene | Strategie UE | studiu de impact | sănătate | trafic aerian | TRANSPORT | transport aerian și spațial | transport de pasageri | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat New rules regulating the air services are expected by the end of year. The basic legal act organising the internal EU aviation market, namely Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008, is expected to be revised by the European Commission, after being evaluated in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 15-12-2020

Autor extern Luisa LAMBERTINI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | datorie publică | dobândă | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | pact de stabilitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | relații monetare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This paper analyses the conditions under which to lift the SGP general escape clause (GEC). It is advisable that the timing for lifting the GEC be Member State-specific and contingent to the Member State's return to its pre-Covid-19 output gap or real GDP level. Medium-Term Budgetary Objectives should be redesigned to take into account the debt-to-GDP level and the interest rate-growth differential. Maintaining government debt yields at low levels after the pandemic would make debt reduction less costly in terms of output.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders on 10 and 11 December 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-12-2020

Autor ANGHIEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | conjunctură politică | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Marea Britanie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | reuniune la nivel înalt | schimbare climatică | siguranță publică | situație economică | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On Thursday 10 and Friday 11 December 2020, the European Council agreed on clarifications to the rule-of-law conditionality mechanism, which pave the way for the adoption of the Multiannual Financial Framework and the Next Generation EU recovery fund. The language used by EU leaders in their conclusions satisfied all actors involved, and avoided triggering renegotiation of the compromise reached between the co-legislators on the proposed regulation on rule-of-law conditionality. EU leaders also achieved a significant breakthrough in combating climate change, by committing to a binding EU reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55 % by 2030. Moreover, the European Council discussed the development, purchase and the EU-wide distribution of effective vaccines against Covid-19 and stressed the need to take forward proposals for a health union. EU leaders also agreed to step up the fight against radicalisation, terrorism and violent extremism.

Briefing [EN](#)

Webinar proceedings: Mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-12-2020

Autor CIUCCI MATTEO

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | boli psihice | campanie de conștientizare publică | costuri pentru sănătate | e-sănătate | epidemie | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | sănătate psihică | sănătate publică

Rezumat This briefing summarises presentations delivered by the invited experts during a remote webinar on "Mental health" organised on 10 November 2020 by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the ENVI committee.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sustainable economic recovery

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 11-12-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Control bugetar | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Planificare prospectivă | Politica socială | Semestrul european

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | combustibil fosil | consecințe economice | context social | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | economie verde | ENERGIE | epidemie | impact social | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politică economică | politică energetică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | tehnologii ecologice

Rezumat A panel at the 2020 ESPAS conference discussed how to create a sustainable economic recovery after the coronavirus pandemic. Robust governance is needed to get the most out of the new resources created at EU level. Both public funding and private capital are needed for the green transition. Public access to big data sets was identified as a critical issue, to prevent harmful monopolies. A poll of attendees identified dependence on fossil fuels as a key obstacle to a sustainable recovery.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

China's economic recovery and dual circulation model

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-12-2020

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | COMERT | comerț interior | dezvoltare economică | ECONOMIE | epidemie | evoluție tehnologică | FINANTE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | piață internă | politică comercială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat After a delayed response to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus in late 2019, China has expanded its sophisticated digital surveillance systems to the health sector, linking security and health. It has apparently successfully contained the virus, while most other countries still face an uphill battle with Covid-19. China emerged first from lockdown, and its economy rapidly entered a V-shaped recovery. As in 2008, China is driving the global recovery and will derive strategic gains from this role. However, China's relations with advanced economies and some emerging markets have further deteriorated during the pandemic, as its aggressive foreign policy posture has triggered pushback. This has created a more hostile environment for China's economic development and has had a negative impact on China's hitherto almost unconstrained access to these economies. The need to make the Chinese economy more resilient against external shocks and the intention to tap into the unexploited potential of China's huge domestic market in order to realise the nation's ambitions of becoming a global leader in cutting-edge technologies have prompted the Chinese leadership to launch a new economic development paradigm for China. The 'dual circulation development model' still lacks specifics but is expected to be a key theme in China's 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) to be officially approved in March 2021. The concept suggests that, in future, priority will be given to 'domestic circulation' over 'international circulation'. China's more inward-looking development strategy geared towards greater self-reliance in strategic sectors requires major domestic structural reform and investment to unleash the purchasing power of China's low-end consumers and the indigenous innovation efforts to achieve the technological breakthroughs needed. These innovation efforts are expected to be largely state-driven. For the EU the envisaged shifts create challenges and opportunities. On the one hand, competition with China will become fiercer and, on the other, the EU can pursue openings for supply chain diversification with like-minded countries and thus boost its open strategic autonomy.

Briefing [EN](#)

When and How to Deactivate the SGP General Escape Clause?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 11-12-2020

Autor extern Klaus-Jürgen GERN
Stefan KOOTHS
Ulrich STOLZENBURG

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | convergență economică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | libera circulație a capitalului | pact de stabilitate | plan anticriză în economie | politică economică | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de stabilitate | recesiune economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate

Rezumat Based on a brief assessment of the current EU fiscal framework, the paper discusses when and how fiscal surveillance should be enacted again, and investigates possible options for reform. The general escape clause should be lifted as soon as epidemiological conditions allow for economic activity to normalise, probably by 2022. We propose a transitory arrangement if the discussion on a broader reform of the fiscal framework remains inconclusive while the general escape clause is in force.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Older people in the European Union's rural areas: Issues and challenges

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 10-12-2020

Autor AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure | MCELDOWNEY James

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Coronavirus | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | degradarea mediului înconjurător | demografie și populație | dependența persoanelor vârstnice | dezvoltare rurală | divizare digitală | ECONOMIE | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | educație permanentă | epidemie | informația și prelucrarea informației | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | persoane vârstnice | populație rurală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regiune rurală | regiuni și politică regională | schimbare climatică | sector agricol | structură economică | sănătate | viață socială | îmbătrânirea populației

Rezumat One of the key demographic challenges facing rural areas is the ageing population, not only among farmers but also among the rural population in general. This paper examines the demographic profile of older people in the EU's rural areas, and presents a series of issues pertaining to the situation facing older people. Topics covered include health and access to services, issues of social isolation and loneliness, the role of technology and lifelong learning, access to social care, and the impact of climate change. The impact of the coronavirus pandemic has brought the health status of older people more sharply into focus and highlighted their vulnerability. The views of a number of stakeholders are summarised along with the measures available under the EU's rural development policy and other structural funds.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[REACT-EU recovery assistance](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-12-2020

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Dezvoltare regională

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri pentru dezvoltare regională | fonduri UE | gestionarea crizelor | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | management | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In light of the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission proposed the REACT-EU package for the regions most hit by the crisis. It will mobilise additional resources of €47.5 billion and offer flexibility for Member States to address the coronavirus-related challenges using EU funds. It also complements two previous Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives delivered through cohesion policy. The European Parliament is expected to vote during its December plenary session to adopt its first-reading position on the proposed regulation, confirming the compromise political agreement reached with the Council in November.

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

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

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-12-2020

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Comerț internațional | Control bugetar | Coronavirus | Dezvoltare regională | Drept internațional public | Energie | Industrie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală

Cuvânt-cheie Acordul Schengen | Agenția Uniunii Europene pentru Cooperarea Autorităților de Reglementare din Domeniul Energiei | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | competență jurisdicțională extraterritorială | construcție europeană | difuzarea informațiilor UE | diseminarea informației | documentare | DREPT | drept internațional | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | membru al Curții de Conturi (UE) | organizarea sistemului juridic | Parlamentul European | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

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

regional development, cohesion policy, COVID19, WTO, budget control, budget, economy, international affairs, international law, Schengen governance, single market, European court of Auditors, energy.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Next generation or lost generation? Children, young people and the pandemic](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-12-2020

Autor MILOTAY Nora

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Drepturile omului | Educație | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie acces la educație | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | competențe digitale | comunicații | context social | demografie și populație | divizare digitală | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | impact social | informația și prelucrarea informației | locuri de muncă | munca tinerilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate psihică | tehnologia informației | tânăr

Rezumat The next generation, sometimes referred to as 'Generation Z' or 'Gen Z', includes children and young people born after 1995/1996. Also known as the 'iGeneration' they are the first digital natives: they have grown up with smartphones and tablets, and most have internet access at home. While, in the EU, they are the most diverse generation when it comes to their origins, and best educated, in terms of level of education, they are the most vulnerable, including on the labour market. They are the generation most at risk of poverty, and worst affected by the lack of intergenerational earning mobility. In addition, they have been hardest hit by the coronavirus crisis, following school closures and also job losses. The negative trends this generation was facing prior to the pandemic solidified during the outbreak and the lockdown measures. The well-being, educational success and labour market integration of this generation have a major impact on the general well-being of society, as well as on productivity growth, and thus on the entire economy now and in the future. It will, however, be another 15 years before this generation, along with the 'Millennials' (born between 1981 and 1995/1996) form the majority in the voting age population across the EU, and their views, expectations and attitudes are taken into consideration when designing policies. In this context, policies must address Generation Z from a young age as active citizens who need to be both protected and empowered. In the von der Leyen Commission more than half the Commissioners have been entrusted with tasks that directly address challenges for this generation, ranging from access to quality education, health, housing, nutrition and labour markets to combating poverty and protecting children's and young people's rights. This is an opportunity to design comprehensive policies that cut across sectors and that address the entire generation under the age of 22/24 in a multidimensional way. It is also a way to include children and young people in the democratic process and monitor their progress across multiple indicators in relation to the United Nations sustainable development goals. Stronger pro-child and pro-youth policies can help to achieve more balanced and efficient welfare states that genuinely protect the entire population.

Briefing [EN](#)

Study presentation proceedings: The Impact of Unfair Commercial Practices on Competition in the EU Passenger Transport Sector, in particular Air Transport

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-12-2020

Autor PARENTI RADOSTINA | TUINSMA TIJMEN FERDINAND

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Legislația și reglementările în domeniul concurenței | Protecția consumatorilor | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | ajutor de stat | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | concurență | consum | drepturile pasagerilor | ECONOMIE | epidemie | marketing | politica transporturilor | Politica UE în domeniul concurenței | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția consumatorului | restricționarea concurenței | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport aerian | transport aerian și spațial | vânzare în pierdere

Rezumat The study presented in the event aims at identifying and analysing the unfair commercial and trading practices in passenger air transport that not only are detrimental to consumers, but which can also distort competition in the Single Market. Moreover, the discussion during the event also covered competition and consumer protection aspects that arise in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. These proceedings of the study presentation were prepared by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 10-11 December 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-12-2020

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrație | Mediu | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Marea Britanie | Mecanismul european de stabilitate | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | reuniune la nivel înalt | schimbare climatică | siguranță publică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 10 and 11 December, EU leaders will meet for their 13th meeting of 2020, bringing to a close a year of exceptionally intensive activity for the European Council. EU Heads of State or Government will address a packed agenda, covering most of 2020's key issues: the coronavirus pandemic, climate change – notably the new EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for 2030 – and the fight against terrorism, as well as various external relations issues, such as relations with the US and with Turkey. Two crucial issues, which are not on the formal agenda but could dominate discussions, are rule-of-law conditionality for the 2021-27 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the EU-UK negotiations. EU leaders are also expected to appoint a new member of the European Central Bank's executive board. The Euro Summit on 11 December will focus on the revision of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) treaty and on progress towards a banking union.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reducing methane emissions: A new EU strategy to address global warming

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-12-2020

Autor MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | context social | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | politica UE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Methane, a short-lived greenhouse gas, has a global warming potential much higher than that of carbon dioxide, and is directly linked to air pollution through the formation of ozone. Methane emissions are derived from both natural sources and human activity. Energy, agriculture, waste and wastewater treatment are the biggest sources of anthropogenic methane emissions. Globally, methane emissions increased by 24 % between 1990 and 2018. In the EU-27, methane emissions fell by 0.2 % between 2009 and 2018 and accounted for just over 10 % of total GHG emissions in 2018. The EU has been tackling methane through legislation, policies and strategies aimed at reducing emissions in Europe and internationally since 1996. The EU's methane emissions dropped by a third between 1990 and 2018. As a precursor to ozone, methane is a key factor in air quality and human health. On 14 October 2020, the European Commission presented an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions. The document focuses on cross-sectoral actions within the EU, and builds on actions in the energy, agricultural, waste and wastewater sectors within the EU and internationally. Stakeholders from the industry sector and environmental non-governmental organisations have given feedback on the strategic document and have welcomed the strategy while also highlighting aspects that could be strengthened. In 2019, the European Parliament asked the Commission to address methane emissions reductions through a strategic plan by the end of the first half of its 2019-2024 term. In October 2020, when the strategy was presented, MEPs from the Committees on Industry, Research and Energy welcomed the document and also posed questions in respect of its scope. Parliament's response is currently being prepared by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market and consumer protection - IMCO Webinar Proceedings](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 07-12-2020

Autor extern Caterina MARIOTTI, Agnieszka MARKOWSKA and Marta BALLESTEROS

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Protecția consumatorilor

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț electronic | construcție europeană | consum | DREPT | drept internațional | epidemie | libera circulație a mărfurilor | libera circulație a persoanelor | marketing | ofertă de servicii | piață unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția consumatorului | sănătate | turism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat These proceedings summarise the presentations and discussions that took place during the IMCO webinar held on 9 November 2020 on the impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market and consumer protection. The webinar was structured in two panels, each consisting of two presentations and two Q&A sessions. The first panel focused on the free movement of goods and people. The second panel was devoted to consumer protection and provision of services. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

[Analiză aprofundată](#) [EN](#)

[Coronavirus testing: Contributing to efforts to stem the second wave](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-12-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | diagnostic medical | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | instrumente medicale și chirurgicale | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică | tehnologie medicală | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic remains a major threat to public health in the European Union (EU). Testing is considered an essential aspect of the response to the pandemic. There are different types of coronavirus tests, each having its own merits and limitations. The timing of tests is also critical. Among the tests that detect current infection, (rapid) antigen tests have recently come to the fore. In view of a resurgence of coronavirus cases, the European Commission adopted on 28 October 2020 a recommendation for a common EU testing approach for Covid-19. It addresses key points linked to testing capacities and resources, as well as rapid antigen tests. This was followed on 18 November by a recommendation on the use of rapid antigen tests for the diagnosis of Covid-19, which provides guidance on how to select rapid antigen tests, when they are appropriate and who should perform them. It also calls for validation and mutual recognition of tests and their results. EU and international public health bodies, including the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the World Health Organization, have given testing recommendations and outlined strategies and objectives. Several Member States have started to use rapid antigen tests in practice. Testing policies range from testing only people who both have symptoms and also meet specific criteria, to testing anyone with symptoms, to open public testing, including asymptomatic people. In a September 2020 resolution, the European Parliament called for the adoption and implementation of a common testing strategy under which test results would be recognised in all Member States. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, coronavirus testing has rapidly evolved and will continue to play an important role. New methods are emerging, including 'out of the box' options.

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

[Coronavirus: The battle continues \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-12-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE | COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | grup de reflecție | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport | situație economică | sănătate | sănătate publică | vaccin | vaccinare | țări în curs de dezvoltare

Rezumat As the second wave of the coronavirus pandemic appears to be peaking in Europe, governments and citizens are buoyed by the successful human trials of several vaccines which their producers hope to be able to distribute widely over the coming months. There is growing expectation that, as these vaccines start to become available to the general public in coming months, daily life may gradually return to normal, or at least to a 'new normal', during the course of 2021. Meanwhile, many regions of the world continue in some form of lockdown to stave off the second wave. The political debate on health policy is currently focussed not only on priorities for distributing the vaccine in the advanced economies, such as those of the EU, but on how to make it available to poorer countries too, as scientists underline that the virus knows no borders. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic-related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 10 November.

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

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Normative response and parliamentary oversight in EU Member States during the first wave of the pandemic

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 04-12-2020

Autor DIAZ CREGO Maria | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | constituție | control parlamentar | DREPT | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | Parlament | parlament național | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | putere legitimă | stare de necesitate | sănătate | țări ale UE

Rezumat This study examines the normative response of the 27 EU Member States during the first phase of the Covid 19 pandemic (March to mid June 2020) and parliamentary oversight over the measures adopted. The study reveals that Member States' normative responses to the pandemic were generally efficient, as very few of them were not preventively equipped with a set of rules enabling the national authorities to adopt the containment measures needed to address the first peak of the health crisis, and because the Member States lacking those normative tools were able to adopt the necessary empowering legislative acts quickly. The study also reveals that all EU national parliaments played some role in the management of the pandemic, either through the supervision of the measures adopted by the executive to contain the spread of the virus or through the exercise of their ordinary legislative and budgetary powers to provide the government with the normative tools needed to address the pandemic.

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

Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 03-12-2020

Autor KONONENKO Vadim | NAVARRA Cecilia | STAMEGNA CARLA | TITIEVSKAIA Jana | ZUMER KLEMEN

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Comerț internațional | Coronavirus | Industrie | Planificare prospectivă | Politică socială

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | cooperare economică | cooperare internațională | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | economie digitală | economie mondială | epidemie | FINANȚE | globalizare | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | structură economică | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice

Rezumat Slowbalisation – understood as the slowdown in global integration – is said to have started in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. The coronavirus pandemic brought about a further dramatic fall in cross-border movement of goods, services, capital and people, to the extent that commentators have proclaimed the beginning of deglobalisation. This paper examines whether the phenomenon described as slowbalisation is myth or reality, by looking at five different pathways of globalisation: international trade, financial openness, increasing inequality, cross-border social movement, and digital exchanges. The key conclusion is that slowbalisation has not been a uniform trend. While international economic globalisation has indeed slowed, the 'digital leap' and continued inequality suggest that globalisation is merely changing form, not disappearing.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'](#)

Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on the 2021 European Semester Cycle

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 03-12-2020

Autor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MARCHIONNI MATTIA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VEGA BORDELL Javier María | ZOPPÉ Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | convergență economică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | locuri de muncă | politică bugetară | politică economică | politică structurală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | șomaj ciclic

Rezumat Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioners Schmit and Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue to discuss the 2021 European Semester Cycle, in line with the relevant EU law. This briefing note covers the main elements of the 2021 European Semester Package proposed by the Commission. It gives an overview of the implementation of the previous Semester Cycles and of the on-going work to strengthen the governance and the resilience of Economic and Monetary Union.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The European Semester during the Pandemic

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-12-2020

Autor HAGELSTAM Kajus | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | convergență economică | cooperare economică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | libera circulație a capitalului | mecanism de susținere | politici de cooperare | politică economică | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Semestrul european | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Due to the pandemic, the European Semester for economic policy coordination will look rather different (in both form and substance) to what it was in previous cycles. This document provides an overview on how the various policy instruments comprised in the European Semester have been or are being implemented as part of the EU Recovery Plan, notably the interactions with the proposed Recovery and Resilience Facility.

