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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-03-2024

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Rozpoet

Kúové slovo ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska obnova | hospodárska politika | hospodárska reforma | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska transformácia | hospodárske ozdravenie | investície EU | Litva | podpora EU | politická geografia | struktúra hospodárstva

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

Briefing [EN, LT](#)

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

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-03-2024

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Rozpoet

Kúové slovo ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska transformácia | hospodárske ozdravenie | Lotyško | politická geografia | reflácia

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

Briefing [EN, LV](#)

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

[Future-proofing the EU's global health strategy](#)

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 13-03-2024

Autor MAHIEU VIRGINIA NOELLE

Oblas politiky Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Verejné zdravie | udské práva

Zhrnutie The new EU global health strategy, adopted by the European Commission on 30 November 2022, has been positioned as a crucial element of EU external policy, geopolitical influence and strategic autonomy. However, maintaining the long term commitment necessary for achieving global health ambitions in turbulent times remains challenging. Against this backdrop, in 2023 the Policy Foresight Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service conducted a foresight exercise involving external experts to explore the new strategy's resilience to diverse crisis scenarios. The outcomes of this analysis emphasise the need to prioritise prevention measures, foster multilateral cooperation and build local capacity. They underscore the interdependency of sectors in addressing global health challenges, and highlight how investment in global health today could help to mitigate future crises and enhance the strategic autonomy of both the EU and its partners.

Hbková analýza [EN](#)

[Cost of non-Europe in health policy](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 06-03-2024

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | KAMMERHOFER-SCHLEGEL Christa

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Zhrnutie The European Union stepped up its action in the area of health – a shared competence between the EU and its Member States – in response to the COVID 19 pandemic. Yet, the EU lacks a joint health policy that recognises health as a public good. This study investigates three areas where there is high added-value potential from a joint EU health policy: research and development; the availability of prescription medicines; and preventive healthcare. EU action in these areas could generate benefits for the economy (in particular the EU's health industries), society (through improved health and quality of life for patients and less absenteeism for employers) and fundamental rights (the right to timely access to healthcare). The EU could also help to reduce the carbon and environmental footprint of the healthcare sector. An EU health policy that speaks with one voice is especially advantageous in light of the ageing population, digitalisation and rapid technological change.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Desa oblastí, v ktorých by Európa mohla pre vás urobi viac](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 21-02-2024

Autor ALBUQUERQUE ARENGA MARGARIDA | CENTRONE MARCO | CESNOVAR CHRISTOF ERICH | FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JANCJAVA LENKA | KAMMERHOFER-SCHLEGEL Christa | NAVARRA Cecilia | PANELLA Lauro | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Demokracia | Hospodárske a menové veci | Priemysel | Rodové otázky, rovnos a rozmanitos | Sociálna politika | Životné prostredie

Zhrnutie Globálne výzvy vrátane zmeny klímy, geopolitických konfliktov, sociálnych nerovností a oslabenia demokratických zásad ovplyvňujú každodený život udí a vyhlásky do budúcnosti. Spoločná európska reakcia poas nasledujúcich 10 rokov by mohla pomôcť rieši tieto výzvy a ponúknu výhody až do výšky 3 biliónov eur rone. To predstavuje približne 18 % hrubého domáceho produktu (HDP) EU, o zodpovedá 6 700 eurám rone na obyvateľa. Na základe práce Európskeho parlamentu poas volebného obdobia 2019 – 2024 sme v rámci nášho výskumu identifikovali opatrenia v 10 oblastiach politiky, ktoré by mohli uvoni potenciál EU – bez toho, aby bolo potrebné meni zmluvy EU.

Štúdia [EN](#)

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

Multimedia [Mapping the cost of non-Europe: Europe could offer more buying power](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe: Europe could strengthen the single market](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe: Europe could uphold citizens' rights and equality](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe: Europe could better ensure public goods for all](#)

[Promotion of freedom of scientific research in the EU](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-11-2023

Autor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JANCJAVA LENKA

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo demokracia | geopolitika | humanitné vedy | politický rámec | POLITIKA | právny štát | VEDA

Zhrnutie This European added value assessment (EAVA) seeks to inform the European Parliament's legislative initiative 2023/2184(INL) entitled 'Promotion of the freedom of scientific research in the EU'. Freedom of scientific research forms an integral part of academic freedom, and this study confirms the de facto erosion of academic freedom, including its underlying conditions, across the EU. It also identifies new forms of threat, such as the role of new technologies, use of strategic lawsuits, increasing private sector influence and vulnerability to foreign interference. The main challenges to protecting freedom of scientific research stem from the absence of a common understanding and a lack of systematic monitoring at EU level of threats to academic freedom. The study proposes three policy options to address the challenges: (1) boosting research and raising awareness; (2) monitoring academic freedom at EU level; (3) ensuring EU-level protection of the freedom of scientific research. The main added value of acting at EU level includes promoting the internal market for research, protecting freedom of scientific research more effectively, and generating efficiency gains through systematic monitoring and awareness raising.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[EU framework for the social and professional situation of artists and workers in the cultural and creative sectors](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-11-2023

Autor CENTRONE MARCO | CESNOVAR CHRISTOF ERICH | KAMMERHOFER-SCHLEGEL Christa | NAVARRA Cecilia

Kúové slovo kultúra a náboženstvo | obchod s uměleckými predmetmi | pracovnoprávne vzahy | pracovné právo | sociálna ochrana | sociálna politika | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálne zabezpečenie | spoloenský život | umělecká tvorba | voný as | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY

Zhrnutie This European added value assessment (EAVA) supports the European Parliament's legislative initiative 2023/2051(INL) entitled 'EU framework for the social and professional situation of artists and workers in the cultural and creative sectors'. Reviewing the existing legal framework and identifying the gaps, the study explores possible policy options to tackle the problems and looks at why EU action is needed. It analyses the potential impacts of the policy options, also conducting a qualitative and quantitative assessment. The analysis considers that, to a varying extent, the four policy options have the potential to reduce the fragmentation stemming from differing national legislation in the field of working conditions and social security rights for certain groups of workers in the cultural and creative sectors.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe report: Theoretical foundations and practical considerations](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-10-2023

Autor CESNOVAR CHRISTOF ERICH | FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JANCJAVA LENKA | KAMMERHOFER-SCHLEGEL Christa | NAVARRA Cecilia | PANELLA Lauro | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európska pridaná hodnota | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | makroekonomika | stratégia EÚ | innoš EÚ | štátne plánovanie

Zhrnutie This study has been drawn up by the European Added Value Unit within the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services. It is part of a research project to better define the concepts of the cost of non-Europe and of European added value. The study recounts the development of these concepts and specifically how they have been used to support the European Parliament's work in setting the legislative agenda. It also presents their theoretical underpinnings and the main considerations in their application. Finally, the study offers some reflections on the continued evolution of the concepts, in particular on budgetary aspects and on stress testing.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Qualified majority voting in common foreign and security policy - A cost of non-Europe report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-08-2023

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle | JANCJAVA LENKA | NAVARRA Cecilia

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európska pridaná hodnota | Zahraniné veci

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | civilná misia EÚ | dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske organizácie | jednomysnené hlasovanie | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | POLITIKA | postih (EÚ) | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | prípadová štúdia | Rada Európy | volebná súťaž | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | udské práva

Zhrnutie Common foreign and security policy (CFSP) has a particular status in the EU legal framework, part of which is the unanimity rule within the Council. This report analyses decision-making rules in CFSP from a 'cost of non-Europe' perspective. It identifies CFSP challenges and the extent to which they could be attributed to unanimity. This allows us to identify the current 'cost of unanimity'. The report also analyses possible alternatives to unanimity decision-making in CFSP, such as a switch to qualified majority voting (QMV), including their costs and benefits. The study develops several policy options, including options within the current legal framework, options requiring Treaty change, and options requiring a departure from the intergovernmentalism in CFSP.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Stress-testing to promote the resilience of EU policies](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 12-05-2023

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Kúové slovo akcia EÚ | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | FINANCIÉ | finančie EÚ | finančníctvo | finančný nástroj EÚ | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | právo Európskej únie | právo EÚ | test finančného stresu | voný pohyb kapitálu

Zhrnutie Stress-testing is a promising foresight policy tool that can support the design of EU policies able to withstand the shocks and challenges of both the present day and the years to come. This study explores how the European Parliament could use stress-tests to identify weak points in EU legislation and avenues for further EU action. The study draws on the findings of a stress-test of EU rail transport policy and recommendations from an expert practitioner of foresight and regulatory policy. It finds that stress-tests across different policy areas could boost the European Parliament's role as co-legislator in the European Union, especially in the agenda-setting and law-making phases of the legislative cycle.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Mechanism to resolve legal and administrative obstacles in a cross-border context](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 02-05-2023

Autor JANCLOVA LENKA | KAMMERHOFER-SCHLEGEL Christa | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Regionálny rozvoj

Kúové slovo administratívna kontrola | administratívna spolupráca | cezhraná spolupráca | EKONOMIKA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | legislatíva | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pohraníčny región | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | pozemková politika | ponohospodárska politika | PONOHOHOSPODARSTVO, LESNICTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | pramene a odvetvia práva | pridaná hodnota | PRÁVO | regióny a regionálna politika | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie EU border regions encounter legal and administrative obstacles in their cooperation. Citizens and businesses face unequal access to public services and fewer economic opportunities. COVID has highlighted the urgent need to address the remaining cross-border obstacles and define a long-term vision for unleashing the potential of border regions to become the drivers of European cooperation. The study identifies three policy options: status quo, soft-law measures, and adopting a new instrument (ECBM 2.0). Policy option 3 has the highest potential impact, addressing both legal and administrative obstacles, bringing benefits of €123 billion per year, as well as positive social impacts.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[VÝATOK ZO ŠTÚDIE_Zvyšovanie európskej pridanej hodnoty v ére globálnych výziev: Prehad nákladov spôsobených neinnosou na európskej úrovni \(2022 – 2032\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-02-2023

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

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska integrácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | globalizácia | hospodárska nezávislosť | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodárske ozdravenie | hospodársky rast | hrubý domáci produkt | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | národné úty

Zhrnutie Hoci je európska integrácia kúovou hnacou silou rastu, mieru, ochrany životného prostredia a sociálnej prosperity, výzvy stále pretrvávajú a možno oakáva potenciálne krízy. Z hadiska budúcnosti sa Európe otvára niekoko možných ciest. Európsky parlament uprednostňuje cestu ambicioznej kolektívnej innosti EU, v rámci ktorej možno dosiahnuť významné potenciálne prínosy nielen pre dnešok, ale aj pre rôzne možné budúce scenáre. Toto je výatok zo štúdie, ktorého cieom je podporiť Európsky parlament pri definovaní politickej agendy a podnecovať diskusiu o udržatejnej ceste vpred. Skúma potenciálne prínosy, ktoré by sa mohli dosiahnuť v 50 oblastiach politiky, priom zohaduje stav právnych predpisov EU a ich nevyužitý potenciál a uplatňuje kvantitatívnu analýzu prispôsobenú každej oblasti politiky. Ak sa EU nebude ubera cestou ambicioznych kolektívnych opatrení, uvedené výhody sa nemusia plne prejaviť, o povedie k „nákladom v prípade nekonania na úrovni EÚ“. V štúdiu sa uvádzá, že alšia integrácia do EÚ by mohla do roku 2032 priniesť viac ako 2,8 bilióna EUR rone a pomôc dosiahnuť ciele EU v oblasti sociálnych práv, základných práv a životného prostredia. Zisky z alšej integrácie EÚ by nenahradili ani neoslabilo zisky z opatrení prijatých na národnej, regionálnej alebo miestnej úrovni, ale skôr by ich doplnili a posilnili.