Briefing [EN](#)

Exceptional coronavirus support measures of benefit to EU regions

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 02-12-2020

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Dezvoltare regională

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | context social | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fondurile structurale și de investiții europene | impact social | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus pandemic is severely impacting the European population and the economy. Consequently the social and economic impact of the crisis is being felt in all EU regions. Although it is still too early to make concrete predictions about the long-term economic impact, the risks of increased disparities and the unravelling of previous years' progress are real. Furthermore, the consequences of the Covid 19 pandemic could well further impede the social, economic and territorial cohesion of the EU, by exacerbating existing divisions between EU regions. The European Commission has put forward a number of proposals to alleviate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on EU territories. The European Parliament has been generally supportive of the Commission's proposals, triggering urgent procedures to approve them swiftly so that EU citizens could benefit immediately. Actions under various EU funds and policy instruments are now geared towards health-related purposes and the rekindling of the economy. In these critical times, cohesion policy is increasingly drawn upon to provide emergency relief and liquidity support to affected small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and companies. Amendments to the regulation governing the European structural and investment (ESI) funds were approved by Parliament to allow flexible use of the funds in addressing the challenges posed by the crisis. A number of additional regulations and policy instruments meanwhile complement the ESI funds in the fight against the pandemic's negative consequences. Local and regional authorities are at the forefront of the pandemic, as they are often responsible for providing much of the emergency response. They can use the adopted EU measures to reinforce their coronavirus action and to support their economic sectors. This briefing is an update of an earlier edition, published in May 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate change and its impact on food and nutrition security

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 30-11-2020

Autor extern Robin FEARS

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Siguranța alimentară | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Adaptarea la schimbările climatice | alimentație umană | boala provocată de coronavirus | degradarea mediului înconjurător | epidemie | gaz generator de efect de seră | malnutriție | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | PROBLEME SOCIALE | produs agro-alimentar | produs agroalimentar | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | schimbare climatică | securitate alimentară | sănătate

Rezumat There is mounting evidence for negative consequences of climate change on human health worldwide, from both direct and indirect effects, mediated by ecosystems and socioeconomic systems. The impacts are being experienced in the EU, and the effects of climate change on food systems are a critical part of the overall impacts on human and planetary health.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Precarious work from a gender and intersectionality perspective, and ways to combat it](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-11-2020

Autor extern Camille FIADZO, Virginia DALLA POZZA, Laura TODARO (VVA); Claire DUPONT (Milieu); Kari HADJIVASSILIOU (The Tavistock Institute).

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie activități profesionale atipice | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | condiția femeii | demografie și populație | documentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | egalitate de gen | epidemie | femeie | forță de muncă feminină | INDUSTRIE | industrii diverse | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | locuri de muncă | managementul și remunerația angajaților | munca femeilor | personal de serviciu | piața muncii | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | remunerare egală | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, explores the phenomenon of precarious work in the EU from a gender and intersectionality perspective. It finds that women, particularly young women, those with a migrant background and women with low levels of educational attainment, are especially vulnerable. This is a recurring trend across all of the Member States within the study's scope. One of the key factors behind this is the disproportionate amount of time that women spend in caregiving roles and domestic work, something that is reinforced by COVID-19.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[The Global HIV/AIDS epidemic](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-11-2020

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie campanie de conștientizare publică | epidemie | imunologie | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | SIDA | sănătate | sănătate publică | terapeutică | îngrijirea sănătății

Rezumat In the middle of the coronavirus pandemic, World Aids Day on 1 December is a timely reminder of the need for continued efforts to tackle other global health problems. Since the first cases were recorded in 1981, the disease has claimed 33 million lives worldwide. New infections and deaths are steadily declining but there are still huge disparities and challenges to meeting the UN target of ending the epidemic by 2030.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – November II 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 27-11-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Buget | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie agendă parlamentară | alegeri europene | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | declarație publică | dezbateri parlamentare | dezbateri parlamentare | documentare | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libertate de expresie | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură electorală și vot | sesiune parlamentară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | violență sexuală | Înalt Reprezentant al Uniunii pentru afaceri externe și politica de securitate

Rezumat During the second November 2020 plenary session, Parliament held a number of debates with Council and the European Commission. Discussions concerned fundamental rights issues such as abortion rights in Poland, the new LGBTIQ equality strategy, and Hungarian interference in the media in Slovenia and North Macedonia. In a debate with Council and Commission, Members also discussed the forthcoming European Council meeting, on 10-11 December 2020. Debates with the Commission included discussion of a new consumer strategy and a pharmaceutical strategy for Europe. Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on escalating tensions in Varosha, and on the fight against impunity for crimes committed against journalists around the world, followed by a debate with Members. Members also voted, inter alia, on representative actions for the protection of the collective interests of consumers, on customs duties on certain products, on tariff quotas with Northern Ireland, as well as on a number of own-initiative reports, including on industrial policy.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Shaping digital education policy

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 27-11-2020

Autor HERIARD PIERRE MARIE | LECARTE Jacques

Autor extern Ockham - IPS B.V.: Simon BROEK; Bert-Jan BUISKOOL

Domeniul tematic Educație

Cuvânt-cheie aplicații informatice | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | competențe digitale | curriculum școlar | documentare | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | educație permanentă | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | organizarea învățământului | politica învățământului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport de cercetare | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | învățământ la distanță

Rezumat This research project assesses the Digital Education Action Plan published in 2018 in terms of organisational and content-related challenges. It outlines concrete recommendations on how an updated Digital Education Action Plan could mitigate the weaknesses of the current plan, through a more holistic vision of the digital transformation in education, a focus on quality infrastructure for digital education for all, the further empowerment of educators and the further development of 'whole-school' approaches to digital education.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Towards a common EU approach to lifting coronavirus-related restrictions on freedom of movement

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-11-2020

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Acordul Schengen | boala provocată de coronavirus | control de frontieră | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | informatică și procesarea datelor | libera circulație | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | software | supravegherea bolilor | sănătate | sănătate publică | teledetecție

Rezumat In an effort to tackle the second wave of the coronavirus outbreak, EU Member States started reinstating restrictions on the freedom of movement in October 2020. To prevent a new series of severe and uncoordinated restrictions at countries' internal borders similar to those of March this year, there have been renewed efforts at the EU level to establish a coordinated approach towards coronavirus-related restrictions on movement. While the focus is now on the ongoing health crisis, concerns about the functioning of the Schengen area of free movement predate the pandemic. As recent terrorist attacks in Europe remind us, scant progress and unfinished reforms in the area of migration, external borders and security both weaken and threaten to undo the important achievements of Schengen cooperation. This briefing discusses the key steps taken by the EU to develop a common response to the above challenges and thus to safeguard the Schengen area. It provides an overview of the main restrictions on movement imposed by EU and Schengen countries as of 25 November 2020. Since contact-tracing apps have been promoted as a key tool in combating the pandemic and restoring freedom of movement, this briefing also provides an overview of the existing coronavirus applications in the EU Member States and their interoperability across borders.

Briefing [EN](#)

When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 25-11-2020

Autor extern Erik JONES

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | convergență economică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | libera circulație a capitalului | pact de stabilitate | plan anticriză în economie | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de stabilitate | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate

Rezumat This paper provides a framework for considering when and how to deactivate the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP). That framework takes into account the goals of the SGP, the desire to avoid pro-cyclical policy influences that might stifle Europe's economic recovery, and the necessity not to endanger fiscal sustainability in the medium term. The framework also considers the variation in performance across countries and the indicators that might be used to map transitional arrangements.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

European Commission work programme 2021

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-11-2020

Autor HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comisia Europeană | construcție europeană | dezbateri parlamentare | ECONOMIE | epidemie | gestionarea crizelor | inițiativă legislativă | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | POLITICĂ | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program de acțiune | redresare economică | situație economică | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing, which focuses on legislative initiatives only, is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees (and their respective secretariats) which are planning their activities in relation to the European Commission work programme for 2021 (CWP 2021), adopted on 19 October 2020. It provides an overview of the CWP 2021 with regard to its structure and key aspects, and includes information on two types of EPRS publications that might be of interest to the relevant committees in their consideration of the upcoming legislative proposals: initial appraisals of Commission impact assessments (provided by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit, IMPA) and implementation appraisals (provided by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit, EVAL). The annex to the briefing provides, inter alia, a tentative indication of the committee concerned by the 82 legislative files included in the CWP 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 19 November 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-11-2020

Autor BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Buget | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | comunicații | conjunctură politică | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | criterii de eligibilitate pentru finanțare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | finanțele Uniunii Europene | funcționare instituțională | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Marea Britanie | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | retragerea din UE | stat de drept | sănătate | teleconferință | terorism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin

Rezumat Initially planned to discuss only the EU response to the coronavirus pandemic, recent developments required EU leaders to dedicate attention to other issues during the European Council video-conference meeting of 19 November 2020. In this context, they addressed notably the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), specifically the rule-of-law conditionality linked to the MFF, and the fight against terrorism. While the vast majority of Member States agree with the compromise reached between negotiators from the Council and the European Parliament on the issue of rule-of-law conditionality, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia are currently not able to support it. The President of the European Council, Charles Michel, indicated that discussions to find an acceptable solution for all would continue. The exchange of information on the coronavirus pandemic focused in particular on the development of vaccines, ensuring that they would be available and affordable to all EU citizens, and on the coordination of the exit from the second-wave restrictions. The European Council agreed once more to further strengthen coordination of action against the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Thematic Digest: “The role for the European Semester in the recovery plan”

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 24-11-2020

Autor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | convergență economică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | mecanism de susținere | politică bugetară | politică economică | politică structurală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat At the request of the ECON Committee, four papers were commissioned to external experts on the linkages between the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the European Semester (ES), as well as on the role of the European Parliament in the RRF. In particular, experts were asked to assess whether and how the ES constitutes a suitable governance framework for the recovery measures, notably on:

- the identification of the EU priority areas;
- the analysis, the adoptions and the monitoring of the national recovery plans; and
- the performance of the European Parliament (EP) scrutiny and accountability role.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Financial Stability Board (FSB). An overview of the work for 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-11-2020

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | G20 | intervenție financiară | libera circulație a capitalului | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | organizații internaționale | politică financiară | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | risc financiar | stabilitate financiară | supraveghere financiară | sănătate

Rezumat The briefing provides an overview of the latest work by the Financial Stability Board (FSB). It first addresses the FSB as an institution, its mandate, members and governance arrangements, and second, outlines its current work. This paper builds and updates an earlier version.

Briefing [EN](#)

Guidance by the FSB, BCBS and IAIS on COVID related measures

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-11-2020

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | asigurare | asigurări | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | cooperare internațională | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | lichiditate monetară | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | supraveghere financiară | sănătate

Rezumat This briefing gives an overview of measures proposed by the Financial Stability Board, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors to address the COVID-19 pandemic related financial consequences.

Briefing [EN](#)

The foreign policy implications of the pandemic

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 19-11-2020

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | cooperare internațională | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politici de cooperare | politică europeană de vecinătate | politică externă | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații multilaterale | rezoluție a Parlamentului European | rolul internațional al UE | securitate internațională | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to debate an own-initiative report on the foreign policy consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. Considering the pandemic a 'game changer', the report makes the case for stronger and more effective EU external policies, along with a set of recommendations.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Legal obstacles in Member States to Single Market rules

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 18-11-2020

Autor extern Erik DAHLBERG et al.

Domeniul tematic Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Protecția consumatorilor

Cuvânt-cheie achiziții publice | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | consum | DREPT | drept de reședință | drepturile individului | epidemie | libera circulație a mărfurilor | libertatea comerțului | libertatea de a oferi servicii | locuri de muncă | piață unică | politică comercială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția consumatorului | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study analyses the current state of national obstacles to free movement in the EU Single Market. It focuses on various aspects of obstacles related to free movement of goods and services, the right to establishment, the Digital Single Market, consumer protection and public procurement.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Studiu [EN](#)

Rethinking Monetary and Fiscal Policy in the Post-COVID Euro Area

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-11-2020

Autor extern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | criză monetară | datorie publică | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Eurosistem | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fiscalitate | inflație | lichiditate monetară | mecanism de susținere | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | situație economică | solvabilitate financiară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat In the post-COVID environment, the ECB might face many and related trade-offs associated with the risk of being dominated by policy concerns other than price stability. Most of these risks could be reduced by a revision of the euro area governance framework, the creation of a new mechanism to provide financial assistance, and the implementation of a one-off intervention to reduce the exposure of the Eurosystem towards the euro area sovereign debts. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

The Euro Area After COVID-19

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-11-2020

Autor extern Charles Wyplosz

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | datorie publică | DREPT | drept civil | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | situație economică | solvabilitate financiară | stabilitate financiară | stabilitatea prețurilor | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic will leave the euro area economy quite weak. It will be essential that both fiscal and monetary policies remain mobilised to achieve a sustainable recovery. Having indirectly financed a large share of new public debts, the ECB will have to tread a fine line between its price stability mandate and the need to avoid disrupting debt markets. The solution for the ECB is to use its announced strategy review to provide more clarity, both to its objectives and to its procedures. This includes adopting average inflation targeting, a formal relationship with member governments and the issuance of its own debt instruments. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

Uncertainty in the Euro Area During the First Wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-11-2020

Autor extern Atanas PEKANOV, Stefan SCHIMAN

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | criză monetară | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | inflație | libera circulație a capitalului | locuri de muncă | plan anticriză în economie | politică economică | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | situație economică | stabilitate financiară | sănătate | zonă euro | șomaj ciclic

Rezumat Uncertainty - a state in which assessing future conditions by economic agents is hampered - rose sharply during the current pandemic. A bout of uncertainty can have similar effects like an adverse demand shock, dampening private consumption, investment and, hence, inflation. According to our own estimations, however, the pandemic-induced spike of uncertainty has caused little macroeconomic damage so far. The introduction of PEPP was a quick and decisive action that stopped uncertainty from rising further and probably contained its adverse economic effects. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

Monetary Policy in the Time of COVID-19, or How Uncertainty is Here to Stay

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-11-2020

Autor extern Maria DEMERTZIS, Marta DOMINGUEZ-JIMENEZ

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | dobândă | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | inflație | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The COVID-19 crisis has compounded the uncertainty that has come to characterise the European economy. We explore how this uncertainty manifests itself in terms of ECB decision-making and the long-run challenges the ECB faces. Confidence in ECB actions will come from the contingency scenarios it considers and communicates on, and from the adoption of potential policies for a wide range of such scenarios. Greater clarity around the ECB's inflation target and surrounding tolerance bands would also be beneficial. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Uncertainty and Monetary Policy in the Euro Area

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-11-2020

Autor extern Christophe BLOT, Paul HUBERT, Fabien LABONDANCE

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | deflație | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANTE | inflație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică economică | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis has triggered a new wave of uncertainty, which may amplify the negative effect of the crisis. Based on several uncertainty measures, we show that inflation in the euro area is negatively affected by higher uncertainty. However, uncertainty does not impair the transmission of monetary policy. Consequently, the ECB should consider uncertainty in its reaction function in order to fulfil its mandate. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Uncertainty and the Pandemic Shocks

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 18-11-2020

Autor extern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | datorie publică | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | macroeconomie | politică economică | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | Uniunea Economică și Monetară

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic shocks are a significant source of uncertainty in several aspects. In particular, these shocks influence the landscape, in which policymakers operates, and create further uncertainty about policy decisions and about their effectiveness. The aim of this paper is to offer some relative measures of the uncertainty caused by the pandemic, and to discuss the impact of this uncertainty on the possible evolution of European economies during the second wave of COVID-19. Emphasis will be placed on the effectiveness of the policies implemented. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – November I 2020

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-11-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie acord de pescuit | agendă parlamentară | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | COMERT | construcție europeană | denumire de origine a unui produs | dezbateri parlamentare | dezbateri parlamentare | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | marketing | Parlamentul European | pescuit | pescuit sustenabil | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | sesiune parlamentară | sănătate | terorism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat During the first November 2020 plenary session, the main debate followed Council and Commission statements on the multiannual financial framework (including own resources), on a rule of law conditionality mechanism and the recovery fund for Europe, subsequent to the agreements recently reached by Parliament's negotiators in trilogue negotiations. Members also discussed the outcome of the United States presidential elections, and condemned recent terror attacks following Council and Commission statements on fighting terrorism and the right to freedom of expression and education. Members also held debates on access to Covid 19 vaccination and the impact of Covid 19 emergency measures on democracy, fundamental rights and the rule of law.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Monetary-Fiscal Interactions in the Euro Area: Assessing the Risks

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 16-11-2020

Autor extern Karl Whelan

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | datorie publică | dobândă | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The global pandemic is deepening the linkages between fiscal and monetary policies. While some are concerned that high public debt may pressurise the ECB to pursue overly loose monetary policy, this paper argues there is a greater risk that the Treaty's rules on monetary financing will constrain the ECB from reacting appropriately to the crisis and that re-imposing the EU's fiscal rules from 2022 onwards could harm economic recovery. This paper calls for an overhaul of the economic rules in the Treaty. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Public hearing with Christine Lagarde, Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-11-2020

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | audiere publică | boala provocată de coronavirus | Comitetul european pentru risc sistemic | consecințe economice | dezbateri parlamentare | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | gestionarea riscurilor | libera circulație a capitalului | management | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | risc financiar | sănătate | țări ale UE

Rezumat This note is prepared in view of a public hearing with the Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), Christine Lagarde, which will take place in ECON on 19 November 2020. This will be the second hearing with Ms Lagarde in her capacity as a Chair of the ESRB. The aim of the meeting is to discuss recent developments in the macroprudential policy field and the impact of the corona crisis. The briefing provides a (i) summary of the ESRB Annual Report, (ii) addresses the ESRB and national macroprudential authorities' response to the COVID pandemic outbreak, (iii) including recent ESRB Recommendations to the European Commission and national authorities; (iv) latest ESRB systemic risk assessment and (v) other macroprudential policy concerns.