Štúdia [EN](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Towards EU leadership in the space sector through open strategic autonomy - Cost of non-Europe](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 20-01-2023

Autor EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | európska bezpenos | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | kozmická politika | kozmický priestor | medzinárodná bezpenos | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINARODNE VZAHY | PRÁVO | prírodné a aplikované vedy | stratégia EU | VEDA | verejné financie | verejné financie | rozpotová politika | vesmírna veda | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie This 'cost of non-Europe' report looks at the potential benefits of efficient, ambitious and united EU-level action in the space sector. The report finds that to enable the European space sector to benefit from open strategic autonomy, and to ensure EU access to and use of space, including for its security, the EU must act decisively. Moving away from fragmentation could bring large benefits, amounting to at least €140 billion per year by 2050.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Stepping up the EU's efforts to tackle corruption – Cost of non-Europe Report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 13-01-2023

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | JANCJAVA LENKA

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | demokracia | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINÁNCIE | financovanie a investície | korupcia | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | politický rámec | POLITIKA | priestor slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | právny štát | PRAVO | SOCIALNE OTAZKY | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | trestné právo | verejné financovanie | verejné obstarávanie

Zhrnutie Corruption poses a significant threat in the European Union and can contribute towards an erosion of democracy and the rule of law, especially during times of crisis. The European Union can do more to tackle corruption and curb its negative impacts on society. This report presents a quantitative analysis of the potential gains from further EU action to tackle corruption, estimating that it could generate up to €58.5 billion per year. Other gains could also be expected in terms of reinforcing democracy and promoting international credibility and long-term growth.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Assessment of the EU fiscal framework: Updating estimates of the cost of non Europe](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-12-2022

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financie EÚ | finančné riziko | finančný nástroj EU | hospodárska a menová únia | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | inflácia | menová ekonómia | politika zdaovania | rozpoet | rozpotový deficit | verejné financie | verejné financie rozpotová politika | viacroný finančný rámec | voný pohyb kapitálu | zdaovanie

Zhrnutie Without effective coordination of fiscal policies and active supervision of external and internal imbalances, significant negative spillover effects can occur between Member States participating in economic and monetary union and across the EU more widely. A credible fiscal framework and related rules should therefore be designed and enforced, to ensure that Member States pursue sound public finance policies that keep deficits within the range where financing can be secured. This approach, coordinated with an appropriate monetary policy, could also limit the risk of persistently higher inflation, instability, and the materialisation of macro-financial risks. Confirming that there is still a need for better fiscal policy coordination among Member States and for a deeper EU fiscal framework, this study emphasises that these two things could lead to substantial benefits. More specifically, based on the results of a meta-regression analysis, estimates indicate that well-designed fiscal rules could generate deficit reduction of between 1.8 % and 1.3 % of gross domestic product. This would correspond to potential additional fiscal space of approximately €220 billion per year for the EU as whole.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[What if care work were recognised as a driver of sustainable growth?](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 06-09-2022

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | NAVARRA Cecilia

Oblas politiky Rodové otázky, rovnos a rozmanitos | Sociálna politika

Kúové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | domáce hospodárstvo | EKONOMIKA | hospodárska politika | nezaplatená práca | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | pracovné podmienky | pracovníka | pracovný trh | PRIEMYSEL | práca žien | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rodová rovnos | rôzne priemyselné odvetvia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | starostlivos a diea | trh práce | trvalo udržatenej rozvoj | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanie v službách | zamestnanos | zdravie | zdravotná starostlivos | štruktúra hospodárstva | žena

Zhrnutie Care work provided in homes and institutions is a public good that is under-valued by society. Care workers are more likely to have low earnings and precarious working conditions. About 9 in 10 care workers are women. Most unpaid care work within households is carried out by women. The 'unpaid care penalty' for women in the EU, which is equivalent to the earnings they lost because of this unbalanced distribution of care responsibilities, is estimated to reach €242 billion per year. EU action in the care sector has the potential for high returns for society. Fostering the 'equal earner – equal carer model' could generate benefits of between €24 billion and €48 billion a year. EU action to promote affordable, high-quality care could produce an additional €90 billion to €160 billion in benefits each year. This updates a June 2022 EPERS briefing with new data and clarifications on the estimation methods used.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if care work were recognised as a driver of sustainable growth?](#)

Towards carbon neutrality through ambitious transformation of the EU energy system

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-07-2022

Autor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Energetika | Európska pridaná hodnota | Predbežné plánovanie | Priemysel | Rozpoet | Výskumná politika | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo alternatívna energia | bezpenos dodávky | cena energie | dodávka energie | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | energetická politika | energetická politika EU | ENERGIA | hrubý domáci produkt | národné úty | obchod | OBCHOD | obnoviteľna energia | POLITIKA | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | regulaná politika | skleníkový plyn | uhlíková neutralita | výkonná moc a štátne správa | zmena podnebia | ZIVOTNE PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie According to a recent European Parliamentary Research Service Cost of Non-Europe (CONE) report, ambitious and united European Union (EU) action in climate and energy policy could be very beneficial, bringing gains of up to 5.6 % of gross domestic product (GDP), equal to €1 trillion additional GDP per year in 2050, compared to a continuation of the status quo (see Figure 1). However, failure to arrive at a common approach, in particular by collectively addressing volatile energy prices and systemic risks emerging from EU dependency on external suppliers such as Russia, could result in the EU missing out on some, or the entirety, of these potential benefits. In this briefing we confirm that the EU has a key role to play to attenuate and eliminate the related risks and in making the transformation possible and successful. We also confirm that fragmentation driven by low ambition and muddling through, or even worst case scenarios of fragmentation, would result in relatively high negative impacts.

Briefing EN

Improving the quality of public spending in Europe - Green transformation policy

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 23-05-2022

Autor HEFLICH AL EKSANDRA | SAUJ NIER JEROME | LEON

Oblas politiky | Európska pridaná hodnota | Hospodárske a menové veci | Rozpoet | Životné prostredie

Kúrové slovo ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKU | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | finančie EÚ | hospodárska politika | hospodárska recesia | hospodárska situácia | rozpoet EÚ | trvalo udržateľny rozvoj | vereiné finančie | vereiné finančie rozpoetová politika | výdavky EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE | zelené" hospodárstvo

Zhrnutie Linking national spending on the environment with the effects it has on the environmental performance of EU Member States allows for a better assessment of the effective quality of budgetary interventions. In this analysis, based on the detailed research paper in the Annex, we discuss under what circumstances some public environmental expenditure could be spent more efficiently at EU rather than at national level. We estimate that this transfer towards a more efficient level of governance would allow Member States to save between €20 billion and €26 billion of budgetary spending per year. In the present exacerbated economic, social and environmental crisis, we conclude that reducing budgetary waste and improving the way public money is spent should be fully integrated to achieve more sustainable development.

Štúdia EN

European Parliament work in the fields of Impact Assessment and European Added Value - Activity report for 2021

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 20-05-2022

Autor HILLER WOLFGANG

Oblas politiky Posudzovanie vplyvuj ex-ante

Zhrnutie This activity report summarises and explains the work undertaken by the European Parliament in the fields of impact assessment and European added value during the calendar year 2021. It details the support given by the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) to assist parliamentary committees in their oversight and scrutiny of the executive in the fields of ex-ante impact assessment, European added value, and ex-post evaluation of EU law and policy in practice. It also details wider horizontal support provided in the respect of the policy cycle to the institution as a whole. During the 12 months under review, the Directorate published 114 substantive pieces of work all of which can be accessed via hyperlinks in this report.

Top

Completing the single market for goods

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-04-2022

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | hospodárska politika | komoditný trh | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | politika zdaovania | trvalo udržatený rozvoj | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb tovaru | zdaovanie

Zhrnutie The pandemic and the negotiations following Brexit have been a serious challenge for the integrity of the single market, in particular regarding free movement. Growing world tensions and the military aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation are now further emphasising the benefits of unity between Member States. Faced with this extremely difficult environment, the EU has responded with unprecedented determination, developing a series of tools and coordination mechanisms, such as common procurement and fiscal support, to rapidly address weaknesses. As the situation remains uncertain and as risks accumulate, continued common action and long-term strategic planning at EU level is required more than ever to significantly reduce harmful dependencies. Previous evaluations by EPRS stressed that the single market for goods could be instrumental in this respect. In this briefing, our updated simulations confirm that the untapped potential from the single market for goods is still substantial. In particular, as barriers to trade facilitation and complexity of regulatory procedures continue to hinder the free movement of goods, further action in this area could significantly boost intra-EU trade, with potential economic benefits of between €228 billion and €372 billion per annum. We therefore conclude that completing the single market for goods is an integral part of the path towards more strategic autonomy, more resilience, more security, and more rapid, broad-based and sustainable development.

Briefing [EN](#)

Completing the single market for services

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-04-2022

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Zhrnutie The pandemic and the negotiations following Brexit have been a serious challenge for the integrity of the single market. Growing world tensions and the military aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation are further emphasising the benefits of unity between Member States. Faced with this extremely difficult environment, the EU has responded with unprecedented determination, developing a series of new tools and coordination mechanisms, such as common procurement and fiscal support, to rapidly address weaknesses. This is, however, not the time for complacency, as the international environment continues to be increasingly uncertain, complex and rapidly-changing. Common and long-term strategic ambition at EU level is required more than ever. Previous evaluations by DG EPRS concluded that completing the single market for services could be instrumental in that respect. In this briefing, our analysis confirms that barriers in service sectors and distortions induced by state involvement continue to significantly hinder free movement of services within the EU. Further ambitious action would be beneficial, with between €279 billion and €457 billion of additional GDP per annum in the long term. We thus conclude that completing the single market for services is an integral part of the path towards more strategic autonomy, more resilience, more security, and more rapid, broad-based and sustainable development.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fair and simpler taxation supporting the recovery strategy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-02-2022

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo da z príjmov právnických osôb | daový trestný in | DPH | FINANCIE | PRÁVO | trestné právo | vyhýbanie sa daovej povinnosti | zdaovanie

Zhrnutie Two European Added Value Assessments (EAVAs) studies on Value Added Tax (VAT) and Corporate Income Tax (CIT) for the European Parliament's subcommittee on Tax Matters (FISC), identified the gaps in EU legislation in these areas and evaluated the European added value of various policy options to address these gaps.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Digital transformation - Cost of Non-Europe](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 27-01-2022

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | JANCJAVA LENKA | LOMBA NIOMBO

Oblas politiky Priemysel

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | blockchain | cloud computing | digitálna transformácia | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | hrubý domáci produkt | informaná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | malé a stredné podniky | národné úty | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | technológia a technické predpisy | triedenie podnikov | umelá inteligencia | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE | „zelené“ hospodárstvo

Zhrnutie Europe is in the midst of a digital revolution that is transforming our approach to work and communication and building significant potential to improve living standards and economic output. With the potential to drastically change the economy and society, digital transformation can bring both promising developments and challenges. There is wide variation in advances in digital transformation both within the European Union and between Member States. To this end, the European Union and its Member States are developing and adopting policies targeted at boosting digital transformation. This Cost of Non-Europe study analyses the status quo in digital transformation in the European Union and identifies gaps and barriers hampering the full potential of the digital transformation. Based on this examination, the cost of non-Europe is analysed qualitatively and quantitatively using a computable general equilibrium model. The estimated cost of non-Europe is already substantial in 2021, at €315 billion, and would continue to grow increasingly over time, reaching up to €1.3 trillion by 2033. The study proceeds to identify three broad policy options for EU action that would address the identified gaps and barriers to some extent and thus generate benefits for businesses and society.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[How to stress-test EU policies - Building a more resilient Europe for tomorrow](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 24-01-2022

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo administratívna transparentnos | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | krízové riadenie | manažment | MEDZINÁRODNE ORGANIZÁCIE | OECD | parlament | parlamentná kontrola | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | politika EÚ | právo Európskej únie | spolupráca medzi orgánmi (EÚ) | svetové organizácie | transparentnos v rozhodovaní | tvorba práva EÚ | výkonná moc a štátnej správy

Zhrnutie Policy-makers are seeking to 'future proof' policies in order to be better prepared for disruptive and unanticipated events. The application of foresight methods such as stress-testing can help achieve this goal. This study introduces a methodology for the European Parliament to stress-test legislation. The method can be integrated into existing law-making and scrutiny processes in the European Parliament. It draws on lessons learnt and recommendations stemming from independent research that encompassed a comprehensive review of reports and research studies, and in-depth research on four countries (Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom), as well as a pilot-test for three policy areas (robotics and artificial intelligence, information and consultation of workers, and competition policy – State aid).

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The quality of traineeships in the EU](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-01-2022

Autor MULLER KLAUS

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo aktualizácia schopností | prax v profesii | profesijné kvalifikácie | prístup k pracovnému miestu | trh práce | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávací kurz | vzdelávanie | vzdelávanie | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNE PODMIENKY | zamestnanos

Zhrnutie This European Added Value Assessment, commissioned by the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, seeks to provide relevant inputs for the Parliament's legislative-initiative report, 'Quality traineeships in the EU' (2020/2005(INL)). The research paper aims to estimate the European added value of a reinforced 'Quality Framework for Traineeships'. During a traineeship, the trainee can learn things that are useful professionally. However, socio-economic costs can arise if traineeships replace regular employment. Low-quality traineeships do not lead to significant productivity gains, and social costs can arise with unpaid traineeships limiting the career opportunities of those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Avenues for EU action on citizenship and residence by investment schemes - European Added Value Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 21-10-2021

Autor DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA | FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | NAVARRA Cecilia

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátne príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | investícia | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | migraná politika EÚ | migrácia | politika spolupráce | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | priatelia cudzincov | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rovnaké zaobchádzanie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie Citizenship and residence by investment schemes allow third-country nationals to obtain residence or citizenship in a host country in exchange for a financial contribution. In the European Union (EU), at least 130 000 persons have taken advantage of such schemes, which have generated over €21.8 billion in revenue for the countries concerned. This European added value assessment (EAVA) reviews the key issues raised by investment schemes and the possible legal bases on which the EU could act to address them. Several policy options are put forward that could be implemented through amendments to existing EU legislation or by introducing new legislation. The policy options include: (1) Phasing out investment schemes in the EU; (2) Applying an EU-level tax on investment schemes; and (3) Regulating investment schemes. In addition, the assessment considers the introduction of minimum physical presence requirements on residence by investment schemes and regulating access to the EU for investor migrants from third countries. The policy options are assessed in terms of their potential consequences and impacts, subsidiarity, proportionality and the overall added value the EU might gain.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[EU energy system transformation - Cost of Non-Europe](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 20-10-2021

Autor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Energetika

Kúové slovo ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | energetická politika | energetická politika EÚ | energetická transformácia | ENERGIA | environmentálna politika EÚ | trh s energiou | uhlíková neutralita | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The European Union's energy system is on a path of transformation that should allow it to achieve a net-zero emissions target by 2050. However, there are many challenges ahead and achieving this target requires making profound structural changes. In this context, the present report, drafted at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), looks at what the consequences would be if the EU does not take further ambitious and united action in the transformation of its energy system. The cost of non-Europe in this area is estimated at up to 5.6 % of EU GDP in 2050, and avoiding this will require EU budgetary, regulatory and coordination action. The benefits would be many, including averted environmental costs and damage, and more sustainable and prosperous societies emerging as a result of a just and fair transition.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Digitalisation of the European reporting, monitoring and audit](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 11-10-2021

Autor JANCOVA LENKA | LOMBA NIOMBO | MULLER KLAUS

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálna technológia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | finanný audit | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politika EÚ | technológia a technické predpisy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | útvorníctvo

Zhrnutie The rules governing the monitoring and reporting obligations of EU funding programmes under shared management have been developing progressively over time. Across the EU, there are over 290 different reporting systems. Fragmentation makes data incomparable, prevents the use of AI and big data sets and systems for monitoring and control, and prevents stakeholders and society from getting a comprehensive overview of the way funds are distributed. This European added value assessment accompanies the report of the European Parliament's Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) on the 'Digitalisation of the European reporting, monitoring and audit' (2021/2054(INL)), by making an evidence-based analysis, identifying gaps and barriers, laying out possible policy options and pointing to their potential impacts. Action in the field could diminish fraud, abuse and weaknesses of EU funding programmes, which would lead to more efficiency and transparency. The three policy options identified in this study propose strengthening the enforcement of existing measures, creating a single EU database, and introducing requirements for the disclosure of relevant information on companies. A potential EU added value was identified, which could presumably lead to a lowering of the error rates by 0.7 percentage points and savings worth €1.11 billion. In the case of high-risk expenditure the error rates could drop by up to 2.9 percentage points, yielding savings worth €1.94 billion.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Fair and simpler taxation supporting the recovery strategy - Ways to lower compliance costs and improve EU corporate income taxation](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 21-09-2021

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo boj proti zloinu | cezhraniná spolupráca | da z príjmov právnických osôb | daová harmonizácia | daový trestný in | daový základ | digitálne hospodárstvo | EKONOMIKA | európska daová spolupráca | FINANCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | nadnárodná korporácia | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | trestné právo | triedenie podnikov | zdaovanie | zdaovanie digitálneho hospodárstva | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie This study analyses the gaps and challenges in the EU corporate income tax (CIT) legislation, and evaluate the European Added Value (EAV) of potential policy options to address these challenges. A thorough comparative economic analysis is made of the EAV of a series of scenarios, based upon the policy options identified. The results confirm that complexity remains by far the greatest factor behind both the CIT gap and the high level of compliance costs for businesses. Insufficient transparency, lack of administrative effectiveness and lack of efficient enforcement are also of particular relevance for businesses as they have a relatively large impact on compliance costs. As expected, the move towards digitalisation of the tax administration also appears as an option to reduce both the CIT gap and compliance costs in all scenarios, but probably to a lesser extent than what is sometimes assumed. The study finds an EAV of around €30 billion for a scenario of agreement in the G7/OECD plus limited implementation of the Commission's 'Business in Europe: Framework for income taxation' (BEFIT) proposals, as well as reinforced and extended cooperation. A slightly higher EAV of around €45 billion is found for a scenario of G7/OECD agreement + ambitious BEFIT and reinforced cooperation. Finally, a higher EAV of €76 billion is found with the most ambitious scenario of an EU treasury, qualified voting majority (QVM) in Council and CIT administered at EU level. The most ambitious scenario is however still rather unlikely to gather sufficient support at the current juncture as it would require substantial Treaty changes. It can be concluded that the two other alternatives are more likely to be implemented in the coming period.

Štúdia [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 20-09-2021

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo administratívne formality | cezhraniná spolupráca | daová harmonizácia | daová reforma | daový trestný in | DPH | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska daová spolupráca | FINANCIE | hospodárska situácia | hospodárske ozdravenie | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | trestné právo | výkonná moc a štátnej správe | zdaovanie | zdaovanie digitálneho hospodárstva

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

Štúdia [EN](#)

['Future proofing' EU policies-The why, what and how of stress testing](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 19-07-2021

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Zhrnutie Governments and policymakers around the world are increasingly stress testing policies to get 'ahead of the curve' and to be better equipped in response to plausible futures that may include disruptive events. This EAVA in Action provides an introduction to stress testing and how it could support the work of the European Parliament. The use of stress testing could add value at all stages of the EU legislative cycle and complement existing regulatory policy tools such as ex-ante assessment and ex-post evaluation. It could be applied as an anticipatory governance tool across all policy areas to identify weaknesses and opportunities to reinforce the legislative framework.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Harnessing the new momentum in transatlantic relations: Potential areas for common action during the Biden presidency](#)

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 10-06-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BAKOWSKI Piotr | FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | JENSEN LISELOTTE | LATICI Tania | PARRY Matthew | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Oblas politiky Bezpenos a obrana | Demokracia | Globálna správa | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Verejné zdravie | Zahraniné veci | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | extrémizmus | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | medzinárodný obchod | multilaterálne vzahy | OBCHOD | obchodné vzahy | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITÍKA | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | právny štát | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | spoloenský život | spoloná záhraničia a bezpenostná politika | správa | technologická zmena | technológiu a technické predpisy | transatlantické vzahy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zdravie | zdravotnícka politika | zmena podnebia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE | „zelene“ hospodárstvo

Zhrnutie The transatlantic relationship has been witnessing a significant injection of renewed enthusiasm and policy activity since Joe Biden became President of the United States in January 2021. This paper focuses on three important issues on the rapidly evolving transatlantic policy agenda, exploring their potential for generating, in effect, new 'common global goods' during the Biden presidency. First, it looks at pathways towards developing some kind of 'transatlantic green deal', taking climate action, trade and climate diplomacy in the round. Second, it analyses the comparative fabrics of US and European societies through the triple lens of violent extremism, the rule of law and technological disruption. Third, the prospects for 'crisis-proofing' the transatlantic space for the future are examined by looking at defence, health security and multilateralism. The paper also explores some potential avenues for closer transatlantic parliamentary cooperation, building on the already strong relationship between the European Parliament and the US Congress.

Hbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Climate diplomacy: pooling transatlantic resources](#)

[EU-USA: a transatlantic technology alliance](#)

[EU-USA: a transatlantic climate alliance](#)

[EU climate action policy: Responding to the global emergency](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 18-03-2021

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | ERBACH Gregor | HALLEUX Vivienne | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JENSEN LISELOTTE | KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina | LOMBA NIOMBO | MCELDOWNEY James | MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE | MULLER KLAUS | PAPE Marketa | SCHOLAERT FREDERIK | TITIEVSKAIA Jana | VETTORAZZI STEFANO | ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblas politiky Koronavírus | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | environmentálna politika EÚ | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska a sociálna súdržnos | hospodárska politika | medzinárodná spolupráca | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | politika spolupráce | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy | skleníkový plyn | spolupráca v oblasti životného prostredia | technológia a technické predpisy | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | uhlíková neutralita | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zmena podnebia | istá technológia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE | „zelene“ hospodárstvo

Zhrnutie The European Green Deal aims to make the European Union climate-neutral by 2050, a target supported by all EU institutions. With this objective, the EU takes a leading role in addressing the global climate emergency. Achieving the climate-neutrality goal requires massive investment and an unprecedented transformation of all sectors of the economy. This study explains the physical basis of climate change and highlights its expected impacts on the EU. To give an overview of EU and international climate policies, it outlines international climate agreements, EU climate action and the climate policies of major economies. It assesses the coherence of EU climate policy with other policy areas, and presents the financing of EU climate action through the EU budget and other instruments. To assess the implications of the climate neutrality objective, the study analysis the challenges and opportunities for the EU economy and its impacts on issues such as international relations, migration, trade, consumers and health . The final chapter addresses the issues facing European decision-makers and the outlook for European and global climate action in the context of the coronavirus pandemic.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Rising sea levels](#)

[Responsible private funding of litigation](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 04-03-2021

Autor MULLER KLAUS | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kúlové slovo etika | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | humanitné vedy | informácie a spracovanie informácií | investícia | kolektívne uplatňovanie nárokov na nápravu | konflikt záujmov | náklady konania | OBCHOD | ochrana spotrebiteľa | poistenie | poistenie | pracovnoprávne vzahy | PRÁVO | prístup k informáciám | prístup k súdom | spotreba | súdnicstvo | VEDA | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY

Zhrnutie A responsible TPLF regulatory framework should aim at lowering costs, simplifying unnecessary procedures, increasing the predictability of costs, and delivering efficient services at costs that are proportionate to the amounts in dispute. We explored additional effective safeguards and a number of policy options regarding the contractual, ethical and procedural aspects of TPLF. We then estimated the European added value (EAV) for two alternatives, namely a moderate and a strong regulatory approach scenario using a standard benefits-costs analytical conceptual framework.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Democratic institutions and prosperity: The benefits of an open society](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 04-02-2021

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON | SGUEO Gianluca | ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kúové slovo demokracia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodársky rozvoj | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | monokracia | obianska spolonos | politické práva | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselná revolúcia | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Spoloné výskumné centrum | technologická zmena | technológia a technické predpisy | verejné konzultácie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkon riadenia | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM

Zhrnutie The ongoing structural transformation and the rapid spread of the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution are challenging current democratic institutions and their established forms of governance and regulation. At the same time, these changes offer vast opportunities to enhance, strengthen and expand the existing democratic framework to reflect a more complex and interdependent world. This process has already begun in many democratic societies but further progress is needed. Examining these issues involves looking at the impact of ongoing complex and simultaneous changes on the theoretical framework underpinning beneficial democratic regulation. More specifically, combining economic, legal and political perspectives, it is necessary to explore how some adaptations to existing democratic institutions could further improve the functioning of democracies while also delivering additional economic benefits to citizens and society as whole. The introduction of a series of promising new tools could offer a potential way to support democratic decision-makers in regulating complexity and tackling ongoing and future challenges. The first of these tools is to use strategic foresight to anticipate and control future events; the second is collective intelligence, following the idea that citizens are collectively capable of providing better solutions to regulatory problems than are public administrations; the third and fourth are concerned with design-thinking and algorithmic regulation respectively. Design-based approaches are credited with opening up innovative options for policy-makers, while algorithms hold the promise of enabling decision-making to handle complex issues while remaining participatory.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European works councils \(EWCs\)](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-01-2021

Autor MULLER KLAUS

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska podniková rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informácie pracovníkom | kolektívne vyjednávanie | konzultácie s pracovníkmi | odborové práva | odbory | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pracovnoprávne vzahy | právo Európskej únie | skupina spoloností | smernica ES | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY

Zhrnutie European works councils (EWCs) represent over 17 million employees and are the first European representation of workers at company level. They facilitate the information, consultation and participation of employees with a focus on transnational issues. In times of crisis, including the COVID 19 crisis, relatively few workers lost their job in EU Member States with well-developed industrial relations systems where workers and their representatives have relatively strong rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Artificial intelligence in road transport - Cost of non-Europe report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 13-01-2021

Autor EVAS Tatjana | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo bezpenos na ceste | budovanie Európy | digitálna transformácia | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravná sie | EURÓPSKA UNIA | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inteligentná technológia | mechanizmus riadenia | nová technológia | organizácia dopravy | spoloná dopravná politika | technologická zmena | technológia a technické predpisy | umelá inteligencia | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | aľší rozvoj Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This report tries to establish what would be a lost economic benefit in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) and jobs not generated if no action were undertaken at EU level to address the existing gaps relating to liability and protection of users of AI systems in road transport. For these two aspects alone, the cost of non-Europe ranges between €231 097 and €275 287 million. This might have been even higher, however, had the scope of the quantitative analysis been broader. Cost of non-Europe reports analyse possibilities for realisation of a public common good through action at EU level. They try to identify areas that are expected to benefit from deepest EU integration and for which the EU's added value is potentially significant. Artificial intelligence (AI) deployment in road transport is one of the most mature examples of use of AI and one of the most promising in terms of potential benefits that could be brought to the EU economy and society.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Multimedia [The cost of non-Europe in artificial intelligence in road transport](#)

[Challenges facing sports event organisers in the digital environment](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-12-2020

Externý autor The legal analysis in this European added value assessment was written by Prof. Paolo Marzano, Gabriella Rubino and Francesca Cordova of Legance – Avvocati Associati and by Andrea Giulia Monteleone, assistant researcher at LUISS Guido Carli University, at the request of the European Added Value Unit (EPRS). The introductory analysis was drafted by Lauro Panella of EPRS, with Matteo Firrito.

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Kultúra | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Právo duševného vlastníctva | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kúlové slovo audiovizuálna produkcia | audiovizuálne pirátstvo | boj proti zloinu | duševné vlastníctvo | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | hospodársky dôsledok | internet | komunikácia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | športové podujatia

Zhrnutie Piracy of online broadcast of sports events is a problem in the EU. No action at EU level in this field would lead to additional burdens on economic operators and would hamper completion of the Digital Single Market. This European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) looks at the existing EU legislation and checks if it provides sports events organizers and their licensees with an adequate level of protection against this risk. It also presents potential EU level action that could help solve the problem and estimates economic benefits of addressing the problem.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Improving the quality of public spending in Europe - Budgetary 'waste rates' in EU Member States](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 27-10-2020

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Európska pridaná hodnota | Hospodárske a menové veci | Rozpočet | Sociálna politika | Verejné zdravie | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | FINANCIE | GEOGRAFIA | národné úty | národný rozpočet | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pridaná hodnota | rozpočet | rozpočtový výdavok | verejné financie | rozpočtová politika | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výskumná správa | útovníctvo | štátne výdavky | štát

Zhrnutie This EPRS study looks at whether, and under what conditions, greater effectiveness could be achieved in overall public spending at all levels of the European Union through greater pooling of resources at European level. It suggests that added value can be realised in public spending, through efficiency gains and lower administrative costs, delivered by and through the EU budget, usually with corresponding savings to national budgets. The study provides a methodology for assessing the 'waste rate' in overlapping national spending and analyses four policy areas, with the potential to realise gains of around €180 billion.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Corporate due diligence and corporate accountability](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 20-10-2020

Autor NAVARRA Cecilia

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | dodávateský reazec | dokumentácia | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky podnik | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pridaná hodnota | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo obchodných spoločností | sociálna zodpovednosť podnikov | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | triedenie podnikov | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výroba | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskumná správa | základné práva | útovníctvo | uddiské práva | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This study analyses the potential European Added Value of a measure requiring companies to carry out due diligence on social, environmental and governance risks in their own operations and supply chain. There is evidence of human rights violations and environmental negative impacts related to business activities. This measure could increase firm compliance to international principles of responsible business conduct, increase access to remedy for victims, improve legal certainty and create a level playing field for businesses. This study reviews possible sources of costs and benefits for companies and, based on original analysis, suggests that stronger environmental and social accountability practices could contribute to improving EU firms' performance. From a qualitative analysis, it suggests a potential significant impact in addressing risks of environmental damages and human rights violations in global value chains, thus supporting EU commitment to human rights and environmental protection.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Digital Services Act](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 01-10-2020

Autor EVAS Tatjana | LOMBA NIOMBO

Oblas politiky Energetika | Hospodárske a menové veci | Ochrana spotrebitea | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kúlové slovo analýza politík | digitálny obsah | dokumentácia | elektronický obchod | hospodárska súaz | kvalitatívna analýza | marketing | OBCHOD | obmedzenie hospodárskej súaze | obianske právo | obianske právo | ochrana spotrebitea | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | POLITIKA | pramene a odvetvia práva | pridaná hodnota | PRÁVO | spotreba | technológia a technické predpisy | vykonávanie zákona | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátnej správa | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná správa | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie E-commerce is an essential part of the economy and of consumers shopping habits. It can support EU citizens in accessing services more easily and businesses reaching customers more targeted. The E-commerce Directive has been an important column of digital services. Still, there is need for amending the current regulation. This EAVA accompanies two European Parliament's own-initiative legislative reports by JURI and IMCO asking the Commission for legislative actions to implement a digital services act. The analysis identifies 22 main gaps and risks, which we clustered into four policy packages on consumer protection, content management and curation, facilitation of competition in online platforms ecosystems, and enhancement of enforcement and legal coherence. The analysis suggests that EU common action on consumer protection and e-commerce rules, as well as on a framework for content management and curation could add up €76 billion to the EU GDP between 2020-2030.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[An EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 30-09-2020

Autor NAVARRA Cecilia | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúlové slovo demokracia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | parlamentné rokovanie | politický rámec | POLITIKA | práva a slobody | právny štát | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | základné práva | zákonodarná iniciatíva

Zhrnutie This European Added Value Assessment assesses the potential added value of an EU pact on Democracy the Rule of law and Fundamental rights covering all Member States as proposed by the European Parliament, comparing it to the European Commission's approach in its annual rule of law report, which only covers the rule of law and further integration requiring Treaty change. It concludes that the pact proposed by the European Parliament would lead to significant benefits in terms of more effective monitoring and enforcement of EU values. An approximation of its potential positive effects on the EU economy indicates annual gains of €413 billion corresponding to 3.3 % of EU GDP, far outweighing the costs of its development.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[European framework on ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-09-2020