Briefing [EN](#)

Blurred Boundaries Between Monetary and Fiscal Policy

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 16-11-2020

Autor extern Salomon FIEDLER, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Ulrich STOLZENBURG

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | comisie a Parlamentului European | construcție europeană | datorie publică | documentare | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | relații monetare | stabilitate financiară | stabilitatea prețurilor | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The paper argues that the monetary policy response to the COVID-19 crisis has been appropriate in terms of the ECB's primary objective. The concern over fiscal dominance is, however, valid as in a situation of rising inflationary pressure the ECB would have to choose between maintaining price stability on the one hand and public debt sustainability, financial stability and cohesion of the EMU on the other hand. Reform of the euro area institutional framework could mitigate this risk, either in the direction of a fiscal union or in the direction of full fiscal self-responsibility.
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Research and innovation

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-11-2020

Autor KARAKAS Cemal

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Politica de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | cercetare și dezvoltare | cheltuieli în domeniul cercetării (UE) | construcție europeană | epidemie | evoluție tehnologică | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | inovație | investiții și finanțare | investiții | Piața unică digitală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | program-cadru de cercetare și dezvoltare | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat With less than seven per cent of the global population, the European Union (EU) accounts for almost 20 per cent of global investment in research and innovation (R&I). However, despite the well-known correlation between research, development, innovation and competitiveness, when it comes to R&I expenditure as a percentage of GDP, the Union performs poorly compared to South Korea, Japan, the United States (US) and China. Moreover, regional disparities in R&I and a lack of private investment are significant indicators of certain R&I related shortcomings at EU level. While the EU has reacted relatively rapidly to the challenges deriving from the coronavirus pandemic, challenges remain. To better withstand unexpected future shocks and to strengthen the EU's R&I capacity, this Briefing explores a number of options: (i) R&I related funding and budget lines should be increased. Public and private investments should be promoted to bridge regional disparities and to meet the Barcelona objective of spending 3 % of GDP on R&I; (ii) European and national laws could be more innovation-friendly, while the Union should further promote guidelines and best practice to enhance R&I; (iii) the EU could translate visions into meaningful EU-wide missions and better support the market launch of promising innovations; (iv) The Union should enhance its strategic autonomy in the digital field and empower entrepreneurs and citizens to use digital skills; and (v) the realisation of the European research area and European universities initiative has to proceed while further promoting the open access/science approach.

Briefing [EN](#)

Global mega-trends: Scanning the post-coronavirus horizon

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-11-2020

Autor RECHARD Daniele

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză a politicilor | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | cooperare internațională | creștere economică | ECONOMIE | economie mondială | epidemie | impact social | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | previziune economică pe termen scurt | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate

Rezumat The European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) – the strategic foresight network of the European Union institutions – offers a valuable 'free space' in which to conduct a genuine continental, and potentially global, conversation about where the world is heading over the medium to long run. It was initiated by the European Parliament almost a decade ago in order to help promote a serious discussion of this kind. The third ESPAS Global Trends Report, Global Trends to 2030: Challenges and Choices for Europe, as published in April 2019. Transposing into the European context the kind of strategic foresight analysis undertaken in the United States by the National Intelligence Council (NIC) on global trends since the end of the 1990s, it aims to sketch the global and longer-term backdrop against which Europeans will seek to shape their future. The coronavirus pandemic broke out less than a year later.

Briefing [EN](#)

Opportunities of post Covid-19 European recovery funds in transitioning towards circular and climate neutral economy

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-11-2020

Autor extern Sigrid STAGL

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie Adaptarea la schimbările climatice | boala provocată de coronavirus | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | economie circulară | economie verde | epidemie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica UE în domeniul mediului | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | reducerea emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră | schimbare climatică | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat The briefing presents specific green economic recovery measures that stabilise livelihoods, creates jobs and reduce biophysical impact. These measures are more effective, when accompanied by full carbon pricing, prioritizing investment in green infrastructure and innovation, phasing out of subsidies and tax exemptions for emissions-intensive activities, and promoting green finance. Although COVID-19 has reduced GHG emissions in 2020, the overall impact will be driven by investment choices. In the current economic climate, public investment is a key driver of the transition to a more sustainable economy.

Briefing [EN](#)

COVID-19 and Economic Policy Toward the New Normal: A Monetary-Fiscal Nexus after the Crisis?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 12-11-2020

Autor extern Thomas MARMEFELT

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | situație economică | stabilitatea prețurilor | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Current developments during the COVID-19 pandemic involve strongly complementary monetary and fiscal policy, but both as responses to COVID-19 and not the outcome of an emergent monetary-fiscal nexus. Therefore, the ECB maintains its independence by using unconventional monetary policy measures to reach price stability, according to its mandate.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

What future for the social economy?

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-11-2020

Autor MILOTAY Nora

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie socială | epidemie | INDUSTRIE | politică economică | politică economică | politică industrială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | restructurare industrială | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate

Rezumat Traditionally the social economy is considered to be an ever-growing set of private, formally organised enterprises and networks that build on multiple types of resources and cooperation, with local anchorage and democratic and participatory decision-making processes. Its primary aim is not to make profit but to meet the needs of its members and that of the wider society. The social economy is active in an increasing number of sectors, and while some of its actors are small non-profit organisations, others are large organisations with international outreach. It generates 6 to 8 % of the European Union's gross domestic product (GDP). However, it is a driver not only of economic activity but also of normative values, such as solidarity and inclusion. Since its conception in the 19th century, it has taken on board innovation in social relations and in societal and community spheres, human development targets and socio-political empowerment. In the first two decades of the 21st century, with new risks and opportunities arising owing to the twin digital and green transformations there is an emerging debate, rethinking economic growth theories with more focus on inclusion and combatting inequality, and exploring the relevance of traditional welfare state models. This debate has intensified in the wake of the 2008 crisis, and now also as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and crisis. The social economy can play a central role in this context. While it has been badly affected by these crises, it also has the potential to mitigate some of the negative impacts. The social economy's values-based approach to the economy can enable it to generate new elements in the ecosystems in which it exists and be an important 'engine' in the immediate recovery and the longer-term possible restructuring of the economy towards more resilience, fairness and sustainability. For the social economy to be able to reach its full potential across the Member States and help to achieve green and inclusive growth with renewed welfare state models, it needs to be supported simultaneously at all levels. EU action can contribute to this. The main areas of EU intervention are: facilitating access to finance and markets, including the digital single market; creating better framework conditions, including for cooperation and cross-border activity; supporting innovation, including new business models; and developing international relations. The Commission action plan on the social economy expected in 2021 might address many of these issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [What future for the social economy?](#)

Coronavirus: Europe confronts the second wave [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-11-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | gestionarea crizelor | management | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat As the United States has been choosing its President, an explosion of cases in a second wave of the coronavirus pandemic has forced many governments in Europe to reintroduce strict confinement measures, including new lockdowns, curfews, bans on meetings and the closure of many businesses, notably in the hospitality and tourism sectors. The moves are meant to act as a firebreak on the exponential growth in Covid-19 infections and prevent health sectors in many countries from becoming overloaded. Whatever happens next, economies will contract this year in the great majority of countries around the world, even if in varying degrees, with significant social and political implications. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 23 October.

Briefing [EN](#)

Effects of Pandemic-Induced Uncertainty on Monetary Policy

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 09-11-2020

Autor extern Maria Demertzis, Marta DOMINGUEZ-JIMENEZ, Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI, Atanas PEKANOV, Stefan SCHIMAN, Christophe BLOT, Paul HUBERT and Fabien LABONDANCE

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | dobândă | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | inflație | instituții financiare și de credit | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | situație economică | sănătate

Rezumat The COVID-19 pandemic has fuelled a significant or even, according to some measures, unprecedented increase in economic uncertainty. For central banks, such uncertainty makes effective calibration of monetary policy challenging. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, presenting the different measures used as proxies of uncertainty and evaluating the effects of the current pandemic-induced uncertainty on economic outcomes in the euro area, in particular on inflation.

This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 19 November 2020.

Studiu [EN](#)

What role for the European Semester in the recovery plan?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 09-11-2020

Autor extern Manuela MOSCHELLA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The paper assesses the institutional interactions between the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the European Semester, with the view to establish whether and how the Semester can constitute a governance framework for the RRF. It argues that the RRF and the Semester are mutually beneficial: the EU Semester offers important informational and signaling advantages for the preparation of recovery and resilience plans. The RRF, in turn, offers important implementation benefits for the policy advice issued under the European Semester. Yet, potential synergies are not fully exploited on implementation, ownership, and accountability towards the European Parliament.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Monetary-Fiscal Nexus After the Crisis

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 09-11-2020

Autor extern Salomon FIEDLER, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Ulrich STOLZENBURG, Karl WHELAN, Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Charles WYPLOSZ, Thomas MARMEFELT

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | libera circulație a capitalului | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | stabilitate financiară | sănătate

Rezumat The severe economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic required an urgent, massive and coordinated fiscal and monetary policy response. The fiscal measures will lead to substantially higher public debt-to-GDP levels across the euro area. In order to safeguard the effective transmission of monetary policy, the European Central Bank (ECB) further expanded its asset purchases, in particular of government bonds. This growing nexus between monetary and fiscal policy has raised concerns about possible future policy constraints and trade-offs. Five papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, discussing the implications of such interlinkages between monetary and fiscal policy.

This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 19 November 2020.

Studiu [EN](#)

The EU's new health programme: EU4Health

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 05-11-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | cheltuieli ale UE | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | finanțele Uniunii Europene | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | propunere (UE) | regulament (UE) | sistem pentru îngrijirea sănătății | sănătate | sănătate publică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a programme for the Union's action in the field of health for the 2021-2027 period (EU4Health programme). It was announced as part of the Next Generation EU recovery instrument, aimed at countering the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. The July European Council meeting reduced the programme's budget from the initially proposed €9.4 billion to €1.7 billion. In its report, European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety proposes, inter alia, to restore EU4Health's initial budget. Parliament is expected to vote on the report during the November I plenary session. This would open the way for trilogue negotiations.

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

The situation of single parents in the EU

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 05-11-2020

Autor extern Rense NIEUWENHUIS

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | epidemie | familie | impact social | politică familială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | părinte unic | sănătate | sărăcie

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, describes trends in the situation of single parents in the EU (with additional evidence from Iceland and Norway). It analyses the resources, employment, and social policy context of single parents and provides recommendations to improve their situation, with attention to the Covid-19 pandemic and its consequences.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Research for REGI Committee-Cohesion Policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 05-11-2020

Autor extern Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME & Christian LÜER

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională

Cuvânt-cheie autoritate regională și locală | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | coeziune economică și socială | comisie a Parlamentului European | construcție europeană | decalaj în dezvoltarea regiunilor | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | guvernanta pe mai multe niveluri | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | regiuni și politică regională | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat The EU has been very active in setting up policy and funding instruments to swiftly and pragmatically mobilise initial support during the health crisis, immediately followed by efforts to get the economy back on track. This paper provides a first review of Cohesion Policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including preliminary insights on their uptake and reflections on their impact. It concludes with policy pointers on how to use the measures as accelerators for structural change.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Air transport survival during the pandemic](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-11-2020

Autor Niestadt Maria

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor sectorial | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport aerian | transport aerian și spațial

Rezumat The coronavirus pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on air transport in the European Union and the rest of the world. During the first wave, most Member States imposed entry or flight bans and other travel restrictions, bringing passenger flights almost to a standstill. However, many airports serving major cities stayed open for limited scheduled, humanitarian, repatriation, and cargo flights, and for aircraft parking. The drop in passenger flights has meant that the air freight sector has had to adjust to the situation by occasionally carrying cargo in passenger compartments. As the industry looks for ways to cut costs, it has announced job cuts and/or reduced work patterns, wage reductions and hiring freezes. A number of airlines have already declared bankruptcy. With the public health situation improving in the EU by the summer of 2020, Member States started to lift some travel restrictions, allowing airlines to slowly resume operations while leaving in place numerous inconsistent and constantly changing travel rules and guidelines, limiting air travel significantly. In addition, airlines and airports apply strict health and sanitary measures that entail higher costs both for the industry and passengers. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) forecasts that airlines would lose about 66 % of their passengers and see total revenues drop by US\$419 (€357) billion in 2020. The final impact of the crisis on air transport will depend on factors such as its duration and magnitude, the level of consumer confidence, and the stringency of the containment measures. In all likelihood, the sector will feel the effects well beyond 2020. The EU has worked on several levels to help the sector meet the challenge, whether by publishing guidelines (e.g. on passenger rights) and recommendations, or by legislative work. One of the first measures it took was to change EU rules on the allocation of airport slots, so as to help airlines avoid flights with very low load factors. However, a lot of work still lies ahead, in particular regarding the coordination of travel restrictions. The European Commission has also authorised several national aid schemes for airlines and airports. However, this raises questions about fair competition and whether the aid should be linked to environmental considerations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 29 October 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 03-11-2020

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comunicații | Consiliul European | cooperare transfrontalieră | diagnostic medical | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | ENERGIE | epidemie | Europa | foraj marin | Franța | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | industrie petrolieră | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | teleconferință | terorism | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | vaccin

Rezumat On 29 October 2020, the Heads of State or Government met by video-conference to exchange information and coordinate efforts to defeat the pandemic, placing testing, tracing and vaccines at the centre of their strategy. EU leaders stressed the urgency of ensuring mutual recognition of rapid tests so as to enable the free movement of persons and to maintain open borders within the EU, as this is key to preserve a functional internal market. They condemned recent terrorist attacks in France and have also discussed the tense situation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Briefing [EN](#)

THE CHILD PERSPECTIVE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 1980 HAGUE CONVENTION

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 31-10-2020

Autor extern Marilyn FREEMAN

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Drept internațional privat și cooperarea judiciară în materie civilă | Drept internațional public | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie audiere judiciară | boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | convenție internațională | dimensiune transfrontalieră | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile copilului | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | justiție | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția copilului | regiuni și politică regională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sechestrare de persoane | sănătate | viață socială

Rezumat This in-depth analysis, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Legal Affairs in the context of the Workshop to mark the 40th Anniversary of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, examines the way in which subject children feature within Convention proceedings. It considers the aims of the Convention, and the lack of supranational control of its application. It draws on empirical research relating to the effects and consequences of child abduction to discuss the opportunities for children and young people to participate within Convention proceedings, and highlights the international obligations for such participation within the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and other regional instruments. Different jurisdictional approaches are explained, and the role of culture in this context is probed. The impact of COVID-19 on abducted children is also explored.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#), [PL](#)

Coronavirus in the 'Disunited States of America'

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-10-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie alegeri prezidențiale | America | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | conjunctură politică | context social | dezinformare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | impact social | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură electorală și vot | propagandă electorală | propagandă politică | situație politică | Statele Unite | sănătate | șef de stat

Rezumat The potential of the ongoing pandemic to accelerate already existing or underlying trends has become particularly visible ahead of the Presidential election in the United States. The coronavirus crisis has boosted environmental factors that can increase radicalisation, while at the same time intensifying the spread of conspiracy theories that can have a similar effect. The accelerated 'truth decay' and the partisan polarisation of the debate about the handling of the continued surge in Covid 19 cases and deaths will likely further undermine trust in institutions, while accelerated societal anxiety could increase the potential for post-election tension.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Tackling violence against women and domestic violence in Europe – The added value of the Istanbul Convention and remaining challenges

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-10-2020

Autor extern Nathalie MEURENS, Hayley D'SOUZA, Saredo MOHAMED, Nazia CHOWDHURY, Stelios CHARITAKIS, Kate, REGAN, ICF Prof. Dr Els LEYE, Ghent University/Consultant

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | convenție europeană | demografie și populație | documentare | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | egalitate de gen | epidemie | Europa | femeie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | ratificare a unui acord | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială | violență domestică | violență sexuală | țări ale UE

Rezumat This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee. It aims to understand the implementation of the Convention, its added value, arguments against the ratification of the Convention, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on violence against women (VAW) and domestic violence (DV). The 27 EU Member States are included in the study, together with Turkey, which offers a comparator of the impact of the ratification of the Convention by a non-EU country.

Studiu [EN](#)

[The coronavirus pandemic in Latin America](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-10-2020

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | ajutor financiar | ajutor umanitar | America | America Latină | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | ECONOMIE | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | gestionarea crizelor | impact social | management | politici de cooperare | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | sănătate publică

Rezumat Latin America is among the regions of the world worst affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and its economies, employment and even human rights will suffer seriously. Governments, and regional and international organisations, including the EU, are making efforts to mitigate the consequences, but the results remain uncertain.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Access to Abortion Services for Women in the EU - Croatia](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 30-10-2020

Autor SCHONARD Martina

Autor extern Anita Blagojević, Faculty of Law, Osijek, Croatia
Ivana Tucak, Faculty of Law, Osijek, Croatia

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie avort | boala provocată de coronavirus | Croația | documentare | DREPT | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | familie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Malta | mișcare feministă | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | Polonia | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | societate civilă | sănătate | sănătatea reproducerii | telemedicină

Rezumat An In-depth Analysis commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee.
The paper is divided into six parts. The first part of the paper defines what is meant by the term sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) according to the most important international and regional human rights instruments. The second part analyses the legal framework of the EU Member States regarding access to abortion services while the third part focuses on the problems caused by the COVID - 19 pandemic in access to abortion. The fourth part deals with the problems caused by the pandemic in the two countries with the most restrictive abortion regimes in the EU, Poland and Malta. The fifth part of the paper sheds light on the importance of civil society in the protection of women's SRHR. Finally, the sixth part of the paper assesses the importance of the solutions adopted in the protection of access to abortion services during the COVID -19 pandemic. In this context, telemedicine for early medical abortions is particularly important.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[The relaxation of bank capital and liquidity requirements in the wake of the coronavirus crisis](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 29-10-2020

Autor extern J.ABAD, R.REPULLO

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiza informației | analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | stabilitate financiară | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate

Rezumat EU banks entered the coronavirus crisis with high capital and liquidity buffers resulting from the reforms undertaken after the global financial crisis of 2007-2009. This allowed a bold and swift response by supervisors oriented towards supporting banks' ability to provide credit to the real economy. This paper provides an overview and an assessment of the regulatory response to the crisis, and suggests some recommendations for the future design of countercyclical regulation.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Has the relaxation of capital and liquidity buffers worked in practice?](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 29-10-2020

Autor extern Alexandra MATYUNINA, Steven ONGENA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie activitate bancară | analiza informației | analiză a politicilor | Asia și Oceania | Banca Centrală Europeană | bancă | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | împrumut

Rezumat We analyse the recent policy decisions made by the ECB and the national authorities related to capital, liquidity, and shareholders' remuneration aimed at promoting credit supply from the banking sector to the coronavirus-afflicted economy. We forecast the impact of the regulatory decisions based on the empirical literature, discuss the factors that reduce the banks' incentives to expand loan portfolios and develop policy suggestions intended to mitigate the effect of these factors.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - Cohesion Policy Measures in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 29-10-2020

Autor extern Spatial Foresight: Kai BÖHME, Christian LÜER.

Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare regională | Politica de cercetare | Siguranța alimentară | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | coeziune economică și socială | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | dezvoltare rurală | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | recesiune economică | redresare economică | regiune rurală | regiuni și politică regională | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The EU has been very active in setting up policy and funding instruments to swiftly and pragmatically mobilise initial support during the health crisis, immediately followed by efforts to get the economy back on track. This paper provides a first review of Cohesion Policy measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including preliminary insights on their uptake and reflections on their impact. It concludes with policy pointers on how to use the measures as accelerators for structural change.

Studiu [EN](#)

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

[Protecting civil society space: strengthening freedom of association, assembly and expression and the right to defend rights in the EU](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 28-10-2020

Autor extern Lina VOSYLIŪTĖ, Ngo Chun LUK

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | epidemie | impact social | mișcări în favoarea drepturilor omului | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | societate civilă | sănătate

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, covers the challenges facing the civil society space. Watchdog NGOs and other human rights defenders have been under pressure during the humanitarian and rule of law 'crises'. Several EU Member States have passed laws that fall short of international, regional and EU freedom of association standards. Some governments have used the COVID-19 pandemic to further restrict the civic space. The study explores how the EU could protect civil society from unjust state interference by strengthening freedom of association, assembly and expression, as well as the right to defend human rights. The study elaborates on four policy options: introducing a European association statute; establishing internal guidelines to respect and protect human rights defenders; developing a civil society stability index; and creating a network of focal contact points for civil society at EU institutions. It recommends strengthening the independence of critical civil society actors and increasing funding for activities such as strategic litigation to uphold EU laws and values.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Information Package for the Committee of Inquiry on the protection of animals during transport \(ANIT\)](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 27-10-2020

Autor MASSOT MARTI Albert | NEGRE François

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Industrie | Mediu | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Protecția consumatorilor | Siguranța alimentară | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie activitate agricolă | agricultură durabilă | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | analiza informației | animal viu | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | organizarea transporturilor | politică agricolă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport animale | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | îngrijirea animalelor

Rezumat This note aims to provide the Members of the ANIT Committee with a state of play on existing literature and data sources on live animal transport through links to key information sources and existing reports and studies.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – October II 2020

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 26-10-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie agendă parlamentară | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | descărcare bugetară | despădurire | dezbateri parlamentare | dezbateri parlamentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | Fondul European de Ajustare la Globalizare | informația și prelucrarea informației | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | inteligență artificială | locuri de muncă | MEDIU | INCONJURĂTOR | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică agricolă | politică agricolă comună | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sesiune parlamentară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat During the second October 2020 plenary session – the first at which Members were able to speak remotely, and not only vote, from the Member States – the European Commission presented its 2021 work programme, which Members largely welcomed. Members also discussed the conclusions of the 15-16 October 2020 European Council meeting, EU measures to mitigate the social and economic impact of Covid 19, police brutality within the EU, the sale of EU passports and visas to criminals, the State of the Energy Union and aligning the Energy Charter Treaty with the European Green Deal. Parliament announced that its 2020 Sakharov Prize will be awarded on 16 December to the Belarusian opposition, in particular the Coordinating Council, for 'an initiative launched by courageous women'.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Public hearing with Elke König, Chair of the Single Resolution Board

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-10-2020

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | audiere publică | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | construcție europeană | cooperare interinstituțională (UE) | dezbateri parlamentare | documentare | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Marea Britanie | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | retragerea din UE | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This note is prepared in view of an ordinary public hearing with the Chair of the Single Resolution Board (SRB), Elke König, which will take place on 27 October 2020. The central aim of the meeting is to discuss the SRB 2019 annual report. Following the structure of the SRB 2019 annual report, this briefing addresses (i) COVID-19 response measures taken by the SRB, and the need to consider a COVID-19 exit strategy going forward; (ii) resolution plans for banks under the SRB's remit; (iii) preparation for the 2020 resolution planning cycle; (iv) resolvability assessments; (v) preparations for the UK's withdrawal from the EU; (vi) cooperation with the European Parliament; (vii) contributions to the Single Resolution Fund; (viii) investments of these funds; (ix) management of resources; and (x) appeal panel.

Briefing [EN](#)

Four EU scenarios for governance in a post Covid-19 world

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 26-10-2020

Autor AUBER JOEL | DAMEN Mario | JOCHHEIM Ulrich | LERCH Marika

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie analiză a politicilor | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politica UE | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | studiu de impact | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Scarcity of medical equipment during the COVID-19 crisis, and the ensuing discussion on 'reshoring' certain industries back to Europe, have brought back an old dilemma. Namely, countries wish to be strategically independent while depending on products and resources from other countries to fulfil their economic needs. This reflects the debate about whether markets or governments are better at delivering solutions. We can also define this debate as a choice between 'competitive capitalism' and 'strategic autonomy'. Calls for strategic autonomy have increased since the COVID-19 crisis, at national and EU level. However, strategic autonomy conflicts with the achievements of international cooperative governance. This introduces another dilemma: the choice between interests and values. Pursuing interests alone leads to a vicious cycle of increased competition between markets and between states, ultimately deteriorating into imperialism. Developing value-oriented actions at government and market level can break that vicious cycle. Value-oriented concepts already form part of many EU policies, which place substantial emphasis on environmental and social rights. When ethical values become an integral part of business and government decisions, this is called 'due diligence'. We can define value-oriented international cooperation between governments as 'cooperative governance'. Similarly, we can define ethical and value oriented action by private actors — whether NGOs or businesses — as 'ethical capitalism'. Putting the two dichotomies on a grid creates a model of four possible scenarios for action which can aid our understanding of ongoing discussions on governance in a post COVID-19 world. EU policy makers could also use these scenarios as alternative ways of shaping EU and foreign policy. The management of natural resources, ranging from water, land, forests, energy resources and metals to rare earths, shows a counter-clockwise development through the scenarios. Moving away from unregulated markets, extraction and use were gradually regulated by national governments, who competed against each other in an imperialist setting. The transnational nature of economic and environmental problems has increasingly brought them into the scope of international cooperative governance. Ethical capitalism (changing market forces from within) is a relatively new development complementing government action. Progress through the scenarios is not always sequential: actors face pressures to switch between them. We can draw lessons for governance in a post COVID-19 world from the experiences of natural resources management. This study is the first on 'global trends in external policies', aiming to develop forward-looking and strategic analyses.

Studiu [EN](#)

Public hearing with Andrea Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 26-10-2020

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | audiere publică | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | construcție europeană | dezbateri parlamentare | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | informatică și procesarea datelor | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | Marea Britanie | membru al Băncii Centrale Europene | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | retragerea din UE | securitatea sistemelor informatice | spălarea banilor | supervizarea activității bancare | sănătate | uniunea bancară UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 27 October 2020.
The briefing addresses (i) recent supervisory measures in response to the COVID-19 crisis, including an overview of the ECB's COVID-19 vulnerability analysis and a discussion on the effectiveness of certain capital relief measures; (ii) the SSM's response to the European Parliament's 2019 Banking Union Report; (iii) short-term risks for the banking sector (low profitability, NPLs and Brexit); (iv) longer-term challenges, including consolidation in the banking sector and completing the Banking Union; and (v) supervisory issues, namely anti-money laundering and addressing cyber and IT risks.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus: The second wave [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-10-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | gestionarea crizelor | management | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat A resurgence in the number of coronavirus infections since the summer has evidently turned into a second wave of the pandemic, which has now hit many European Union countries. The pandemic is putting renewed pressure on European health systems, and authorities are introducing stringent but targeted preventive measures in a bid to cushion the negative economic impacts while preserving people's health and ensuring hospitals are not once again overwhelmed. An increasing number of EU countries are clamping down on travel and imposing strict social distancing measures, such as night-time curfews in major cities and limits on social contacts, although most schools and businesses remain open throughout Europe. The International Monetary Fund said in its October World Economic Outlook (WEO) that global growth in 2020 is projected at -4.4 per cent owing to the pandemic, a less severe contraction than forecast in the June 2020 WEO. The revision reflects better than anticipated second quarter GDP outturns – mostly in advanced economies, where activity bounced back sooner than expected following the scaling back of national lockdowns in May and June – as well as indications of a stronger recovery in the third quarter. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 25 September.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council meeting of 15-16 October 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 19-10-2020

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | Africa | Asia și Oceania | Belarus | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | ENERGIE | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Marea Britanie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica energetică a UE | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politică energetică | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | retragerea din UE | sănătate | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Without reaching any new decisions, the European Council meeting of 15-16 October 2020 addressed a series of important issues, including the coronavirus pandemic, EU-United Kingdom relations and climate change. It also discussed numerous external relations issues, notably relations with Africa, the EU's southern neighbourhood, Belarus and Turkey. In the context of rising Covid-19 infections across all Member States, the European Council expressed its very serious concern about the developing pandemic situation and agreed to intensify overall coordination at EU level and between Member States. Regarding the negotiations on future EU-UK relations, EU leaders expressed their concern about the lack of progress and called on the UK to make the necessary moves. They stressed that the Withdrawal Agreement and its Protocols needed to be implemented in a full and timely manner.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Amending the European Fund for Sustainable Development](#)

Tipul publicației **Briefing**

Data **19-10-2020**

Autor **PICHON Eric**

Domeniul tematic **Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Afaceri externe | Coronavirus**

Cuvânt-cheie **boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | buget al UE | buget rectificativ | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANTE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ**

Rezumat The EU is in the process of adapting its budgetary instruments to respond to the consequences of the coronavirus crisis, in particular in raising the established ceilings for some financial instruments. The proposed adjustments include, among other things, measures aimed at helping the most fragile third countries recover from the consequences of the pandemic. In particular, on 28 May 2020, the European Commission put forward a proposal concerning the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) in order to expand its coverage and raise the funds dedicated to leverage private investment for sustainable development and the guarantees to de-risk such investment. On 21 July 2020, the European Council rejected the draft amending budget that would have provided increased EFSD funding for the current year.

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

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

Tipul publicației **Pe scurt**

Data **15-10-2020**

Domeniul tematic **Afaceri externe | Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus | Dezvoltare regională | Legislația și reglementările în domeniul concurenței | Politică de cercetare | Protecția consumatorilor**

Cuvânt-cheie **Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | comunicații | construcție europeană | controlul comunicațiilor | convergență economică | difuzarea informațiilor UE | diseminarea informației | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANTE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlamentul European | politică economică | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ**

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

[Pe scurt](#) [EN](#)

[World Food Programme: Food for peace](#)

Tipul publicației **Pe scurt**

Data **15-10-2020**

Autor **PICHON Eric**

Domeniul tematic **Coronavirus | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar**

Cuvânt-cheie **ajutor alimentar | alimentație umană | boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | foamete | independență alimentară | lanț de aprovizionare | malnutriție | ONU | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | programe și fonduri ale ONU | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate alimentară | sănătate**

Rezumat On 9 October 2020, the Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) 'for its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict'. Adding to a worrying rise in food insecurity, the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic have pushed millions more people to the brink of famine. The WFP's expertise on emergencies, often in conflict areas, has provided relief to the most fragile populations. The EU supports the WFP through funding, knowledge-sharing, and protecting its vessels from piracy in certain waters.

[Pe scurt](#) [EN](#)

[What role for the European Semester in the recovery plan?](#)

Tipul publicației **Analiză aprofundată**

Data **15-10-2020**

Autor extern **Jacob Funk KIRKEGAARD**

Domeniul tematic **Chestiuni economice și monetare | Semestrul european**

Cuvânt-cheie **analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANTE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | pact de stabilitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ**

Rezumat This briefing paper argues that the political imperative to ensure that the economic stimulus from the EU's new commonly funded facilities is provided expeditiously will prevail against desires to create a robust governance framework for these funds within the European Semester process. The pandemic-related suspension of the Stability and Growth Pact creates a need to reform the Pact ahead of its future reintroduction. This presents an opportunity to incorporate more of the Semester's reform implementation agenda directly into the Pact's policy prescriptions.

[Analiză aprofundată](#) [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - EU lagging regions: state of play and future challenges](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 15-10-2020

Autor extern EPC: Marta PILATI, Alison HUNTER

Domeniul tematic Politică de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | decalaj în dezvoltarea regiunilor | dezvoltare economică regională | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE | COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politica regională a UE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | regiuni și politică regională | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study analyses the EU's lagging regions and proposes a revised typology to identify those that are most vulnerable, with an eye to the challenges emerging from the ongoing economic transitions. It also explores the engagement of lagging regions in EU policies, including cohesion policy, and puts forward some recommendations to improve their future support at EU level.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund – Shipbuilding ancillary sectors in Spain](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 14-10-2020

Autor DOBREVA Alina

Domeniul tematic Buget | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor la angajare | analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | concediere din motive economice | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | Fondul European de Ajustare la Globalizare | Galiția | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | INDUSTRIE | industrie mecanică | locuri de muncă | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | regiuni ale statelor membre ale Uniunii Europene | reintegrare în muncă | Spania | sănătate | șantier naval

Rezumat The European Commission has proposed to mobilise €2 054 400 under the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) to address redundancies in the ancillary sectors linked to shipbuilding in Galicia (Spain), resulting from the financial difficulties of two shipyards in the region. The European Parliament's Committee on Budgets backs the proposal and reiterates that assistance from the EGF must not replace actions which are the responsibility of companies, by virtue of national law or collective agreements. Parliament is expected to vote on this proposal during the October II plenary session.