Autor EVAS Tatjana | LOMBA NIOMBO

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo aproximácia práva | etika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | humanitné vedy | informaňa technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | kvalitatívna analýza | kvantitatívna analýza | právo Európskej únie | robotika | umelá inteligencia | VEDA | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie The EU can become a global standard-setter in the area of artificial intelligence (AI) ethics. Common EU legislative action on ethical aspects of AI could boost the internal market and establish an important strategic advantage. While numerous public and private actors around the globe have produced ethical guidelines in this field, there is currently no comprehensive legal framework. The EU can profit from the absence of a competing global governance model and gain full 'first mover' advantages. Building on the EU's economic and regulatory powers, common EU legislative action has great potential to provide European industry with a competitive edge. Furthermore, EU action can facilitate the adoption of EU standards globally and ensure that the development, uptake and diffusion of AI is based on the values, principles and rights protected in the EU. Those benefits cannot be achieved by actions of individual Member States. Thus, the success and benefits of EU action are contingent on the ability of the EU to take timely, common legislative action and to back this action up with strong democratic oversight, accountability and enforcement. The analyses of this European added value assessment suggest that a common EU framework on ethics has the potential to bring the European Union €294.9 billion in additional GDP and 4.6 million additional jobs by 2030.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Civil liability regime for artificial intelligence](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-09-2020

Autor EVAS Tatjana

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo informácie a spracovanie informácií | nová technológia | OBCHOD | obianske právo | obianskoprávna zodpovednosť | ochrana spotrebiteľa | PRÁVO | spotreba | technológia a technické predpisy | umelá inteligencia | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

Zhrnutie The findings of this European added value assessment (EAVA) suggest that the revision of the EU civil liability regime for artificial intelligence systems (AI) would likely generate substantial economic and social added value. The current preliminary analysis suggests that by 2030, EU action on liability could generate €54.8 billion in added value for the EU economy by stepping up the level of research and development in AI and in the range of €498.3 billion if other broader impacts, including reductions in accidents, health and environmental impacts and user impacts are also taken into consideration. A clear and coherent EU civil liability regime for AI has the potential to reduce risks and increase safety, decrease legal uncertainty and related legal and litigation costs, and enhance consumer rights and trust. Those elements together could facilitate the faster and arguably safer uptake and diffusion of AI. Member States have not yet adopted specific legislation related to the regulation of liability for AI, with some exceptions related to drones, autonomous vehicles and medical AI applications. Timely action at EU level would therefore reduce regulatory fragmentation and costs for producers of AI while also helping to secure high levels of protection for fundamental and consumer rights in the EU

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Digital finance: Emerging risks in crypto-assets – Regulatory and supervisory challenges in the area of financial services, institutions and markets](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-09-2020

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci

Kúové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | dokumentácia | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | finanná inštitúcia | finančné služby | finančné technológie | finančný trh | menová ekonómia | menové a finančné inštitúcie | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | pridaná hodnota | právo Európskej únie | technológia a technické predpisy | virtuálna mena | voný pohyb kapitálu | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskumná správa | Zmluva o fungovaní EU | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie The rapid growth of digital finance and crypto-assets has raised questions about the appropriate regulatory perimeter and the ability of the existing regulatory architecture to adapt to changing conditions. In this study, we evaluate the impact in terms of benefits and in terms of risk reduction that the adoption of an EU legislative initiative on a framework for crypto-assets, on cyber-resilience and on a data strategy would bring.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[An EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation: European added value assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 08-09-2020

Autor EVAS Tatjana | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | NAVARRA Cecilia

Oblas politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Životné prostredie

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | dovoz (EÚ) | drevospracujúci priemysel | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kvantitatívna analýza | lesníctvo | medzinárodná úloha EU | obchod | OBCHOD | ochrana života rastlín | odlesovanie | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | PONOHOŠPODÁRSTVO, LESNICTVO A RYBARSTVO | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | pridaná hodnota | PRIEMYSEL | tropické drevo | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná správa | zachovanie lesa | zmena podnebia | znížovanie emisií plynov | útovníctvo | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Deforestation caused by agricultural activity is continuing at an alarming rate, threatening irreplaceable tropical forests that, among other things, are crucial for fighting climate change. The EU bears its share of responsibility for this environmental loss, as it is one of the major importers of several forest-risk commodities. To date, action has been taken at different levels to stop commodity-driven deforestation. Nevertheless, the impact on forest loss has been low as deforestation continues and new hot spots occur. There has been a recent commitment at EU level to propose new measures to minimise the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market. This European added value assessment (EAVA) accompanies the European Parliament's own-initiative legislative report calling on the European Commission to take legislative action on the matter. The EAVA looks at why EU action is needed and analyses four potential demand-side regulatory policy options at EU level. A quantitative analysis reveals that to varying extents, all options have the potential to reduce EU-driven deforestation and associated carbon emissions, while having a relatively small impact on the EU economy

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The right to disconnect](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-07-2020

Autor MULLER KLAUS

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo ekonomická geografia | epidémia | Eurofound | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | personálne riadenie a odmevanie zamestnancov | pracovný as | pracovný život | práca na diaku | SOCIALNE OTÁZKY | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | zdravie | zosúladenie pracovného a súkromného života | Ázia a Oceánia | īna

Zhrnutie The right to disconnect refers to the right of a worker to be able to disconnect from work-related electronic communications during non-work hours and during holidays.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Assessing the potential impact of an EU-India trade agreement](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 01-07-2020

Autor NAVARRA Cecilia

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Medzinárodné právo verejné

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dokumentácia | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | India | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výskumná správa | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The EU and India are major actors in the international arena and the discussions over a possible Free Trade Agreement has been ongoing for several years. This study analyses the potential effects of an FTA between EU and India in a "Cost of Non Europe" perspective. The results of a quantitative simulation of a potential FTA in goods and services indicate that welfare gains from increased trade for both sides may be between € 8 billion and € 8.5 billion (0.03 % increase with respect to the baseline for the EU and about 0.3 % for India). Furthermore, a qualitative analysis suggests that potential gains may appear from a coordinated EU action in addressing possible side effects, distributive impacts and externalities (such as inequalities, labour market effects, poverty and development implications, environmental issues) and from increased coordination in the provision of global public goods. By considering these aspects, the Cost of Non-Europe in the field may be larger.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and the cost of non-Europe: An analysis of the economic benefits of common European action](#)

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 11-05-2020

Autor EVAS Tatjana | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | LOMBA NIOMBO | NAVARRA Cecilia | PANELLA Lauro | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Externý autor Muller, Klaus

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Doprava | Energetika | Európska pridaná hodnota | Hospodárske a menové veci | Koronavírus | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblas slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Priemysel | Regionálny rozvoj | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Sociálna politika | Verejné zdravie | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Vzdelávanie | Výskumná politika | Zamestnanos | Životné prostredie

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | environmentálna politika EÚ | epidémia | európska integrácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | hospodárska a menová únia | hospodárska a sociálna súdržnos | hospodárska integrácia | hospodárska politika | hrubý domáci produkt | medzinárodná spolupráca | MEDZINARODNE VZAHY | menová ekonómia | národné úty | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | politika spolupráce | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | SÓCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trvalo udržatený rozvoj | vnútorný trh | zdravie | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This EPRS paper focuses on the economic benefits of common action at European level and the risk involved if the current coronavirus crisis and its aftermath were to stall or reverse the process of European integration. It attempts to quantify the losses from: (i) any gradual dismantling of the EU project - where cautious estimates suggest that erosion of the EU single market alone would cost the European economy between 3.0 and 8.7 per cent of its collective GDP (this would be existing 'European added value' permanently lost); and (ii) a parallel failure to take advantage of the unexploited potential of collective public goods that have yet to be achieved (this would be future GDP growth foregone). The latter 'cost of non-Europe' in 50 policy areas was identified by EPRS in 2019 as around 14 per cent of EU GDP by the end of a ten-year running-in period.

Hbková analýza [EN](#)

[European added value of an EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights -](#)

[Preliminary assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-04-2020

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo demokracia | dokumentácia | Európska komisia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | politický rámec | POLITIKA | práva a slobody | právny štát | PRAVO | právo Európskej únie | správa | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | Zmluva o Európskej únii | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ | základné práva

Zhrnutie This preliminary European Added Value Assessment provides a comparison of the main features of the methodologies proposed by the European Parliament and the Commission on monitoring compliance with EU values. It reveals that though the Commission has made a significant step towards Parliament's position, four key differences in their approach remain. These notably relate to what is assessed, by whom and which follow-up is to be provided. The Parliament calls for an interinstitutional agreement in accordance with which a Panel of Independent Experts should assess the state of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights in the Member States. Based on this Report the Parliament and national parliaments as well the Council should be able to recommend follow up action to the Commission in terms of monitoring and enforcement. The Commission takes a more limited analysis of the rule of law into its own hands, relying on a network of Member State contact points. In view of its prerogatives, the Commission does not wish to be bound to a certain follow up.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Added value of a common EU response to the economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 17-04-2020

Autor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Finanné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Verejné zdravie | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | epidémia | hospodárska recesia | hospodárska situácia | hospodárske ozdravenie | hospodársky dôsledok | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | zdravie

Zhrnutie In addition to the tragic loss of human lives, the ongoing novel coronavirus pandemic will have severe consequences for the European economy. Common action at EU level and coordinated long-term strategic action at international level is more necessary than ever before. In particular, in addition to the measures taken after the 2008 economic and financial crisis, a resolute move towards greater common policy action and a deepening of the single market, more strategic autonomy, increased common investment, and a reasonable deepening of risk-sharing within the economic and monetary union (EMU), could help to achieve a rapid, broad based and sustainable recovery. Our simulations, which use growth models based on long-term scenarios to 2035, indicate that the cost of complacency could be substantial. In a pessimistic worst-case scenario, where the policy response is fragmented and where no risk-sharing takes place, potential added value growth would be reduced by 0.8 % in 2035. For 2020 to 2035, this would represent a cumulated €2.9 trillion of added value losses for the EU as a whole compared to the initial baseline. In a more optimistic scenario, we assume a decisive move towards more sustained common action at EU level. As a result, potential added value growth is initially less impacted and the common action boosts long-term growth prospects to levels surpassing the estimates from the baseline scenario. For 2020 to 2035, such a scenario would represent a cumulated gain of €0.5 trillion of added value for the EU as a whole compared to the initial baseline.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Towards a joint European approach on vaccination](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-04-2020

Autor LOMBA NIOMBO

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Verejné zdravie

Kúové slovo dezinformácia | epidémia | komunikácia | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | okovanie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zdravie

Zhrnutie Diseases such as measles and the recent Covid-19 outbreak show the need of a joint European approach and EU actions in the area of vaccination to prevent, reduce and eradicate diseases.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Towards a joint European approach on vaccination](#)

[Impact of the Erasmus+ programme](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-04-2020

Externý autor Mueller, Klaus

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vzdelávanie

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZÄHY | mobilita študentov | organizácia školstva | politika spolupráce | program EÚ | spolupráca v oblasti vzdelávania | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávanie | vzdelávanie | študijná výmena

Zhrnutie Erasmus+ is the EU programme in the field of education and training, and highly valued by the Member States, the general public and the stakeholders. The European Added Value is high. The multiplier effect of this investment is EUR 10 (lowest estimation) for each EUR 1 invested within 5 years.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-27 support for national short-time work schemes](#)

Typ publikácie V strunosti

Dátum 02-04-2020

Externý autor Muller, Klaus

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo ekonomická geografia | epidémia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | finančie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska a menová únia | krátkodobá práca | menová ekonómia | návrh (EÚ) | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | poistenie v nezamestnanosti | právo Európskej únie | sociálna ochrana | SOCIALNE OTAZKY | viacroný finanný rámec | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | zdravie | Ázia a Oceánia | ína | štaty EU

Zhrnutie The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic hits all Member States, not all in the same way but the impact can spill over on to those Member States not (yet) so much affected. A common STW for the EU 27 can support/reinsure the existing national STW's. This scheme would limit severe economic crisis, through its stabilising effect on disposable income. It would strengthen the social dimension of EU 27 and demonstrate European solidarity bringing support directly to the citizens.