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

[How to provide political guidance to the Recovery and Resilience Facility?](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 14-10-2020

Autor extern Ben CRUM

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Semestrul european

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiții | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | regim de finanțare a UE | Semestrul european | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) constitutes an unprecedented EU-wide resource to address the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the EU economies. As the governance of the RRF is integrated in the European Semester, it fundamentally changes its character from a non-binding structure for policy coordination to a vehicle for the allocation of a major economic impetus. In light of this, this paper analyses the ways that parliamentary control and oversight of the RRF can be best secured at the EU-level.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, October I 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 09-10-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie agendă parlamentară | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | dezbateri parlamentare | dezbateri parlamentare | DREPT | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | libera circulație a capitalului | monedă virtuală | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sesiune parlamentară | spălarea banilor | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat During the first October 2020 plenary session in Brussels, Parliament held a debate on the rule of law and fundamental rights in the context of introducing conditionality measures in the framework of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and Next Generation EU. In parallel, Parliament's negotiating team on the next MFF announced a pause in talks, due to concerns over the Council's lack of engagement on the key issue of top-ups for 15 flagship EU programmes. Parliament also discussed the conclusions of the special European Council meeting of 1-2 October and the preparations for the next regular European Council meeting, on 15-16 October 2020. Parliament approved the allocation of new responsibilities to Executive Vice-President of the Commission Valdis Dombrovskis and approved the appointment of Mairead McGuinness as member of the European Commission. Parliament also debated the role of the European Supervisory Authorities in the Wirecard scandal, on the fight against money laundering, following the FinCEN revelations, and on the impact of the Covid 19 outbreak on long-term care facilities. Parliament debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on the resumption of hostilities between Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, on the EU diplomatic mission in Venezuela, and on the situation in Iran.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: Capabilities and gaps in the EU's capacity to address structural risks](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 09-10-2020

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | construcție europeană | documentare | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICĂȚII | elaborarea de politici | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | gestionarea crizelor | management | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | raport de cercetare | sănătate | Uniunea Europeană | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The current coronavirus crisis emphasises the need for the European Union to devote more effort to anticipatory governance, notably through analysis of medium- and long-term global trends, as well as structured contingency planning and the stress-testing of existing and future policies. In order to contribute to reflection on and discussion about the implications of the coronavirus pandemic for EU policy-making, this paper builds on an initial 'mapping' of some 66 potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade. Taking 33 risks which are assessed as being more significant or likely, it looks first at the capabilities which the EU and its Member States already have to address those risks, and then looks at the various gaps in policy and instruments at the Union's disposal, suggesting possible approaches to overcome them in the short and medium terms.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting of 15-16 October 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 09-10-2020

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | Africa | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | lider al opoziției | Marea Britanie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | retragerea din UE | Rusia | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Only two weeks after the last European Council meeting, EU Heads of State or Government gather again on 15-16 October 2020, to address future EU-UK relations, EU-Africa relations and climate change. On climate, EU leaders will evaluate the progress on the EU's objective of climate neutrality by 2050 and hold an orientation debate. Regarding EU-UK relations, they will assess the implementation of the withdrawal agreement, receive an update on the negotiations on the future EU-UK partnership and discuss the preparatory work for all scenarios after 1 January 2021. In addition to EU-Africa relations, other external relations issues are likely to be discussed, notably the poisoning of Alexei Navalny. EU leaders will also return to the handling of the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Foresight for resilience: The European Commission's first annual Foresight Report](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-10-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Guvernanța globală

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Comisia Europeană | construcție europeană | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie circulară | economie verde | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | geopolitică | impactul tehnologiei informației | informatică și procesarea datelor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica UE în domeniul mediului | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de activitate | redresare economică | situație economică | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat The first Annual Foresight Report sets out how foresight will be used in the EU's work towards a sustainable recovery and open strategic autonomy. Horizon scanning can identify emerging risks and opportunities. Scenario development can tease out potential synergies, for example between green and digital objectives. Dashboards can be used to measure progress towards agreed goals, while a European Foresight Network can enhance the interaction between different levels of governance.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

[Understanding EU-NATO cooperation: Theory and practice](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-10-2020

Autor LATICI Tania

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Guvernanța globală | Securitate și apărare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | cooperare UE-NATO | epidemie | NATO | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Union and NATO have gone through the most acute strategic challenges of the Euro-Atlantic space together. Their history of cooperation is long and has seen both ups and downs. Already in 1949, the two defence players in western Europe, NATO and the Western Union (later the Western European Union), had begun to interact. In the 1990s, as the shift from nuclear deterrence to crisis management took place, the EU and NATO began to cooperate on operations, particularly in the Balkans. In the early 2000s, the two cemented a strategic partnership based on mutually reinforcing cooperation, with crisis management at its heart. One concrete example is the EU's Operation Althea, still ongoing today, which the EU took over from NATO in 2004 and conducted while also making use of NATO assets. The dynamic of cooperation has intensified in the face of new threats ranging from terrorism to climate change to hybrid warfare. Each of these challenges shares one feature: they are common to both the EU and NATO. This realisation has given political impetus to formalise the current level of cooperation, through a joint declaration and concrete follow-up actions. In practice, this means joint training and exercises on matters ranging from cyber defence to hybrid warfare. There is also close coordination on foreign policy issues, including on 5G and cooperation with China, with the aim of crafting a solid joint approach. While the coronavirus pandemic has tested the resilience of EU-NATO cooperation, being met with coordination and a robust crisis response, questions nevertheless remain regarding the way forward for EU-NATO cooperation. For instance, the need to clarify the relationship between the EU and NATO's mutual defence clauses has become apparent. The materialisation of EU ambitions for strategic sovereignty, not least through multiple defence cooperation initiatives, will also present a test to the resilience of EU-NATO cooperation.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Tourism sector: EU funding to cope with the coronavirus crisis](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 06-10-2020

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Turism

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | context social | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | impact social | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | program al UE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | turism | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat Tourism has been severely hit by the coronavirus crisis. At the peak of the pandemic, most EU Member States introduced measures restricting free movement across borders. Tourism businesses were among the last to be allowed to resume activities, and have had to apply strict health protocols and containment measures, meaning that they are operating at restricted capacity with increased costs. Most tourist destinations have seen a huge drop in tourist numbers and their season curtailed. Many Member States have recently begun to impose new confinement and quarantine measures and travel restrictions.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

Solvency Support Instrument

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 06-10-2020

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURINȚĂ | ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept civil | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | organizarea afacerilor | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | redresare economică | regulament (UE) | situație economică | solvabilitate financiară | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | întreprindere în dificultate

Rezumat In May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal on a Solvency Support Instrument. The aim is to support otherwise viable companies in the Union that face solvency difficulties as a result of the coronavirus crisis, and to mitigate possible distortions to the single market and its level playing field. Such distortions are to be expected given the differing degree to which the Member States are affected and the likely unevenness of their responses, which may depend on their fiscal capacity and level of debt. The Commission proposes to increase the guarantee provided to the European Investment Bank under the European Fund for Strategic Investments and to use it to support financial intermediaries, which will then select companies eligible for solvency help. At the European Council meeting in July 2020, EU Heads of State or Government did not take up the idea of the solvency support instrument. Both the European Parliament and Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, have expressed regret at this. Continuing the examination of the proposal in Parliament, the co-rapporteurs have published a draft report in which they propose to widen the scope of eligible companies and ensure fair geographical distribution.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recovery and Resilience Facility: Key features and developments

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 06-10-2020

Autor KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | coeziune economică și socială | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | context social | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | impact social | instrument financiar al UE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | Semestrul european | situație economică | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat The Recovery and Resilience Facility is intended to be the Union's main tool in support of economic and social recovery from the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. It will provide €672.5 billion in grants and loans as financial support over the coming years. The aim of the Facility is to promote economic, social and territorial cohesion and secure lasting recovery. In its 2021 annual sustainable growth strategy, the Commission set out strategic guidance for implementation of the Facility. Currently, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission are committed to completing the Facility's design phase and ensuring its prompt entry into force.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

What Role for the European Semester in the recovery plan?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 06-10-2020

Autor extern Thomas Wieser

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie aplicare a legislației UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | convergență economică | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | investiții și finanțare | investiție a UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | redresare economică | reformă economică | regim de finanțare a UE | Semestrul european | situație economică | structură economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Accessing funds of the EU's Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) depends on detailed national Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) being agreed upon, and projects meeting implementation milestones. The RRFs will be embedded in the European Semester, the EU's framework for economic policy coordination. This paper suggests that there are risks to the implementation of the RRFs, and/or to an objective evaluation of their progress. While the Treaty specifies that the execution of economic policy coordination shall be done by the Member States within the Council, the involvement of the European Parliament would potentially increase transparency and accountability for national policy makers (as well as the Commission and Council), which could improve project delivery and thus benefit the recovery.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Outcome of the special European Council meeting, 1-2 October 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 05-10-2020

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrație | Industrie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală

Cuvânt-cheie Armenia | Asia și Oceania | Azerbaidjan | Belarus | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | Consiliul European | ENERGIE | epidemie | Europa | foraj marin | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | INDUSTRIE | industrie petrolieră | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică industrială | politică industrială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Rusia | război | securitate internațională | sănătate | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020 was largely dedicated to external relations. EU leaders discussed a wide range of foreign policy issues, including relations with China, Nagorno-Karabakh and the Navalny poisoning attempt. Particular attention was paid to the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean, with EU leaders extending an offer to cooperate with Turkey – provided the current path to dialogue was maintained – while envisaging all options otherwise. On Belarus, the leaders agreed on restrictive measures against officials responsible for repression and election falsification. Also on the agenda were the single market, industrial policy and digital transformation, notably in the context of EU strategic autonomy. There was also an in-depth discussion on coordination of the coronavirus pandemic response. Finally, the President presented the new Leaders' Agenda 2020-21, foreseeing the main topics for discussion up to June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Amending Budget No 7/2020: Update of revenue (own resources)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 30-09-2020

Autor KOWALD KAROLINE

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | China | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Marea Britanie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | rată de schimb | rectificare bugetară | resurse proprii | retragerea din UE | sancțiuni (UE) | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The purpose of Draft Amending Budget No 7/2020 (DAB 7/2020) is to update the revenue side of the budget, taking into account the latest economic developments. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the outlook for the European economy has changed significantly since the budget was adopted. DAB 7 proposes the following adjustments on the revenue side of the 2020 budget: an update of the estimates for traditional own resources, the own resources based on the value added tax and gross national income. Further updates concern the United Kingdom correction, other revenue taking into account paid-up fines and penalty payments up to June 2020, as well as negative exchange rate differences. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council's position on DAB 7/2020 during the October plenary session.

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

Theory, Evidence, and Risks of the ECB's Asset Purchase Programme

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 30-09-2020

Autor extern Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiza informației | analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică monetară | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the ECB has relaunched a massive asset purchase programme within its combined-arms monetary strategy. This paper presents and discusses the theory and the evidence of the central bank's asset purchases, mainly in the euro area. It analyses the role of asset purchase programmes in the ECB's toolkit and the potential associated risks, focusing specifically on the problems of the programmes' unwinding. Finally, the paper offers some possible alternatives to the asset purchase programmes. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[COVID-19 and the Future of Quantitative Easing in the Euro Area: Three Scenarios with a Trilemma](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 30-09-2020

Autor extern Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Euro | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | fiscalitate | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică fiscală | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat We present the set of measures that the ECB has undertaken to fight the pandemic crisis by outlining the deep impact that COVID-19 is having on economic structures, and by highlighting the differences between the current policy package and previous ECB's programmes. Moreover, we discuss what are the challenges that await the ECB in the medium to long run, contingent on different post-COVID scenarios concerning economic growth and inflation, considering its peculiar multinational jurisdiction. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[In the name of COVID: An Assessment of the Schengen Internal Border Controls and Travel Restrictions in the EU](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-09-2020

Autor extern Sergio Carrera, Ngo Chun Luk

Domeniul tematic Adoptarea legislației de către PE și Consiliu | Coronavirus | Drepturile omului | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Spațiu de libertate, securitate și justiție | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie Acordul Schengen | boala provocată de coronavirus | control de frontieră | DREPT | drept internațional | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, assesses the mobility restrictive measures adopted by the EU and its Member States in the fight against COVID-19. It examines the reintroduction of Schengen internal border controls and intra- and extra-EU travel restrictions. It assesses their compatibility with the Schengen Borders Code, including proportionality, non-discrimination, privacy and free movement. The research demonstrates that policy priorities have moved from a logic of containment to one characterized by a policing approach on intra-EU mobility giving priority to the use of police identity/health checks, interoperable databases and the electronic surveillance of every traveller. It concludes that Schengen is not in 'crisis'. Instead there has been an 'EU enforcement and evaluation gap' of Member States compliance with EU rules in areas falling under EU competence.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

[This Time is Different: The PEPP Might Not Work in a Sectoral Recession](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 30-09-2020

Autor extern Angela CAPOLOGO, Daniel GROS

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | INDUSTRIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politica industrială a UE | politică industrială | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | recesiune economică | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The COVID-19 recession is different from previous downturns because it originates in demand and supply disturbances which are highly specific to certain sectors (contact-intensive services). This sectoral nature renders aggregate demand policies, including monetary policy, much less effective. The PEPP was essential to prevent a financial crisis in the Spring of 2020; but there is no need to increase its size. In a sectoral recession, one should not expect much impact from central bank bond buying on inflation. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

APP vs PEPP: Similar, But With Different Rationales

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 30-09-2020

Autor extern Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL and Paul HUBERT

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | dobândă | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | inflație | instituții financiare și de credit | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat ECB's asset purchase programmes have been implemented at different times in different economic environments and may pursue different objectives. From the point of view of removing financial fragmentation and taming sovereign stress in the euro area, the PEPP has been successful so far. Moreover, this outcome was obtained without fully using its potential resources. To date and contingent on the available set of information, the current monetary stance has not gone too far and it retains some ammunitions. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The gendered impact of the Covid-19 crisis and post-crisis period

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-09-2020

Autor extern Clare WENHAM, Department of Health Policy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), London, United Kingdom

Domeniul tematic Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Coronavirus | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | condiția femeii | context social | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | egalitate de gen | epidemie | impact social | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate | viață socială

Rezumat Outbreaks affect men, women and other genders differentially. This can be both the direct infections with a pathogen, or the secondary effects of public health response policies. COVID-19 is no exception, and the gendered impacts thus far and in the future are numerous. This study outlines some of the key gendered effects thus far and suggestions for how these may extend into the post-crisis period based on currently available data on COVID and longer-term effects of previous outbreaks. This includes the lack of sex-disaggregated data, the role of healthcare workers and care workers, domestic violence, the impact of quarantine on feminised sectors of the economy, the additional unpaid labour on women as a result of lockdown, access to maternity, sexual and reproductive health services. This study commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee.

Studiu [EN](#)

The ECB's Asset Purchase Programmes: Effectiveness, Risks, Alternatives

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 30-09-2020

Autor extern Joscha BECKMANN, Salomon FIEDLER, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Stefan KOOTHS, Josefine QUAST, Maik WOLTERS

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

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Banca Centrală Europeană | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Eurogrup (zonă euro) | FINANȚE | inflație | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat We summarise the empirical evidence on effects of asset purchases in the euro area, including the PEPP programme launched in response to the COVID-19 crisis. We conclude that QE is particularly effective during times of high financial stress, i.e. at the peak of a crisis, but tends to lose impact over time. At the same time, QE policies come with prominent risks which may materialise only in the longer term. We suggest a scheme of rule-based intervention in sovereign debt markets that preserves the role of yield spreads as a market signal, while containing the risk of bad equilibria. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Geopolitical implications of the COVID-19 pandemic

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 29-09-2020

Autor extern Florence GAUB, Lotje BOSWINKEL; EUISS

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrație | Guvernanța globală | Mediu | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat Since the Coronavirus began its spread across the world, many analysts have speculated about its impact: would it merely accelerate previously-existing trends, or would it prove to be a geopolitical 'game-changer', creating a world profoundly different than before? The answer is much more complex than either or: the world during and after COVID-19 will have elements of both, the old and the new, the known and the unknown. This study explores both dimensions of the pandemic's impact: how does it affect the geopolitical context it erupted into, and what possibility space does it open up? The first section assesses the geopolitical trends antedating the pandemic and measures its present and expected impact on them, while the second section lays out the space for action and change created by the disruption. In the third section, the interplay of trends and uncertainties is explored in three scenarios set in 2025: Strategic Distancing; Europe in Self-isolation; and Lockdown World. The study finds that European foreign policy is entering an era of re-definition in which the European Parliament should play a crucial role. This means outlining the elements of strategic autonomy, but also streamlining them with each other. As such, classical foreign policy needs to join forces with other policy areas such as environmental and technological matters, trade, strategic communication – and of course, health. In that sense alone, the pandemic is already proving to be a game-changer.

Studiu [EN](#)

Update on recent banking developments

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-09-2020

Autor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | Europa | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | legislație financiară | libera circulație a capitalului | Marea Britanie | PROBLEME SOCIALE | retragerea din UE | statistici ale UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing gives an update on recent events and developments in the Banking Union, based on publicly available information. The following topics are specifically addressed in the first section: banking statistics, non-performing loans, Wirecard, and the equivalence regime in financial services. The second section of this briefing gives a state-of-play on the Commission's work programme on some financial services: Green Finance Strategy, Fintech and digital currencies, the COVID-19 financial services package, Anti-money laundering framework, and the Capital Market Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus vaccines strategy

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 29-09-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare medicală | epidemie | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | vaccin

Rezumat On 17 June 2020, the European Commission presented a strategy to accelerate the development, manufacturing and deployment of vaccines against the coronavirus disease (Covid-19). The strategy aims to secure high quality, safe, effective and affordable Covid-19 vaccines for all in the EU within 12-18 months, if not earlier. To this end, the Commission has started to enter into advance purchase agreements with vaccine producers on behalf of the EU Member States. With the Coronavirus Global Response initiative and its participation in the COVAX facility, the EU is also positioning itself as a leader of global solidarity effort to speed up universal access to vaccines.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

On the path to 'strategic autonomy': The EU in an evolving geopolitical environment

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 28-09-2020

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | IMMENKAMP Beatrix | LAZAROU Eleni | SAULNIER JEROME LEON | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Securitate și apărare

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | construcție europeană | documentare | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geopolitică | politică externă și de securitate comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | rolul internațional al UE | sănătate | Tratatul de la Lisabona | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat In confronting the EU with an unprecedented crisis, the coronavirus outbreak is testing the bloc's unity, but may also accelerate the construction of EU strategic autonomy, as the roadmap for recovery is implemented. Political will, still in the making, and the capacity to act are key prerequisites for achieving effective European strategic autonomy. The EU is increasingly at risk of becoming a 'playground' for global powers in a world dominated by geopolitics. Building European strategic autonomy on a horizontal – cross-policy – basis would strengthen the EU's multilateral action and reduce dependence on external actors, to make the EU less vulnerable to external threats; while promoting a level playing field that benefits everyone. The EU could thus reap the full dividend of its integration and possibly benefit from greater economic gains. To build European strategic autonomy, the EU may choose to use the still 'under-used' or 'unused' potential of the Lisbon Treaty, with the European Council having a key role to play in triggering some of the Treaty provisions, particularly in foreign and security policy. European strategic autonomy may also result from a deepening of the EU integration process. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether the Member States will wish to grasp the opportunity offered by the Conference on the Future of Europe to deepen the European project.

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

Multimedia [What is Strategic Autonomy?](#)

Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-09-2020

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrație | Piața internă și uniunea vamală

Cuvânt-cheie apărare | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | China | Consiliul European | construcție europeană | ENERGIE | epidemie | Europa | foraj marin | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | industria de armament | INDUSTRIE | industrie petrolieră | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | migrație | piață unică | politica industrială a UE | politica UE în domeniul migrației | politică industrială | politică spațială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | tehnologie avansată | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | Turcia | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat At the special European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020, postponed from 24-25 September, EU Heads of State or Government are expected to dedicate much of their time to external relations issues, notably to a strategic discussion on Turkey and a debate on relations with China. Continuing illegal Turkish drilling activities in the eastern Mediterranean have made the former more urgent, while the latter is long overdue. The European Council is also likely to adopt extensive conclusions regarding the single market, industrial and digital policy, reiterating the key objective of achieving strategic autonomy, whilst maintaining an open economy. EU leaders are expected to call for development of EU autonomy in the space sector, a more integrated defence industrial base, and for the presentation of a 'digital compass' setting out the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 in its move towards digital sovereignty. EU leaders will also take stock of the coronavirus situation and review the coordination of national and European measures. Finally, the President, Charles Michel, is expected to set out his vision of the main issues to be dealt with by the leaders in the coming year, and to propose a work-plan for the European Council, similar to the Leaders' Agenda which guided the work of the European Council during Donald Tusk's second mandate as President.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus: The second wave? [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | ECONOMIE | epidemie | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate

Rezumat Since the end of the holiday season, the rate of Covid-19 infection in Europe has increased to levels not seen since their peak in April 2020. Many cities and regions, and now whole countries, have had to reinforce preventive measures. An increasing number of governments around the world already face a dilemma over whether or not to return to strict confinement, which would further cripple their economies. In this context, this year's UN General Assembly, witnessed a bizarre digital stand-off between the Presidents of the United States and China, as they compete respectively for domestic and global approval of their handling of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 4 September 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How the coronavirus pandemic shook up our relationship with food](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 24-09-2020

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Siguranța alimentară

Cuvânt-cheie alimente | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | lanț de aprovizionare | libera circulație a mărfurilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs alimentar | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | securitate alimentară | sănătate

Rezumat First there was panic-buying. There were concerns over safety: could one be infected by food? Realisation of the efforts of supermarket staff, truck drivers and warehouse staff to keep food coming to customers. Spring amidst closed borders awakened us to how much we depend on foreign farm workers to pick fruit and vegetables. There were campaigns for furloughed employees to go and work on farms. Then came news about the conditions endured by some foreign workers in the food-processing industry. The rollercoaster of the coronavirus crisis has changed our relationship with food, but whether just temporarily or for good, remains to be seen.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Upholding human rights in Europe during the pandemic](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-09-2020

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | epidemie | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | stare de necesitate | sănătate

Rezumat The severe coronavirus outbreak has forced governments across the world to resort to drastic measures in order to slow down the spread of the virus and prevent a public health crisis. As elsewhere, these emergency measures taken in Europe have affected all aspects of societal life and profoundly impacted people's personal freedoms and individual rights, as enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Although certain human rights can be suspended in situations of emergency, human rights conventions, such as the ECHR, continue to apply even then. In fact, many human rights instruments provide for such situations and contain dedicated 'emergency clauses' that give governments additional flexibility to address crises. Indeed, within the ECHR framework, Article 15 is one such clause that allows Council of Europe (CoE) member states to temporarily diverge from their ordinary convention obligations to resolve an emergency, provided certain conditions are met. During the coronavirus pandemic, derogation clauses such as Article 15 of the ECHR, have gained particular importance, as so far 10 CoE member states have notified their intention to derogate from certain ECHR provisions in order to tackle the outbreak. This briefing explains the functioning of Article of the 15 ECHR and its application to the current health emergency. Furthermore, it lists some fundamental rights and freedoms that have been affected by the coronavirus emergency measures, while also showcasing how Member States have sought to reconcile measures to protect public health with the fundamental rights principles enshrined in the ordinary framework of the ECHR. The briefing also stresses that it is key to protect the human rights of vulnerable persons, including during the implementation of recovery strategies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Upholding human rights in Europe during the pandemic](#)

[The evolving consequences of the coronavirus 'infodemic': How viral false coronavirus-related information affects people and societies across the world](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-09-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | dezinformare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE | COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propagandă politică | studiu de impact | sănătate

Rezumat Massive waves of information, including extensive amounts of false information have accompanied the coronavirus pandemic. False information is being spread by a number of different actors for various reasons. Deliberately deceptive (geo-)political disinformation campaigns to undermine democracies – including the European Union (EU) – have been spread by authoritarian state actors and their proxies. Extremist groups have exploited the situation to spread their messaging. Others have propagated misleading information for financial gain. At the same time, a combination of widespread anxiety as well as increased use of social media during lockdowns in many countries have provide fertile ground for 'organic' false information and conspiracy theories by individual users who do not intentionally want to deceive anyone, but inadvertently become part of the problem by spreading and/or amplifying misleading messages. The repercussions of the 'infodemic' are still evolving, but have impacted the ability of authorities to effectively deal with the pandemic, with the infodemic is aggravating the spread of the virus itself. Different regions of the world have been challenged by a variety of types of false information and both general and region-specific narratives – many of which have impacted public health, the economy, geopolitics and societal stability.

Briefing [EN](#)

Post-COVID-19 Global Currency Order: Risks and Opportunities for the Euro

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 22-09-2020

Autor extern Barry EICHENGREEN, Daniel GROS

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare | Comerț internațional | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Euro | Eurobond | FINANȚE | libera circulație a capitalului | politică monetară unică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | sistem monetar internațional | stabilitate financiară | sănătate

Rezumat The issuance of EU debt in the context of the recovery plan for Europe creates scope for strengthening the international role of the euro. However, with a large share of safe euro assets likely to be absorbed by the pandemic emergency purchase programme of the ECB, a shortage of eligible bonds stands to impede such progress. The ECB could decisively increase the supply of safe assets by issuing tradable ECB certificates of deposit as a way of overcoming this obstacle.

This document was provided by Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Studiu [EN](#)

Shaping a European Child Guarantee

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 22-09-2020

Autor KRAATZ Susanne

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului | Educație | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Planificare prospectivă | Politică socială | Valoarea adăugată europeană

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor pentru categorii sociale defavorizate | ajutor social familial | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | categorie socială defavorizată | China | context social | conturi naționale | copil | demografie și populație | DREPT | drepturi sociale | drepturile copilului | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | marginalizare socială | politică socială europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | sănătate | sărăcie | viață socială

Rezumat The briefing presents data on the problem of child poverty in the European Union followed by an overview of policy initiatives by the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament. It concludes with points from the debate in research on how to shape an effective Child Guarantee. The note covers aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, September 2020

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 18-09-2020

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dezbateri parlamentare | dezbateri parlamentare | DREPT | drepturile individului | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | minoritate sexuală | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | poluare produsă de nave | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relație interinstituțională (UE) | resurse proprii | stat de drept | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport feroviar | transport terestru | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The September 2020 plenary session was the sixth conducted with Members participating remotely, using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau, although a majority were again present in Brussels. As well as the Commission President's traditional State of the Union address, Parliament held a joint debate on the risk of breach of the rule of law and LGBTI-free zones in Poland. Parliament also debated European Commission statements on the preparation of the special European Council focusing on Turkey's actions in the eastern Mediterranean, on the consequences for the single market of EU coordination of sanitary measures in the ongoing pandemic, on combatting sexual abuse and exploitation of children, and on the need for a humanitarian EU response to the situation in the Moria refugee camp. Parliament also debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on the situation in Belarus, in Lebanon and the poisoning of Alexei Navalny. Parliament also voted on legislative proposals and resolutions, including on arms exports, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the EU Association Agreement with Georgia, protecting world forests, EU-African security cooperation in the Sahel, type approval of motor vehicles and the importance of urban and green infrastructure.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Developing a pandemic emergency purchase programme: Unconventional monetary policy to tackle the coronavirus crisis

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-09-2020

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos | STAMEGNA CARLA

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | economie monetară | epidemie | Eurosistem | FINANȚE | libera circulație a capitalului | piață financiară | politică monetară | prețuri | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | stabilitatea prețurilor | sănătate

Rezumat The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union specifies the maintenance of price stability in the euro area as the primary objective of EU single monetary policy. Subject to that, it should also contribute to the achievement of the Union's objectives, which include 'full employment' and 'balanced economic growth'. Responsibility for the conduct of monetary policy is attributed to the Eurosystem, which carries out its tasks through a set of standard instruments referred to as the 'operational framework'. To tackle the financial crisis, the Eurosystem has complemented its regular operations by implementing several non-standard monetary policy measures since 2009. The first strand of these measures had the primary objective of restoring the correct functioning of the monetary transmission mechanism by supporting certain distressed financial market segments, playing an important role in the conduct of monetary policy. A second strand of non-standard measures was aimed at sustaining prices and fostering economic growth by expanding the size of the Eurosystem balance sheet through massive purchases of eligible securities, including public debt instruments issued by euro-area countries. Net purchases were conducted between October 2014 and December 2018, after which the Eurosystem continued to simply reinvest repayments from maturing securities to maintain the size of cumulative net purchases at December 2018 levels. Due to prevailing conditions, however, in September 2019, the European Central Bank (ECB) Governing Council decided to recommence net purchases in November of the same year 'for as long as necessary to reinforce the accommodative impact of its policy rates'. The spread of the coronavirus in early 2020 has impaired growth prospects for the global and euro-area economies and made additional monetary stimulus necessary. In this context, the ECB has increased the size of existing asset purchase programmes, and launched a temporary, separate and additional pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP). This is an updated edition of a briefing published in April 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Shaping digital education policy Concomitant expertise for INI report

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 15-09-2020

Autor extern Simon BROEK; Bert-Jan BUISSKOOL

Domeniul tematic Cultură | Educație

Cuvânt-cheie acțiune a UE | aplicații informatice | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | competențe digitale | construcție europeană | curriculum școlar | documentare | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | educație permanentă | epidemie | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | organizarea învățământului | politica învățământului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport de cercetare | sănătate | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | învățământ la distanță

Rezumat This research project assesses the Digital Education Action Plan published in 2018 in terms of organisational and content-related challenges. It outlines concrete recommendations on how an updated Digital Education Action Plan could mitigate the weaknesses of the current plan, through a more holistic vision of the digital transformation in education, a focus on quality infrastructure for digital education for all, the further empowerment of educators and the further development of 'whole-school' approaches to digital education.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee - COVID-19 and urban mobility: impacts and perspectives

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 15-09-2020

Autor extern Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Giacomo Lozzi, Edoardo Marcucci, Valerio Gatta, Valerio Pacelli
Panteia B.V: Maria Rodrigues, Tharsis Teoh

Domeniul tematic Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor de stat | boala provocată de coronavirus | comisie a Parlamentului European | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | mobilitate durabilă | organizarea transporturilor | politica transporturilor | politică comună a transporturilor | politică economică | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport urban | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The briefing provides an overview on the state of play and trends of urban transport since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. It outlines four scenarios, the prevalence of one or the other depending on the priorities established by policy makers and service providers. The briefing delivers general recommendations for a post-COVID-19 smart and sustainable urban transport and a set of desirable actions on how to integrate EU response into existing policy priorities.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The future of multilateralism and strategic partnerships

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | cooperare internațională | epidemie | politici de cooperare | politică externă | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații multilaterale | relații transatlantice | securitate internațională | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus pandemic of 2020 has exacerbated global geopolitical trends, including the struggle to uphold multilateralism in a climate of growing nationalism, protectionism and rising great power competition. At the same time, it has demonstrated the need for multilateral cooperation for the effective mitigation of cross-border threats, including health crises. Within this environment, the European Union (EU), a multilateral entity in itself, has illustrated the relevance of cooperation. Beyond its internal strengthening, the EU has set the defence and reform of multilateralism as one of its key priorities under the current European Commission. This will require a more coordinated and autonomous EU foreign policy, a smart approach towards the escalating US–China rivalry, reinvigorated cooperation with major democracies, and mobilisation of the EU's foreign policy tools, widely defined. As coronavirus leaves parts of the world more fragile and vulnerable, it also precipitates the need for a reformed multilateral system 'fit for purpose' and able to address the challenges of the future. Thinking through new practices to enrich multilateralism will be important for the further development of international cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Addressing violations of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrație | Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | democrație | DREPT | dreptul Uniunii Europene | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | epidemie | Eurojust | Europol | fraudă împotriva UE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură privind încălcarea legislației comunitare (UE) | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The common values of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights (DRF) lie at the heart of the European integration process and are central to the values of the European Union (EU). In practice, however, individual and collective (lack of) Member State action can undermine these common values. This situation applied before the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, but some of the national measures taken since the outbreak of the pandemic have tested the resilience of these values further. More generally, the EU's response to DRF violations has so far not comprehensively tackled the problem. The status quo can result in impunity for criminal activities, as prosecutors are unwilling or unable to take on certain cases, as well as violations of human dignity and fundamental rights. It also denies opportunities for individuals to live out their human potential, and take advantage of economic opportunities, as well as eroding the basis for mutual trust among national administrative and judicial authorities. This Briefing puts forward a set of proposals aimed at enhancing the EU's resilience to DRF violations. It focuses in particular on possibilities for the European Parliament and national parliaments, with their dual mandate from EU citizens, to jointly strengthen their monitoring and investigative capabilities. In particular, they could build on their general resources to evaluate the implementation of (EU) law and further coordinate their tools to ensure the democratic accountability of Member State governments.

Briefing [EN](#)

Strategic sovereignty for Europe

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie apărare | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | cooperare internațională | ENERGIE | epidemie | independență economică | integrare europeană | politica energetică a UE | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică energetică | politică europeană de apărare | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații multilaterale | rolul internațional al UE | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | securitatea infrastructurii critice | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The current coronavirus pandemic has exposed the vulnerability of the European Union to external actors, and has enhanced its progress towards 'strategic sovereignty'. This notion signifies the ability to act autonomously, to rely on one's own resources in key strategic areas and to cooperate with partners whenever needed. To fully develop such strategic sovereignty, the EU needs to show political will and strengthen its capacity to act. It has to give up its silo approach to policies and address them in a more coordinated manner. It also needs to move progressively towards 'smart power': relying on 'soft power' tools, whilst incrementally developing 'hard power' ones, including a fully-fledged EU defence instrument. Deepening the European project, including by tapping into the still unused/under-used potential of the Lisbon Treaty, will also bring the EU closer to strategic sovereignty, while also allowing it to reap the full benefits of the integration project. A strategically sovereign EU would represent a protective shield preventing powers that are increasingly influential on the global scene from turning it into their 'playground'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Free movement within the EU

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | control de frontieră | DREPT | drept internațional | drepturile individului | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | libera circulație | libera circulație a mărfurilor | libera circulație a persoanelor | piață unică | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus outbreak and the measures taken to counter it have had a profound impact on the free movement of people, goods, services and capital in the European Union (the 'four freedoms'). The uncoordinated border restrictions introduced by Member States in the initial phase of their efforts to halt the spread of the virus all but suspended the free movement of people and greatly affected the free movement of goods and services, causing considerable disruption to the European single market. The Union responded to this emergency with a series of immediate measures aimed at limiting the effects of the crisis, preventing shortages of essential goods, and ensuring a coordinated return to normal. The pandemic has exposed pre-existing shortcomings in the implementation of freedom of movement in the EU. It has also highlighted the importance of free movement, necessary for the provision of essential goods, and based on closely integrated supply chains and the key contributions of mobile workers. The immediate measures will need to be backed by more sustained and structural changes to fully 'reboot' free movement in the EU. Improved implementation of free movement will be key to achieving faster and stronger recovery of economies and societies, based on closer European integration and a deeper single market.

Briefing [EN](#)

The State of the Union 2020 [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | China | conjunctură politică | democrație | discurs | documentare | ECONOMIE | economie verde | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | grup de reflecție | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | Parlamentul European | politica mediului înconjurător | POLITICĂ | Președintele Comisiei Uniunii Europene | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In what has now become a tradition, every year in September, the President of the European Commission delivers a State of the Union address before the European Parliament, taking stock of achievements over the past year and presenting priorities for the year ahead. Ursula von der Leyen will deliver her first State of the Union address on 16 September 2020, followed by a debate in plenary. In essence, the Commission's position is that the priorities that it set out at the beginning of its current mandate remain valid, but with both major challenges and opportunities arising from the coronavirus pandemic. After some initial criticism of 'too little action, too late', EU institutions are now working flat out to help to address various aspects of the crisis. Notably, the European Council has agreed on a major financial boost to fight the economic effects of the pandemic, including a measure of common debt. The Commission is also actively pursuing, in parallel, the European Green Deal, the digital agenda, making Europe stronger in the world, a new push for European democracy and efforts to make the economy work for people. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the state of the union and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Protecting, promoting and projecting Europe's values and interests in the world

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | democrație | DREPT | drepturi fundamentale | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații multilaterale | rolul internațional al UE | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In its foreign policy, the European Union (EU) is committed to 'promoting its values and interests', which include democracy, freedom, human rights, the rule of law, pluralism, peace and security, and multilateralism. Worldwide, however, the values and interests that the EU stands for are under mounting pressure, pressure that the pandemic has further intensified. Growing strategic great power rivalry – witnessed in the 'extraterritorialisation' of US-China tensions, growing pressure on human rights, and the (strategic) undermining of multilateralism – have left something of a moral global leadership vacuum. The need to reinforce the protection, promotion and projection of the EU's values and interests in the world has thus become much more pressing. At the same time, attacks on democracy worldwide during the pandemic have sparked increased global public awareness about fundamental rights, equality and human dignity – values at the heart of the European project. In this sense, the pandemic could be a turning-point when the EU seizes the moment to protect, promote and project its values and visions for the common global good in the century ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

Amending Budget No 8/2020: Covering the financing needs of the Emergency Support Instrument and Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 11-09-2020

Autor PARI MARIANNA

Domeniul tematic Buget | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | cadru financiar multianual | China | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | Fondul European de Dezvoltare Regională | Fondul Social European | fonduri de coeziune | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | gestionarea crizelor | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | rectificare bugetară | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Draft Amending Budget No 8/2020 (DAB 8/2020) aims to provide additional payments of €6.2 billion in 2020. Of this amount, €1.1 billion is needed for the financing of actions contributing to the deployment of an effective and safe vaccine against Covid-19, assumed under the Emergency Support Instrument (ESI). Cohesion funds will be reinforced with €5.1 billion to ensure that a sufficient amount of payments is available to cover the Member States' reimbursement requests for actions taken under the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus (CRII+). The European Parliament is expected to vote, under the urgent procedure, on the Council position on DAB 8/2020 during the September plenary session.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

EU competitiveness and global growth

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-09-2020

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus | Politica de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | competitivitate | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | creștere economică | ECONOMIE | epidemie | organizarea afacerilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | recesiune economică | situație economică | strategia UE pentru creștere economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat With rising tensions surrounding the multilateral and liberal trading order in recent years, and declining public support for globalisation, the coronavirus pandemic has hit the world economy hard. In the short term, the efforts of the European Union (EU) and its Member States, as well as many other jurisdictions, are focused on supporting a sustained and inclusive economic recovery and on protecting businesses, jobs and livelihoods. At the same time, policy-makers in Europe should seek to address medium- to long-term challenges to minimise long-term scarring and restore eroding competitiveness. Decisive action is needed to secure EU global leadership of environmental and digital transformation. This will include investing in research and innovation, implementing structural reforms, and completing the (digital) single market, while screening foreign investments more efficiently and leading more efficient global coordination. The EU must equip itself with the right toolbox to ensure efficiency and the ability to shape global long-term trends, and prevent or at least mitigate structural risks and threats.