V strunosti [EN](#)

[The impact of the free movement of economically active citizens within the EU](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-12-2019

Externý autor Muller, Klaus

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Sociálna politika | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | geografická mobilita | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | mzda | návrh (EÚ) | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | personálne riadenie a odmevanie zamestnancov | pracujúca populácia | produktivita práce | profesijné kvalifikácie | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIALNE OTÁZKY | trh práce | voný pohyb pracovníkov | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | zloženie obyvateľstva | štatistika zamestnanosti

Zhrnutie In recent years employment rates increased for nationals and mobile EU-citizens especially when minimum wages and/or collective agreements were in place. The free movement leads to higher employment, higher productivity and income, and has a positive impact on taxes and social contributions. However, the vocational qualifications are not fully recognized, therefore the potential cannot be used to the full extent.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Common minimum standards of civil procedure: European Added Value Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-11-2019

Autor EVAS Tatjana | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Medzinárodné právo verejné | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kúové slovo aproximácia práva | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | justiná spolupráca EÚ v obianskych veciach | obianske právo | obianske právo | obianskoprávne konanie | princíp vzájomného uznávania | PRAVO | právo Európskej únie | súdnictvio

Zhrnutie The European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) estimates whether and to what extent adoption of EU minimum standards of civil procedure could generate European added value. The European added value is quantified as a percentage reduction of the total cost of civil procedure. The total cost of civil procedure is estimated based on data on the number of civil and commercial proceedings in the EU-28 and the cost of litigation in the Member States. Based on this analysis, the EAVA estimates that introducing EU common minimum standards of civil procedure could reduce annual costs for citizens and businesses in the European Union by as much as €4.7 to 7.9 billion per annum. The European added value could be potentially generated through reduction of fragmentation, simplification and filling gaps in the current EU procedural rules. Furthermore, EU common minimum standards would contribute towards building mutual trust between judicial authorities of different Member States. Increasing trust has the potential to enhance legal certainty and stability for citizens and businesses, further reduce uncertainty and delay costs.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Geographical indications for non-agricultural products

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-11-2019

Autor THIRION Elodie

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Právo duševného vlastníctva | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | keramika | kultúra a náboženstvo | marketing | OBCHOD | označenie produktu | oznaenie pôvodu | označovanie etiketami | PRIEMYSEL | rôzne priemyselné odvetvia | SOCIÁLNE OTAZKY | spotreba | zvyky a tradície

Zhrnutie This Cost of Non-Europe report seeks to quantify the costs arising from the lack of European Union (EU) legislation protecting Geographical Indications (GIs) for non-agricultural products and to analyse the benefits foregone for citizens, businesses and Member States. The report estimates that introducing EU-wide GI protection for non-agricultural products would have an overall positive effect on trade, employment and rural development. More precisely, after approximately 20 years of implementation, such a protection scheme would yield an overall expected increase in intra-EU trade of about 4.9-6.6 % of current exports (€37.6-50 billion) in the more relevant sectors. Expectations are that regional-level employment would rise by 0.12-0.14 % and that 284 000-338 000 new jobs would be created in the EU as a whole. The expected positive impact on rural development would materialise, among other things, through direct support for locally based high-quality producers, rural economic diversification and local producers' capacity to organise collectively.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Impact Assessment and European Added Value work during the eighth legislative term, 2014-2019

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-07-2019

Autor HILLER WOLFGANG

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európska pridaná hodnota | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | legislatíva | POLITIKA | pramene a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | tvorba politík | tvorba práva EÚ | výkonná moc a štátnej správy

Zhrnutie The responsibility for better law-making is shared between the European Union institutions. In recent years Parliament has developed its own instruments to guarantee proper and independent assessment and to support parliamentary committees in their work. The concept of impact assessment is applied throughout the whole policy cycle – on both an ex-ante and an ex-post basis – from the design of legislation through to its implementation, evaluation and revision. The European Parliament also advocates a proper assessment of European added value, in terms of what savings will result from a European solution and if supplementary costs would arise in the absence of a European solution. This briefing provides a look back over five years' experience in support of better regulation for the benefit of citizens.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cost of non-Europe in robotics and artificial intelligence

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 12-06-2019

Externý autor This study has been written by Bob Martens and Jorren Garrez of DLA Piper UK LLP and Cambridge Econometrics at the request of the European Added Value Unit within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kúové slovo aproximácia práva | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | informaná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | manažment | obianske právo | PODNIKANIE A ŠUÁZ | poistenie | poistenie | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | riadenie rizík | robotika | umelá inteligencia | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskum a vývoj | zodpovednos

Zhrnutie Robotics is a wide and multi-faceted domain, which crosses boundaries between many economics sectors and legal disciplines. The perception of a need for some kind of Europe-wide legal framework to accompany the development of robotic and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies is growing. A harmonised EU regulatory framework concerning specifically liability and insurance regarding robotics and AI could provide greater legal certainty and promote trust. It could also stimulate greater research and development activity by producers and increase the speed of uptake of these two new emerging technologies by consumers, resulting in a possible positive impact in terms of GDP. Research suggests that, by 2030, EU GDP could be 0.04 % higher than it would otherwise be under the current regulatory framework.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Area of freedom, security and justice: Cost of Non-Europe](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-05-2019

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo boj proti zloinu | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informaná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | korupcia | medzinárodné právo | migraná politika EU | migrácia | nákladová analýza | ochrana údajov | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | právny štát | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIALNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | terorizmus | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | základné práva | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Substantial progress has been made since creating an area of freedom, security and justice became a major political objective for the EU 20 years ago. Still, there is a lack of consistent monitoring and enforcement of EU values and norms as well as outstanding gaps in the EU's framework in certain areas. These deficiencies have a significant impact at individual level, notably in terms of preventing the effective exercise of fundamental rights by EU citizens and third country nationals alike. They also have a negative effect on budgetary spending, growth and tax revenue, which is estimated at at least €180 billion annually, with the lack of enforcement of EU values still to be assessed in more detail. Further EU action in four main areas: 1. monitoring and enforcement; 2. the creation of safe legal pathways for migrants and asylum seekers to enter the EU; 3. ingraining a European law enforcement culture; and 4. completing the Union's fundamental rights framework, would have significant benefits. In particular, it could allow individuals to fully enjoy their fundamental rights and make EU society more secure, open, fair and prosperous. This would also foster trust in the EU on the basis of its ability to deliver on its aims

Briefing [EN](#)

Výah zo štúdie - Európska dividenda vo výške dva bilióny eur: Prehad nákladov spôsobených neinnosou na európskej úrovni, 2019 – 2024

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 18-04-2019

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo akcia EÚ | budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodársky rozvoj | hrubý domáci produkt | národné úty

Zhrnutie Toto je výah zo štúdie, ktorá predstavuje prebiehajúcu prácu na dlhodobom projekte s cieom urí a analyzova náklady spôsobené neinnosou na európskej úrovni vo viacerých oblastiach politiky. Táto koncepcia, ktorú Európsky parlament zaal používa v 80. rokoch 20. storočia, tu slúži na kvantifikáciu možných ziskov vaka zvýšeniu efektívnosti v dnešnom európskom hospodárstve zavedením súboru politických iniciatív, ktoré Parlament nedávno podporil – od rozšírenia a prehbenia jednotného digitálneho trhu po systematickejšiu koordináciu vnútroštátnych a európskych politík v oblasti obrany alebo zvýšenú spoluprácu – s cieom bojova proti vyhýbaniu sa daovým povinnostiam zo strany právnických osôb. Prínosy sa v zásade merajú približne vytvoreného HDP alebo racionálnejším využívaním verejných zdrojov. Z najnovšej analýzy vyplýva, že európske hospodárstvo (EU28) môže dosiahnu potenciálne zisky viac ako 2,2 bilióna EUR, ak by inštitúcie Únie prijali politiky presadzované Parlamentom v rade konkrétnych oblastí a ak by sa tieto politiky v plnej miere vykonávali poas desiatich rokov (2019 – 2029). Bola by to prakticky „dividenda vo výške dvoch biliónov EUR“, ktorá by predstavovala zvýšenie celkového HDP EU približne o 14 % (v roku 2017 dosiahol HDP EU 15,3 bilióna EUR). Cieom štúdie je prispie k prebiehajúcej diskusii o politických prioritách Európskej únie na nadchádzajúce párone inštitucionálne obdobie od roku 2019 do roku 2024.

Štúdia [EN](#), [FR](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#), [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [ES](#)

Príloha 3 [BG](#)

Príloha 4 [CS](#)

Príloha 5 [DA](#)

Príloha 6 [DE](#)

Príloha 7 [EL](#)

Príloha 8 [ET](#)

Príloha 9 [FI](#)

Príloha 10 [FR](#)

Príloha 11 [GA](#)

Príloha 12 [HR](#)

Príloha 13 [HU](#)

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Príloha 20 [PT](#)

Príloha 21 [RO](#)

Príloha 22 [SK](#)

Príloha 23 [SL](#)

Príloha 24 [SV](#)

The cost of non-Europe in the area of legal migration

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-03-2019

Autor THIRION Elodie | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európska pridaná hodnota | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Sociálna politika | Zamestnanos

Kúlové slovo cudzí štátne príslušník | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | migrácia | migrácia | politika spolupráce | pracovná mobilita | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rovnaké zaobchádzanie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | trh práce | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY

Zhrnutie Further EU action in the area of legal migration could address obstacles experienced by Third Country Nationals within the European Union. Depending on the policy option pursued these options could result in up to €21,75 billion in benefits. Further gains could be made by addressing the fragmented national policies in this area, which are currently undermining ability of the EU as a whole to attract the workers and researchers it needs.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The benefit of EU action in health policy: The record to date](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 08-03-2019

Autor LOMBA NIOMBO

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Verejné zdravie

Kúové slovo akcia EÚ | budovanie Európy | cezhraniný rozmer | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | farmaceutická legislatíva | lekárské a chirurgické nástroje | prevencia pred chorobami | regióny a regionálna politika | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | zdravie | zdravotná starostlivos

Zhrnutie European health policy measures taken to date are highly beneficial to and relevant for European citizens, economies and the Member States. The EU does acquit its responsibility and utilises its capacity to act on behalf of EU citizens in this policy area. The study concludes that EU health policy clearly achieves added value.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Expedited settlement of commercial disputes in the European Union](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 05-12-2018