Briefing [EN](#)

Social and employment policies in Europe

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-09-2020

Autor MILOTAY Nora

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Educație | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | context social | epidemie | impact social | locuri de muncă | piața muncii | piața muncii | politică de angajare a forței de muncă | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat Whilst the disruption caused by the coronavirus crisis has affected all segments of society, some groups and geographic areas have been impacted more seriously than others. The crisis has opened up the opportunity to rethink how and what could be done differently and more efficiently over the longer term in the social and employment field at European level, including the possibility of putting social and economic considerations and rights on a more equal footing within the Union's governance framework. Focusing on the European Green Deal as the new growth strategy and strengthening the single market, of which social inclusion and fairness are an organic part, can help to tackle the root causes of the trends highlighted ever more strongly by the coronavirus triple crisis: health, economic and environmental. Some measures might imply changes to the Treaty base of the Union, but many can already be carried out within the current legal framework, where the European Union (EU) can function as a 'holding space' for experimentation and reform and pave the way to a truly resilient, sustainable and fair system. Such a system would then not only be able to absorb shocks but also to grow from them.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Union food system

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-09-2020

Autor ROSSI Rachele

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Coronavirus | Siguranța alimentară

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | independență alimentară | lanț de aprovizionare | politica producției agricole | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | producție | producție agricolă | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs agro-alimentar | produs agroalimentar | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate alimentară | sănătate

Rezumat The European Union (EU) food system is a complex and integrated structure of sectors whose governance is ensured by various EU sectoral policies. Its strengths and weaknesses became evident during the coronavirus crisis: food supplies were assured but the pandemic also revealed where action is needed to avoid disruptions threatening food supply. The recent launch of the EU 'Farm to Fork' strategy provides a first attempt at a common EU food policy, outlining the way forward for all food-related sectors. It aims to bring sustainability to the heart of each step of the food chain and constitutes a framework for any further plans. This Briefing sets out the progress to date towards an EU food system and the issues posed by the current coronavirus crisis. The table at the end of the text explores a range of ongoing or potential initiatives for a sustainable EU food system in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

Measures for a sustainable rail market in view of the coronavirus pandemic

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 10-09-2020

Autor SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport feroviar | transport terestru

Rezumat Rail plays a major role in the EU economy and labour market: as of the end of 2016, railways employed roughly one million people. Moreover, by contributing to more sustainable and environmentally friendly transport, rail is critical to achieving the objectives of the Green Deal. The coronavirus outbreak had an adverse impact on domestic and international passenger and freight rail, and could also have negative financial consequences on all rail stakeholders and for the EU rail market structure. During the September plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote under the urgent procedure on a legislative proposal to mitigate the consequences of the Covid 19 crisis on rail through temporary relief measures.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

The von der Leyen Commission's six priorities: State of play in autumn 2020

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 10-09-2020

Autor BASSOT Etienne

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie aplicații informatice | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | Comisia Europeană | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | democrație | economie verde | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | funcționare instituțională | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | informatică și procesarea datelor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | POLITICĂ | politică socială europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | rolul internațional al UE | stat de drept | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat In her statements to the European Parliament in July and November 2019, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen outlined the political priorities that would shape the Commission's work programme for the years 2019 to 2024. The 2020 Commission work programme, adopted before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in Europe, mirrored these priorities. Without changing the overall structure of the six priorities, the spread of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and its significant impact across Member States obliged the Commission, however, to focus on immediate crisis management. As a result, at the end of May, the Commission adjusted its work programme for 2020, prioritising initiatives that it considered to be essential or necessary for the EU's post-crisis recovery, in line with the Recovery Plan for Europe. The State of the Union debate provides the opportunity to take stock of the progress made thus far and to look ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

Replacement of individual Commissioners

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-09-2020

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | DIAZ CREGO Maria

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisar european | decizie a Curții (UE) | dreptul Uniunii Europene | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Irlanda | numirea membrilor | Parlamentul European | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică | Tratatul privind funcționarea Uniunii Europene | Tratatul privind Uniunea Europeană | Tribunalul | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 26 August 2020, Commissioner Phil Hogan tendered his resignation to the President of the European Commission following controversy over his participation in an Oireachtas (Irish Parliament) Golf Society dinner attended by more than 80 people, despite the applicable Irish public health guidelines adopted to contain the spread of Covid-19 limiting gatherings to a fraction of that number. In addition, questions were raised as to whether he had complied with applicable restrictions on movements after his arrival in Ireland. Although President Ursula von der Leyen had not formally requested his resignation, she accepted it and thanked Commissioner Hogan for 'his tireless and successful work' during the current mandate as Trade Commissioner and in his previous mandate as Agriculture and Rural Development Commissioner. Consequently, the procedure to replace him has started, with President von der Leyen requesting that the Irish government propose both a female and a male candidate. On 4 September, the Irish government proposed two candidates to replace Phil Hogan: Mairead McGuinness, current European Parliament First Vice-President, and Andrew McDowell, a recent European Investment Bank Vice-President. On 8 September, President von der Leyen announced she had chosen Mairead McGuinness, and that she would take over financial services, financial stability and the capital markets union from Valdis Dombrovskis. The latter would take the trade portfolio permanently (having already taken it temporarily in the meantime), while continuing in his role of Executive Vice-President. Parliament is now expected to organise hearings with both.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Coronavirus: Masked in the heat? [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 04-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | vaccin

Rezumat The summer has initially brought some reprieve in the spread of coronavirus in Europe. However, a series of localised outbreaks gradually spread from one country to another and has transformed into a new upsurge affecting essentially younger age groups. As politicians have introduced various short-term measures to contain the rise in cases, scientists have pressed on in the race to develop a vaccine and analysts have continued to ponder the longer-term implications of the crisis. Although the number of hospitalisations and deaths in Europe has so far remained low following the resurgence in contaminations, governments have faced a dilemma in particular over whether to allow for the physical presence of pupils as the new school year begins in September. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 17 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

Disinformation and Science: A survey of the gullibility of students with regard to false scientific news

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 04-09-2020

Autor extern DG, EPRS

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Planificare prospectivă | Politica de cercetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Austria | boala provocată de coronavirus | Cehia | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | comunicare de masă | comunicații | Croația | dezinformare | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Italia | mass-media | organizarea învățământului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport de cercetare | rezultatele cercetării | Slovacia | sondaj | student | sănătate | Ungaria | universitate | învățământ | științe naturale și aplicate | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ | științe biologice | științe sociale

Rezumat The main aim of this report is to present and discuss the results of a survey concerning perspectives on fake news among undergraduate university students in central Europe and northern Italy. The survey was carried out in spring 2020, during the coronavirus pandemic. An online questionnaire was used. The report is therefore the product of what could be achieved under highly unusual circumstances and should serve as a pointer for further studies. Misinformation is always troubling, especially in science. Scientists feel distressed when public understanding diverges from the truth. Intentional disinformation (fake news), however, is not always the cause of misinformation. The report discusses the causes related to social trust and types of media consumption. The sample of the study consisted of several hundred bachelors or masters students from each participating country. Half of the students were recruited from social sciences areas and the other half of the sample were recruited from natural sciences areas. The method of approaching the students was online questioning. One university was chosen from each participating country, and the link to the questionnaire was sent by that university's administration to the students. The response to the questionnaire was naturally anonymous and voluntary.

Studiu [EN](#)

The ESM Pandemic Crisis Support

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-08-2020

Autor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Chestiuni financiare și bancare

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | mecanism de susținere | Mecanismul european de stabilitate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | relații monetare | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This paper provides a summary analysis of the European Stability Mechanism Pandemic Crisis Support instrument agreed by the Eurogroup. This instrument allows the ESM to provide financial assistance (either as loans or by purchasing sovereign bonds) to euro area Member States, to be used for recovering costs related to direct and indirect healthcare, cure and prevention due to the COVID- 19 crisis. The paper focuses on the main feature of the instrument, including its eligibility, the financial and the surveillance aspects.

Briefing [EN](#)

Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: An initial mapping of structural risks facing the EU

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 29-07-2020

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | context social | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | politica UE | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The current coronavirus crisis emphasises the need for the European Union to devote more effort to anticipatory governance, notably through analysis of medium- and long-term global trends, as well as structured contingency planning and the stress-testing of existing and future policies. In order to contribute to reflection on, and discussion about, the implications of the coronavirus pandemic for EU policy-making, this paper offers an initial 'mapping' of some of the potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade, with 66 such risks analysed briefly in a series of short notes. The document then goes on to take a closer look at some of the more immediate risks to be considered in the near-term and outlines possible EU action to prevent or mitigate them over the remainder of the 2019-24 institutional cycle.

Studiu [EN](#)

Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus: Exploring potential for progress in EU policy-making

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 29-07-2020

Autor BASSOT Etienne

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Educație | Industrie | Mediu | Ocuparea forței de muncă | Securitate și apărare | Sănătate publică | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERT | comerț electronic | degradarea mediului înconjurător | ECONOMIE | educație | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | INDUSTRIE | locuri de muncă | marketing | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mobilitate durabilă | muncă la distanță | politica industrială a UE | politica mediului înconjurător | politica transporturilor | politica UE în domeniul mediului | politică industrială | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | schimbare climatică | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | situație economică | sănătate | sănătate publică | TRANSPORT | învățământ la distanță

Rezumat Whilst much commentary and analysis has understandably been focused on reaction to, and mitigation of, the immediate impact of the coronavirus crisis in Europe and worldwide, relatively little attention has been paid to areas of potential opportunity which the crisis may offer to improve policy for the future. This EPRS analysis looks at ten areas which may offer potential for progress, including working more closely together on health policy, using climate action to promote a sustainable recovery, re-thinking the world of work, future-proofing education, harnessing e commerce and championing European values and multilateralism.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus](#)

[International trade policy](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-07-2020

Autor TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus pandemic caused a significant collapse in international trade in the first half of 2020. Trade accounts for a higher proportion of the EU economy than that of the United States of America (US) or China, which can make the EU's economic model more vulnerable to import and export disruptions. In recent years, the multilateral liberal trading order has already been facing unprecedented turbulence. The rise of protectionism and zero-sum thinking, trade wars and the blockage within the World Trade Organization (WTO) Appellate Body have been severely undermining the basis on which trade had been conducted in recent decades. At the same time, the European Commission remains committed to the promotion of free and fair trade. Thus the five main priorities for EU trade policy after coronavirus will be economic recovery, re-establishing a positive transatlantic relationship, levelling the playing field with China, negotiating a fair new trade relationship with the United Kingdom, and improving enforcement and implementation of the EU's trade agreements with 76 countries around the world. Each of these priorities will need to be balanced against the requirements of the WTO, a comprehensive regulatory approach to digital trade and mainstreaming of sustainability objectives into trade policy. Creative solutions, such as instruments to tackle foreign subsidies and the WTO pharmaceutical agreement can also help Europe to navigate the new geo-economic and post-coronavirus era of global trade successfully.

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

[Climate change and climate action](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-07-2020

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | degradarea mediului înconjurător | ECONOMIE | epidemie | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | politica mediului înconjurător | politica UE în domeniul mediului | PROBLEME SOCIALE | reducerea emisiilor de gaze cu efect de seră | schimbare climatică | sănătate

Rezumat The coronavirus crisis presents challenges as well as opportunities for policies to address the issue of climate change. Measures taken in reaction to the pandemic have led to a dramatic fall in economic and social activity, and to a corresponding temporary drop in greenhouse gas emissions. Certain behaviour changes adopted during the crisis, such as teleworking and video-conferences, may persist and lead to permanently reduced emissions related to commuting and business travel. On the other hand, use of private cars may increase if public transport is considered as unsafe. The economic crisis has had a negative impact on household or corporate finances, which may lead to reduction or delay to investment in low-carbon technologies. Recovery packages for restarting the economy offer an opportunity for promoting low-carbon investment, but also bring the risk of financing the continuation of emission-intensive products and activities. The postponement of the COP26 climate change conference by one year slows down international climate action, but also offers the opportunity for the Parties to develop ambitious long-term strategies in the aftermath of the coronavirus crisis.

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

[Linking the levels of governance in the EU](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-07-2020

Autor RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven | ZUMER KLEMEN

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | cooperare europeană | cooperare interguvernamentală (UE) | cooperare interinstituțională (UE) | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | integrare europeană | politici de cooperare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The coronavirus crisis has further underlined the need for a more cohesive European Union (EU). Previous ideas about how best to link the levels of the EU's system of multilevel governance have become even more important, while new paths of cooperation have been opened by changes triggered by the crisis itself. Every level of governance, from the EU to the local, via the national and regional levels, has been affected by the crisis and all are involved in the response. This crisis has shown that coordination between the levels can improve and should be improved. EU decision-making could become even more effective, efficient and legitimate if it draws appropriate lessons from the crisis. The first part of this paper focuses on the rationale for, and form of, an EU strategy to better connect the different levels of the multilevel system of governance in Europe. The second part assesses the consequences of the current crisis for the links between EU governance levels, reflecting on the various lessons to be drawn, for each level, and suggesting different practical implications for the process, such as the need to adjust the network of key partners and seize the moment to further incorporate digital technologies in partnership-building. Finally, the paper highlights the historic opportunity provided by the forthcoming Conference on the Future of Europe to develop and establish a more permanent system to link the levels of our Union. Concrete proposals are summarised in a table of potential initiatives.

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

[EU civil protection capabilities](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 29-07-2020

Autor SCHMERTZING Leopold

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor pentru victimele dezastrelor | apărare civilă | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | ECHO | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politica UE | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Civil protection is the protection of people, the environment and property against natural and man-made disasters. The Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) is a highly visible and tangible promise by the European Union (EU) to its citizens to protect them when in need, and to act in solidarity in times of extraordinary suffering. It is a distinctively civilian approach to the problem. On the basis of Articles 196 and 222 (the 'solidarity clause') of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it relies on a voluntary system of mutual assistance and on capacity pre-committed by the Member States. In 2019, this was complemented by dedicated EU capacities via a new tool, called RescEU, and improvements in risk prevention and preparedness. However, the current coronavirus crisis has shown that the current structures and processes might still not be fit for purpose or in the required state of readiness. The EU needs to broaden and increase its capabilities. This paper explores the issue and identifies potential initiatives to further improve the structural and capability components of EU crisis response. They include options for streamlining civilian and military crisis response and management, improving cooperation with industry, enhancing foresight, war-gaming, international exercises and cyber capabilities, and the development of capability goals, readiness monitoring, and ensured mobility of urgently needed assets.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU budget and recovery fund: Is it a done deal? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 29-07-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Buget | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | Asia și Oceania | audit financiar | boala provocată de coronavirus | buget | cadru financiar multianual | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | China | conjunctură politică | contabilitate | control financiar | ECONOMIE | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | grup de reflecție | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | redresare economică | repartizația finanțării UE | situație economică | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat After nearly five days of tough negotiations, the European Council agreed on the EU's next seven-year budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), worth more than one trillion euros from 2021 to 2027, and crucially, on an additional 750-billion euro fund to help countries recover from the economic downturn caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Many politicians and analysts have hailed the agreement on the recovery fund in particular as an 'historic moment'. For the first time, some EU debt will be mutualised and the EU will tap financial markets on a significant scale to secure funds, which will be disbursed in the form of grants and loans. The European Parliament - which must approve these spending plans - welcomed the fund but criticised the lack of parliamentary scrutiny in its implementation as well as some of the cuts leaders made in spending on innovation and the climate as compared to the European Commission's MFF proposals and the Parliament's own demands, and regretted the weakened link between budget spending and the rule of law. This note offers links to first reactions from international think tanks on the budget deal. Earlier publications on financing the EU can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June 2020.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Road and rail transport and coronavirus: Mapping the way out of the crisis](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-07-2020

Autor SOONE Jaan

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Transporturi

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | ajutor de stat | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | DREPT | drept internațional | ECONOMIE | epidemie | libera circulație a persoanelor | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | TRANSPORT | transport feroviar | transport rutier | transport terestru

Rezumat In the first weeks of the coronavirus crisis, the lockdown and border closures halted most passenger services in road and rail transport and left road hauliers to face uncertainty and very long waiting times at many border crossings. With the pandemic easing, some passenger services resumed in certain EU countries from late April onward, and with the introduction of 'green lanes' the situation at border crossings stabilised allowing smoother passage for road hauliers. Nonetheless, the initial estimates of the costs to the transport sector are immense and the impact is expected to continue well beyond 2020. The EU took a number of steps in the early stages of the crisis to alleviate the situation and to provide relief to the transport sector. As the situation progressed, the European Commission introduced further measures to help coordinate the exit from confinement and safely restart transport services. The Commission has also tabled a European recovery plan with a number of new instruments, which will allow the provision of assistance to key sectors, including the transport sector. The European Council reached a political agreement on the recovery fund on 21 July. To support their economies, EU governments have introduced a number of economy-wide measures, but also sector-specific measures, including for transport and tourism, as well as support for individual transport companies. The Commission has further enabled governments to use State aid to help firms in difficulty by putting in place a temporary framework for State aid.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU public health policy](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-07-2020