Autor EVAS Tatjana

Oblas politiky Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justiná spolupráca v obianskych veciach | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kúové slovo alternatívne riešenie sporu | harmonizácia norem | medzinárodná obchodná arbitráž | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodný spor | právny proces | PRÁVO | právo poda žalobu | súdnicstvo | technológia a technické predpisy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

Zhrnutie The EU legal services market is the second largest in the world. Commercial, business to business (B2B) litigation is one of the largest segments of the legal services market. The EU measures on choice of law, choice of forum and enforcement proved to be successful in supporting EU competitiveness. However, to enhance competitiveness of the EU litigation market and ensure further growth, a set of EU measures to simplify and expedite settlement of commercial disputes is needed. The EU measures should focus on the enhancement of procedural efficiency, among other things, by taking action to reduce length of procedure. The 2018 European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) suggests that the EU actions to expedite settlement of commercial disputes could generate European added value for the EU economy and businesses in the range of 4.6 to 5.7 billion EUR annually. The European added value can be created through increase in direct contribution of litigation services revenues to the EU economy and through reduction of opportunity costs to business associated with length of judicial proceedings.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in Asylum Policy](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 18-10-2018

Externý autor Navarra, Cecilia; Ballegooij, Wouter van;

Oblas politiky Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EU | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpenosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | migrant | migrácia | politický azyl | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | uteenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika | štát EÚ

Zhrnutie Current structural weaknesses and shortcomings in the design and implementation of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) have a cost of EUR 50.5 billion per year, including costs due to irregular migration, lack of accountability in external action, inefficiencies in asylum procedures, poor living conditions and health, and dimmer employment prospects leading to lower generation of tax revenue. Seven policy options for the EU to tackle the identified gaps and barriers would bring about many benefits including better compliance with international and EU norms and values, lower levels of irregular migration to the EU and costs of border security and surveillance, increased effectiveness and efficiency of the asylum process, faster socio-economic integration of asylum-seekers, increased employment and tax revenues and reinforced protection of human rights in countries of return. Once, considered the costs, the net benefits of these policy options would be at least EUR 23.5 billion per year.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[An overview of shell companies in the European Union](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-10-2018

Autor KIENDL KRISTO IVANA | THIRION Elodie

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoloností

Kúové slovo administratívna spolupráca | administratívna transparentnos | budovanie Európy | daový únik | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske obianstvo | FINANCIE | GEOGRAFIA | informácie a spracovanie informácií | institúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná spolupráca | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | politika zdaovania | pranie špinavých peází | PRÁVO | spolupráca medzi orgánmi (EÚ) | trestné právo | tretia krajina | voný pohyb kapitálu | vyhýbanie sa daovej povinnosti | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkon riadenia | výkonná moc a štátnej správa | výmena informácií | zdaovanie | štátnej príslušnos | štátu EÚ

Zhrnutie In April 2018, the European Parliament's Special Committee on Financial Crimes, Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance (TAX3) requested a study on shell companies in the EU. In response to this request, the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) and the European Added Value Unit (EAVA) of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) prepared this study. The study aims to contribute to a better understanding of the phenomenon of shell companies in the European Union. In particular, it approaches the issue through a set of 'proxy' indicators at a member state level. It proceeds by presenting main risks associated with the shell companies. Finally, if presents policies aiming at mitigating these identified risks.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Citizenship by investment \(CBI\) and residency by investment \(RBI\) schemes in the EU](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-10-2018

Autor SCHERRER Amadine Marie Anne | THIRION Elodie

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátne príslušník | ekonomická geografia | európska bezpenos | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske obianstvo | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpenos | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | oban EÚ | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | priama investícia | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej unie | právomoci lenských štátov | rodina | rodina | sloboda pohybu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vízová politika EU | zahraničná investícia | štátu EÚ

Zhrnutie This study analyses the state of play and issues surrounding citizenship and residency by investment schemes (so-called 'golden passports' and 'golden visas') in the EU. It looks at the economic social and political impacts of such schemes and examines the risks they carry in respect of corruption, money laundering and tax evasion.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Humanitarian visas](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-10-2018

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | udké práva

Kúové slovo cudzí štátne príslušník | diplomatické zastúpenie | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | kruté a ponížujúce zaobchádzanie | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | osoba bez štátneho obianstva | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | tretia krajina | vízová politika EU | štátu EÚ

Zhrnutie 90 % of those granted international protection reach the European Union through irregular Means. Member States' failure to offer regular entry pathways to those seeking international protection undermines the achievement of their Treaty and fundamental rights obligations. This situation also has severe individual impacts in terms of mortality and damage to health, negative budgetary and economic impacts EU legislation on humanitarian visas could close the current effectiveness and fundamental rights protection gap in EU asylum policy by offering safe entry pathways, reducing irregular migration and result in increased management, coordination and efficiency in the asylum process, as well as promoting fair cost-sharing.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The added value of European cohesion policy](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 06-09-2018

Autor MULLER KLAUS

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Regionálny rozvoj | Sociálna politika | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo EPFRV | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske štrukturálne a investiné fondy | Európsky námorný a rybársky fond | Európsky sociálny fond | FINANCIE | finacie EÚ | financovanie a investície | Kohézny fond | malé a stredné podniky | PODNIKANIE A SUAŽ | spolufinancovanie | triedenie podnikov

Zhrnutie Cohesion policy provides the largest EU financial support, amounting to € 638 billion together with national co-financing for the period 2014-2020. Cohesion policy will help more than 7.4 million people find a job and over 8.9 million people gain new qualifications. 6.8 million children will get access to new or modernised schools and childcare facilities. For the European Parliament it is important that Cohesion Policy remains visible all over Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU law for an open independent and efficient European administration](#)

Typ publikácie	Štúdia
Dátum	27-07-2018
Autor	EVAS Tatjana
Oblas politiky	Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti Petície Európskemu parlamentu Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty
Kúové slovo	akcia EÚ budovanie Európy EURÓPSKA ÚNIA inštitúcia EÚ inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba komunikácia kódex správania medzinárodná politika MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY občianska Európa POLITIKA pracovnoprávne vzahy profesijná etika právo Európskej únie tvorba práva EÚ verejné konzultácie VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE výkon riadenia výkonná moc a štátnej správa ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNE PODMIENKY
Zhrnutie	The results of the public consultation clearly suggest - EU citizens want action. Citizens call for an action that would turn their EU right to good administration into solution. The workable and enforceable solution that adds value. Europe needs innovation! Innovation not only in tools and technologies but also in how EU governs itself.
Štúdia	EN

[A Europe without internal borders? Free movement of persons](#)

Typ publikácie	Briefing
Dátum	25-06-2018
Autor	KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia
Oblas politiky	Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti Vnútorný trh a colná únia
Kúové slovo	boj proti zloinu budovanie Európy cezhraníný rozmer cudzí štátnej príslušník EKONOMIKA európska bezpenos EURÓPSKA ÚNIA Európske občianstvo hraniná kontrola medzinárodná bezpenos medzinárodné právo MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY migrácia mobilita študentov nelegálna migrácia organizácia školstva POLITIKA politika a bezpenos verejnosti povolenie na trvalý pobyt práva a slobody PRAVO právo podnika regióny a regionálna politika rodina rodina Schengenská dohoda sloboda pohybu SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY spoločenský život vnútorná hranica EÚ VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE vízová politika EU ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNE PODMIENKY zamestnanos
Zhrnutie	Different groups of EU citizens enjoy the right to freedom of movement across the EU, making it possible to work in another Member State, retire, study, set up a business, follow a family member or look for a job. EU citizens, tourists and businesses benefit from these rights as well as the Schengen area, which greatly facilitates freedom of movement. Contrary to popular belief, thus opening internal EU borders has not led to an increase in crime. Rather, Schengen innovations such as enhanced police cooperation and harmonised external border controls help Europe work against cross-border crime. Closing EU internal borders again could lead to costs of between €100 and 230 billion over 10 years.
Briefing	EN

[Free movement of capital within the European Union](#)

Typ publikácie	Briefing
Dátum	31-05-2018
Autor	NIEMINEN Risto
Oblas politiky	Hospodárske a menové veci Vnútorný trh a colná únia
Kúové slovo	budovanie Európy cenné papiere ekonomická geografia EKONOMIKA EURÓPSKA ÚNIA FINANCIE financovanie a investície GEOGRAFIA hospodárska situácia hospodársky rast investícia menové a finančné inštitúcie obrábanie ponohospodárskej pôdy ponohospodárska pôda PONOHOŠPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO pôžika vnútorný trh voný pohyb kapitálu voný pohyb kapitálu zahraničná investícia štáty EU
Zhrnutie	Amongst the four fundamental freedoms that underpin the EU single market (free movement of persons, goods, services and capital), the free movement of capital is the most recent. Until the mid-1990s it did not exist in practice in a number of Member States. Financial operations in other Member States or in other currencies within the EU were subject to prior authorisation requirements by national authorities. These controls enabled national authorities to prevent or restrict financial operations. Free movement of capital became applicable with the 1993 Maastricht treaty, which removed all restrictions on capital movements and payments, both between Member States and with third countries. The principle has direct effect, meaning that it requires no further legislation at either EU or Member State level.
Briefing	EN

[The EU, a world leader in fighting climate change](#)

Typ publikácie	Briefing
Dátum	29-05-2018
Externý autor	Klugman, Cornelia;
Oblas politiky	Energetika Životné prostredie
Kúové slovo	alternatívna energia ekologická politika ekologický dosah energetická efektívnos energetická politika ENERGIA environmentálna politika EU Európska environmentálna agentúra EURÓPSKA ÚNIA inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba lesnická politika lesníctvo medzinárodná dohoda medzinárodná politika MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY obnoviteľná energia PONOHOŠPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO poškodzovanie životného prostredia skleníkový plyn systém EÚ na obchodovanie s emisiemi ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE
Zhrnutie	The European Union is at the forefront of international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thus safeguard the planet's climate. Greenhouse gases (GHG) – primarily carbon dioxide but also others, including methane and chlorofluorocarbons – trap heat in the atmosphere, leading to global warming. Higher temperatures then act on the climate, with varying effects. For example, dry regions might become drier while, at the poles, the ice caps are melting, causing higher sea levels. In 2016, the global average temperature was already 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels.
Briefing	EN

[The fight against terrorism](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-05-2018

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | udké práva

Kúové slovo akcia EÚ | boj proti zloinu | budovanie Európy | civilné obete | ekonomická geografia | európska bezpenos | EURÓPSKA UNIA | FINANCIE | GEOGRAFIA | hraniná kontrola | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpenos | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | organizácia EÚ | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | pranie špinavých peází | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voný pohyb kapítalu | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | štaty EÚ