Autor QUAGLIO Gianluca

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | epidemie | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | sănătate publică

Rezumat This paper explains the origins and current role of public health policy at European Union level, details how the Union has responded to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic to date, and analyses the European Commission's recent proposal for a flagship policy initiative in this field, the EU4Health programme, which could represent a 'paradigm shift' in how the EU deals with health. It then goes on to explore a range of possible further initiatives that could be taken to over the medium- to long-term to strengthen healthcare system across Europe. In the context of the Franco-German proposition that the EU should acquire some form of 'health sovereignty', it looks at the possibility of developing a more comprehensive vision for, and strengthening of, public health policy, in order to better respond to current and future needs.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How the COVID-19 crisis has affected security and defence-related aspects for the EU](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 27-07-2020

Autor extern Christoph O. Meyer, Sophia Besch, Prof. Martin Bricknell, Dr Ben Jones

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus | Securitate și apărare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | apărare | boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | epidemie | politica de securitate și apărare comună | politică europeană de apărare | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | studiu de impact | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This briefing examines the impact that the COVID-19 crisis has had on security and defence-related aspects for the European Union (EU) between December 2019 and June 2020. Based on this analysis, it identifies key problems or questions that require more attention from policymakers in the coming months and years. Four areas are singled out for analysis, as follows.
Section (i), on the security environment and implications for strategy, discusses how COVID-19 tends to feed violent conflict and empowers non-state actors, but also highlights new opportunities to make cease-fires stick. It makes the case for examining in what areas and through what steps Europe can strengthen its self-reliance, unity and strategic leadership capability amidst the growing risk of great power competition.
Section (ii), on Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and defence-related mechanisms, capabilities and resources, identifies the growing risk to Europe's defence budget, capabilities and ambitions and suggests a number of ways in which Member States can manage these risks through fiscal measures, greater prioritisation and collaboration.
Section (iii) highlights the multi-faceted positive contributions that the armed forces have made to support civilian authorities at home, but suggests substantial untapped potential to do more in future emergencies. It makes the case for analysing the long-term implications of COVID-19 on readiness and generating forces for overseas operations.
Section (iv), on the different ways CSDP operations and missions have been affected by COVID-19 and the ways in which they have adapted to support host countries, makes the case for tackling pre-existing problems with staffing of missions and the resilience of missions to infectious diseases. It also recommends reviewing the rationale and scope for what might be termed 'health diplomacy'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outcome of the Special European Council meeting of 17-21 July 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 23-07-2020

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | China | conjunctură politică | Consiliul European | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțarea bugetului UE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat After almost five days of negotiations, the European Council reached a political agreement on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027 and a specific recovery instrument following the coronavirus crisis – Next Generation EU (NGEU) – together totalling €1 824.3 billion. Negotiations seem to have concentrated in particular on the balance between loans and grants for the provision of funding under the NGEU, with a final division of €360 and €390 billion respectively. Other notable developments concern the link between EU funding and respect for the rule of law, the size of the MFF, rebates and own resources.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Future financing of the Union: MFF, Own Resources and Next Generation EU](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-07-2020

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Domeniul tematic Buget | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | China | conjunctură politică | degradarea mediului înconjurător | dreptul Uniunii Europene | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | propunere (UE) | redresare economică | relație interinstituțională (UE) | resurse proprii | schimbare climatică | situație economică | stat de drept | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 21 July, EU Heads of State or Government reached a political agreement on the future design of EU finances. The next step involves negotiations between Parliament, whose consent is required for the adoption of the EU's multiannual financial framework (MFF), and Council. In an extraordinary part-session two days later, Parliament is expected to vote on a motion for a resolution that confirms Parliament's readiness to enter immediately into negotiations to improve the deal and sets out conditions for its consent to the MFF.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Benefits and drawbacks of an "expenditure rule", as well as of a "golden rule", in the EU fiscal framework](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 20-07-2020

Autor extern Daniel GROS, Marvin JAHN

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | comisie a Parlamentului European | consecințe economice | datorie publică | documentare | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | FINANȚE | finanțe publice și politică bugetară | fiscalitate | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | investiții și finanțare | investiții publice | politică fiscală | PROBLEME SOCIALE | raport de cercetare | recesiune economică | redresare economică | relații monetare | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă euro

Rezumat Given the current crisis, all fiscal rules have been suspended. When the economy recovers, both expenditure and structural balance rules will be more difficult to apply as the level and growth of potential output will become more uncertain. Focussing on reducing high debt levels might at that point be more appropriate. The economic argument for a golden rule is that debt can be used to finance the creation of public capital. But this implies that any golden rule should only exempt net investment, which is much lower than the gross investment.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Adjusted European Commission work programme 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 20-07-2020

Autor KIENDL KRISTO IVANA | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Domeniul tematic Evaluarea ex ante a impactului | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Planificare prospectivă | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURENȚĂ | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | Comisia Europeană | comisie a Parlamentului European | epidemie | funcționare instituțională | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | gestionarea crizelor | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | management | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The European Commission presented its work programme for 2020 in January. Shortly after however, the Covid-19 pandemic happened, forcing the Commission to focus its efforts on the immediate crisis management. This led to the need to recalibrate and adjust the original Commission Work Programme - this adjusted CWP was presented at the end of May. This briefing provides an overview and analysis of the main changes between the original / January CWP 2020, and the adjusted / May CWP.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain future \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-07-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | consecințe economice | context social | ECONOMIE | epidemie | impact social | PROBLEME SOCIALE | studiu de impact | sănătate

Rezumat The spread of the coronavirus pandemic is reshaping the world economy and politics. Analysts and politicians argue that the extent of changes will depend on the persistence of the crisis and the ability of global powers to cooperate in efforts to contain and control it. In Europe, where containment rules have already been eased in many countries, governments and citizens fear a second wave of the pandemic, especially given that infection rates are again slowly rising in certain regions. Worldwide, populations in conflict-zones find themselves in an especially precarious situation. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 10 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Tracking key coronavirus restrictions on movement and social life in the EU Member States](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-07-2020

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie AFACERI ȘI CONCURRENTĂ | boala provocată de coronavirus | DREPT | drept internațional | epidemie | frontiera internă a UE | gestionarea crizelor | libera circulație a persoanelor | management | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate

Rezumat All the EU Member States adopted emergency measures in an attempt to contain the spread of the coronavirus. These measures restricted a number of fundamental freedoms, including movement across and within national borders, access to education, freedom of association and, more broadly, freedom to engage in social and economic activities. Following a decrease in the number of coronavirus cases, most Member States have gradually begun to lift or ease these restrictions. This briefing presents an overview of 10 key measures taken by the Member States in response to the pandemic. They relate to cross-border travel (controls at internal EU borders, entry bans affecting EU and non-EU citizens, and exit bans); movement and association (restrictions of movement in the country and bans on social gatherings); education and social activities (closure of educational institutions, shops and restaurants); and contact tracing. This briefing tracks these key measures from 1 March to 30 June 2020 and presents their evolution in relation to the general evolution of the pandemic in each Member State, represented by the cumulative number of reported Covid-19 cases per 100 000 population in the previous 14 days.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-07-2020

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie alegeri parlamentare | alegeri prezidențiale | analiză economică | boala provocată de coronavirus | conjunctură politică | democrație | ECONOMIE | epidemie | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | procedură electorală și vot | sistem de vot | studiu de impact | sănătate

Rezumat The coronavirus has taken a heavy toll on electoral processes around the world, with many elections being postponed because of emergency situations. Ideally, postponing elections should involve a sensible balancing act between the democratic imperative, enshrined in international law and national constitutions, to hold regular elections, and public health requirements restricting large gatherings and minimising close contact between people. While some countries have decided to go ahead with elections, most countries with elections scheduled since the beginning of March have postponed them. Among those that have held elections during the pandemic, South Korea has emerged as a model for having organised a highly successful electoral process, while protecting the health of its population. Others, such as Burundi, have set a negative standard, ignoring health risks putting both population and politicians in peril. Postponing elections as part of the policy response to the crisis ideally requires a broad political consensus. However, rescheduling has proven divisive in many cases. Those in power have often been accused by the opposition and other critics of trying to reshape the calendar to their own advantage, either by lifting lockdowns too early to allow for the restart of the electoral process (such as in Serbia – the first European country to hold parliamentary elections after the crisis) or by prolonging transitional situations unnecessarily (such as in Bolivia, which has an interim president). The crisis provides a unique opportunity for electoral reform. Extending opportunities for early and remote voting has been seen as a way to reduce risk. However, much caution is needed, particularly as regards remote online voting, which involves either limitations of the right to voting secrecy or serious and still unmanageable cyber-risks.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises](#)

[Scenarios for geo-politics after coronavirus: A recent Atlantic Council analysis](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-07-2020

Autor SCHMERTZING Leopold

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Coronavirus | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Guvernanța globală | Planificare prospectivă | Politică socială | Securitate și apărare | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie America | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | China | epidemie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | grup de reflecție | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | Rusia | Statele Unite | sănătate | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat The Atlantic Council report, 'What World Post-Covid-19? Three Scenarios', has two main takeaways: first, Chinese-US rivalry could get worse and go global, destabilising an increasingly divided EU and endangering the United States' alliances system in Asia. Second, there is no way around the US, Europe and China cooperating to develop a positive, global 'new normal'.

[Pe scurt EN](#)

Lifting coronavirus restrictions: The role of therapeutics, testing, and contact-tracing apps

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 16-07-2020

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | date personale | DREPT | drept internațional | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | furnizare de informații | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | libera circulație a persoanelor | prevenirea bolilor | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | telecomunicații | vaccin

Rezumat In the absence of vaccines and treatments for Covid-19, any easing of restrictions to freedom of movement and social life needs to be accompanied by enhanced monitoring measures, such as expanded testing capacity and improved contact tracing, including use of appropriate digital technologies. There are very few certainties about the coronavirus pandemic, but perhaps one is that no isolated measure or silver-bullet solution is likely to solve all aspects of the crisis. A flexible and integrated strategy, based on complementary tools and measures (therapeutics, testing and contact tracing) and a coordinated approach across the EU are key to gradually lifting restrictions and to going back to the (new) normal.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Assessment of COVID-19 surveillance case definitions and data reporting in the European Union

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 16-07-2020

Autor extern André PERALTA-SANTOS

Domeniul tematic Coronavirus | Sănătate publică

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | Centrul European pentru Prevenirea și Controlul Bolilor | epidemie | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | politică în sănătate | PROBLEME SOCIALE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In a rapidly evolving pandemic, it is fundamental to ensure consistency of definitions across Member States to provide the necessary comparability to evaluate the public health response, the stress on the health system and the impact on the population's health. All institutional bodies in the Member States follow, or base their approaches, on technical guidance by the European Centre for Diseases and Control (ECDC). The approach to defining possible and probable cases shows considerable heterogeneity, while for confirmed cases, all Member States use the same definition requiring laboratory detection of SARS-CoV-2 with Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Comparability of the numbers of confirmed cases across the EU is still heavily dependent on the testing policies adopted. This heterogeneity seems rooted in rapidly evolving scientific advances and the different perceptions of risk in the technical institutions of Member States. Many Member States still do not have an official definition of death due to COVID-19 available online and do not report on whether COVID-19 is the a primary or a secondary cause of death. Recovery definition is broadly based on either clinical criteria or testing criteria (SARS-CoV-2 not detected anymore); only a few countries adopted a definition of recovery based solely on clinical criteria. While recovery based on clinical criteria has some advantages, it also carries some risks of early discharge / end of isolation when still infectious. Harmonisation of COVID-19 case definitions is essential to mitigate disputes about data quality between Member States and coordinate, implement and evaluate EU policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND THE FIGHTING OF CORRUPTION IN THE EU

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-07-2020

Autor extern Tarlach McGONAGLE

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | comunicații | corupție | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | libertate de expresie | libertatea presei | lupta împotriva criminalității | PROBLEME SOCIALE | profesii în comunicații | sănătate | viață socială

Rezumat Journalism and journalists face a growing range of threats, including violence and harassment; the misuse of defamation and other laws against them, and restrictive measures on freedom of information and expression adopted in response to the Covid-19 crisis. States must ensure a safe and favourable environment for journalists to perform their public watchdog function. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines the overall chilling effect of crimes and threats against journalists and explores various regulatory and other measures to counter them.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

Negotiations on the next MFF and the EU recovery instrument: Key issues ahead of the July European Council

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 15-07-2020

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | PARI MARIANNA | SAPALA Magdalena

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțele Uniunii Europene | instrument financiar al UE | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The current multiannual financial framework (MFF), also known as the EU's long-term budget, comes to an end this year. While the European Commission put forward a proposal for the next MFF and its financing in May 2018, agreement has so far proved elusive under legislative procedures that give a veto power to each Member State. In recent months, the unfinished negotiations have become intertwined with the debate on the creation of a common EU tool to counter the severe socio-economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. In May 2020, the Commission tabled revised proposals for a 2021-2027 MFF worth €1 100 billion and the EU own resources system, together with a proposal for a €750 billion recovery instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU). The latter would be financed with funds borrowed on the capital markets to reinforce EU budgetary instruments in the 2021-2024 period. In addition, an amendment to the current MFF would provide a bridging solution to fund some recovery objectives this year already. The complex negotiations, which involve many different legislative procedures, are now entering a key phase. Issues expected to be under the spotlight include: the size of the MFF and of the NGEU and their interaction; reform of the financing system with the possible creation of new EU own resources; the breakdown of allocations (between policies and Member States); the contribution to the green transition; conditionalities (such as rules linking EU spending to the rule of law or to challenges identified in the European Semester); flexibility provisions to react to unforeseen events; the mix of grants and loans in the recovery instrument; and the repayment of funds borrowed under NGEU. European Council President Charles Michel has prepared a compromise package ahead of the July European Council meeting. If the Heads of State or Government find a political agreement, the next step will involve negotiations between Parliament and Council, since the former's consent is required in order for the MFF Regulation to be adopted. Parliament, which has been ready to negotiate on the basis of a detailed position since November 2018, is a strong advocate of a robust MFF and an ambitious recovery plan. It has stressed that it will not give its consent if the package does not include reform of the EU financing system, introducing new EU own resources.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Post-2020 European Disability Strategy

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-07-2020

Autor extern Lisa WADDINGTON, Faculty of Law, Maastricht University (NLs)
Andrea BRODERICK, Faculty of Law, Maastricht University (NLs)

Domeniul tematic Dreptul UE: sistemul juridic și actele juridice | Petiții adresate Parlamentului European | Politică socială | Sănătate publică | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie boala provocată de coronavirus | construcție europeană | epidemie | persoane cu dizabilități | persoane cu dizabilități asistență | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, analyses the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 and makes recommendations regarding the new European Disability Strategy. The study reflects on the design and implementation of the current Strategy, as well as its achievements and shortcomings. The study makes recommendations in respect of the post-2020 European Disability Strategy. Those recommendations are addressed to the European Parliament, the European Commission and other EU institutions, Member States and key stakeholders, and relate to the groundwork needed to prepare the new Strategy, and the design, content and mechanisms for implementation and enforcement.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Hate speech and hate crime in the EU and the evaluation of online content regulation approaches](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 15-07-2020

Autor extern Judit BAYER, Petra BÁRD

Domeniul tematic Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor

Cuvânt-cheie analiză comparativă | boala provocată de coronavirus | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | comisie a Parlamentului European | comunicații | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | conținut digital | documentare | DREPT | drept penal | dreptul Uniunii Europene | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | infracțiuni contra persoanei | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | mijloace de comunicare socială | POLITICĂ | PROBLEME SOCIALE | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | raport de cercetare | spațiu de libertate, securitate și justiție | stat de drept | sănătate | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | Tratatul privind Uniunea Europeană | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ale UE

Rezumat This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee. The study argues that hate speech and hate crimes poison societies by threatening individual rights, human dignity and equality, reinforcing tensions between social groups, disturbing public peace and public order, and jeopardising peaceful coexistence. The lack of adequate means of prevention and response violates values enshrined in Article 2 of the TEU. Member States have diverging rules, and national public administrations are torn by disagreement in values. Therefore, EU regulation is needed to reinforce the existing standards and take measures to counter hate speech and counter-act against hate speech and hate crime. The study – on the basis of a cross-country comparison conducted – proposes concrete, enforceable and systematic soft and hard law measures to counter hate speech and hate crimes EU-wide efficiently.

Studiu [EN](#)

Rezumat executiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

[Outlook for the Special European Council meeting of 17-18 July 2020](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-07-2020

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domeniul tematic Buget

Cuvânt-cheie Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | cadru financiar multianual | China | Consiliul European | ECONOMIE | epidemie | finanțarea bugetului UE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | fonduri UE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | PROBLEME SOCIALE | redresare economică | repartizarea finanțării UE | situație economică | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Based on an updated 'negotiating box' presented by the President of the European Council, Charles Michel, on 10 July, the special meeting of the European Council on 17-18 July will aim at finding a political agreement on the EU recovery fund, entitled 'Next Generation EU', and the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the 2021-27 seven-year financing period. It will be the first meeting of EU Heads of State or Government to take place in person since the coronavirus outbreak. The last such physical meeting of the European Council – held on 20-21 February, prior to the crisis – failed to reach a political agreement on the EU's long-term budget. The revised negotiating box, taking into account the Commission's updated MFF proposals – adopted alongside, and linked to, its recovery fund proposals – envisages a reduced MFF amounting to €1.074 trillion. Furthermore, Charles Michel's proposals maintain the balance between loans and grants for the recovery fund proposed by the Commission. While a lot of pressure is being applied to find an agreement urgently, it remains to be seen whether EU leaders will agree a deal at this meeting or whether yet another meeting will be needed. In any case, the current MFF negotiations have already taken much longer than was originally intended, potentially jeopardising the timely launch of the EU's new spending programmes.

Briefing [EN](#)