Zhrnutie Significant benefits could be achieved by the EU and its Member States by addressing the gaps and barriers in the area of the fight against terrorism, notably by developing an evidence-based EU criminal policy cycle involving the European Parliament and national parliaments. In this context, EU institutions should conduct comprehensive ex-ante assessments and ex-post evaluations of counterterrorism measures, in line with better law-making principles. The effectiveness and fundamental rights compliance of counter-radicalisation programmes should continue to be monitored. The framework for countering terrorism requires further refinement. A European law enforcement culture with full respect for fundamental rights needs to be fostered in which relevant information is shared and analysed, judicial cooperation tools are properly utilised and seeking the support of EU agencies becomes a natural reflex. This also requires the allocation of significant resources aimed at training and exchanges. Beyond resulting in more relevant, coherent, effective and efficient action in the fight against terrorism, such measures could increase the wellbeing of the population, reduce the material and immaterial impacts of terrorism, and ensure protection of fundamental rights when impacted by counterterrorism measures.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The added value of the European Citizens' Initiative \(ECI\), and its revision](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 13-04-2018

Autor SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | Európsky ombudsman | informaná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | iniciatíva EU | internet | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | MEDZINÁRODNE ORGANIZÁCIE | mimovládne organizácie | mimovládne organizácie | nezľutienos | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | parlament | parlamentné rokovanie | participatívna demokracia | petícia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | PRÁVO | právomoc iniciaova | prijastnos námiety | súdnictvo | transparentnos v rozhodovaní | verejné konzultácie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zákonodarná iniciatíva

Zhrnutie The European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) is aimed at bringing the EU closer to its citizens, by enabling them to invite the European Commission to make a proposal for a legal act. Introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon, the ECI should provide every citizen with the right to participate in the democratic life of the Union. However, the ECI in practice has had various procedural hurdles, preventing the fulfilment of the regulation's objectives. The ECI is thus not fulfilling its potential with regard to bringing the EU closer to its citizens. Against this background, the present study outlines the weaknesses in the existing ECI procedure. Moreover, it assesses, with a view to their added value, the main reform proposals that have been put forward to improve the ECI's functioning.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[An EU intellectual property policy to boost innovation](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-04-2018

Autor THIRION Elodie

Oblas politiky Priemysel | Právo duševného vlastníctva

Kúové slovo autorské práva | budovanie Európy | duševné vlastníctvo | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | marketing | návrh (EU) | OBCHOD | oznaenie pôvodu | právny proces | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | smernica ES | súdnictvo | vnútorný trh | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | Úrad Európskej únie pre duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie Intellectual property (IP) lies at the heart of innovation and competitiveness around the world as well as in the European Union, and intellectual property rights (IPRs) are protected mainly through patents, trade marks and copyright. IPRs enable individuals and companies to earn recognition and/or financial benefit from what they invent or create. By striking the right balance between innovators and public interest, IP aims to foster an environment in which creativity and innovation can flourish. The EU has shaped a framework that defines and protects innovations and creations through IP. This framework mainly comprises of directives and regulations protecting copyright, trade marks, patents, designs and geographical indications.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Equality and the Fight against Racism and Xenophobia](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-03-2018

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Bezpenos a obrana | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Rodové otázky, rovnos a rozmanitos

Kúové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre základné práva | budovanie Európy | Charta EÚ o základných právach | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA UNIA | Európsky dohovor o udských právach | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | opatrenia na boj proti diskriminácii | personálne riadenie a odmevanie zamestnancov | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo EÚ | rasizmus | rodová rovnos | rovnocenné mzdové odmevanie | sekundárna legislatíva | xenofobia | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | štaty EÚ

Zhrnutie This study specifically focuses on EU action and cooperation concerning equality and the fight against racism and xenophobia. Despite existing EU legislation and action it argues that there are still significant gaps and barriers to equal treatment and to adequate prevention and prosecution of, and compensation for, hate crimes within the European Union. The impact of the gaps and barriers identified – in action and cooperation – at EU level are assessed both in terms of economic impact and their impacts on economic rights and freedoms. To address these gaps and barriers, the study provides some options for EU action in the field.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Pan-European pension product](#)

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 21-03-2018

Autor EATOCK David | NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Sociálna politika

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | doplnkový dôchodok | dôchodkový fond | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA UNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | informácie pre spotrebiteľa | investiná spolenos | kapitálový trh | menové a finanné inštitúcie | OBCHOD | podpora investícii | regulácia investícii | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spotreba | správa | vnútorný trh | vony pohyb kapítalu | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | štaty EÚ

Zhrnutie This European added value assessment, prepared for the European Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), analyses the added value of a pan-European pension product, in particular from the taxation viewpoint. It presents the issues that led to the PEPP proposal being made and provides a short overview of key stakeholders' opinions and existing studies. Moreover it considers the question of PEPP taxation and the impact of costs on final pensions. The analysis concludes by identifying the potential European added value that could be achieved by means of the PEPP proposal.

Hbková analýza [EN](#)

[A common EU approach to liability rules and insurance for connected and autonomous vehicles](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-02-2018

Autor EVAS Tatjana

Oblas politiky Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota | Priemysel

Kúové slovo automatizácia | bezpenostná norma | cestná doprava | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravné predpisy | európska norma | EURÓPSKA UNIA | motorové vozidlo | obianske právo | organizácia dopravy | pozemná doprava | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo EU | technická norma | technológia a technické predpisy | testovanie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | zodpovednos

Zhrnutie This assessment of European added value finds that revision of the EU's current legislative framework is necessary, notably as regards the regulation of civil liability and insurance. Quantitative assessment of added value, at the current stage of technological development, proved difficult and inconclusive. A qualitative analysis, however, provided evidence that action at EU level would (i) promote legal certainty; (ii) reduce the transaction costs for car manufacturers and public administrations arising from differences in national liability rules and systems for the determination and calculation of damages; and (iii) secure effective consumer protection.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Multimedia [A common EU approach to liability rules and insurance for connected and autonomous vehicles](#)

[Retrofitting smart tachographs by 2020: Costs and benefits](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 02-02-2018

Externý autor This study has been written by Dr Micha Suchanek of the University of Gdańsk, at the request of the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.
The preface has been written by Aleksandra Heflich, European Added Value Unit.

Oblas politiky Doprava | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Zamestnanos

Kúlové slovo bezpečnosť na ceste | cestná doprava | digitálna technológia | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | motorové vozidlo | OBCHOD | obchod v rámci EÚ | obchodná politika | organizácia dopravy | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | pozemná doprava | pracovné podmienky | preprava cestujúcich | preprava tovarov | prepravca | právo Európskej únie | právo EÚ | právomoci ľeských štátov | technické predpisy | technológia a technické predpisy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zber údajov | as odpoinku | štaty EÚ

Zhrnutie The scope of this study is to assess the costs and benefits of retrofitting smart tachographs in heavy-duty vehicles operating in international transport by January 2020. Specifically, it addresses economic consequences of a technological upgrade of these vehicles. Moreover, it considers the related economic impacts incurred on national enforcement authorities. It also assesses the costs, which Member States' national enforcement bodies risk to incur, among others, due to retrieving and processing data from smart tachometers. In assessing both the costs and benefits, the study focuses on the EU-level analysis with consideration of the European Added Value aspect in particular.

[Štúdia EN](#)

[Free movement of goods within the EU single market](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 19-01-2018

Oblas politiky Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Priemysel | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo administratívna spolupráca | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | harmonizované právo | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | judikúra (EÚ) | konanie vo veci porušenia (právnych) predpisov (EÚ) | marketing | medzinárodný obchod | nález | OBCHOD | POLITIKA | povolenie na predaj | pramene a odvetvia práva | princip vzájomného uznávania | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | spotreba | súdnictvvo | Súdny dvor (EÚ) | technický predpis | technológia a technické predpisy | tovary a služby | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb tovaru | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | výmena informácií | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | Zmluva o fungovaní EU | štaty EÚ

Zhrnutie The free movement of goods is one of the four fundamental freedoms of the EU – together with services, capital and people – and a cornerstone of the single market. The rationale of an open market throughout the EU has always been to assist economic growth and competitiveness and therefore promote employment and prosperity. Legislation on the single market for goods (based mainly on Article 28 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, TFEU) aims at ensuring that products placed on the EU market conform to high health, safety and environmental requirements. Once a product is sold legally in the EU, it should circulate without barriers to trade, with a minimum of administrative burden

[Briefing EN](#)

[Common agricultural policy](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-01-2018

Autor NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Ponohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka

Kúlové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EPFRV | EPZF | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | podpora EÚ | ponohospodárska politika | PONOHOPODÁRSTVO, LESNICTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | produktivita ponohospodárstva | príjem farmárov | regióny a regionálna politika | rozvoj vidieka | sociálna nerovnosť | SOCIALE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámc | spoločné ponohospodárska politika | stabilizácia príjmu | stabilizácia trhu | systémy hospodárenia | trvalo udržateľné ponohospodárstvo | vidiecke životné prostredie | výstavba a urbanistické plánovanie | štatistika EÚ | štaty EÚ

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

[Briefing EN](#)

[Odometer manipulation in motor vehicles](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-01-2018

Autor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Oblas politiky Doprava | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi

Kúové slovo bezpečnosť na ceste | cezhraniný rozmer | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | motorové vozidlo | nezákonny obchod | OBCHOD | obchod v rámci EU | obchodná politika | organizácia dopravy | podvod | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo EU | právomoci ľeských štátov | registrácia vozidla | regióny a regionálna politika | technická kontrola | technické predpisy | technológia a technické predpisy | trestné právo | VÝDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zber údajov | štaty EU

Zhrnutie Second-hand cars traded across the EU have their odometer readings manipulated more frequently than those traded on national markets. Odometer fraud is difficult to track and leaves no trace. This incurs costs and creates challenges on the EU internal market. It can also impact EU road safety. Against this background, this European added value assessment identifies weaknesses in the existing EU legal system. Moreover, it outlines potential policy measures that could be taken at the EU level, and that could generate European added value through coordinated approaches and more harmonisation in this area.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

[Procedural rights and detention conditions](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-12-2017

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Oblas slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo boj proti zloinu | budovanie Európy | Charta EÚ o základných právach | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | Európsky dohovor o udských právach | európsky zákon | hraniná kontrola | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | migraná politika EU | migrácia | polícajná spolupráca (EU) | politický azyl | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | princíp vzájomného uznávania | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo EU | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | súdna spolupráca | súdnicstvo | terorizmus | trestné stíhanie

Zhrnutie Despite the significant EU action and cooperation that has taken place, the rights and detention conditions of those suspected of committing a crime and serving a sentence in the Member States continue to fail to live up to international and EU standards. Judicial cooperation within the EU is not yet fully adapted to this reality, it operates in absence of an EU mechanism monitoring Member States' compliance with practical fundamental rights and lacks specific guidance for alleged violations. EU legislation on suspects' rights is limited to setting common minimum standards. Even so, there are already indications of shortcomings concerning key rights to a fair trial, such as the right to interpretation, translation, information and legal assistance during questioning by the police. Furthermore, certain areas have not been comprehensively addressed, such as pre-trial detention, contributing to prison overcrowding in a number of EU Member States. The outstanding divergent levels of protection also create discrimination between EU citizens. Criminal justice systems remain inefficient and fail to achieve the aims of convicting and rehabilitating the guilty, while protecting the innocent. This impacts on the individuals concerned, in terms of a denial of their rights and material and immaterial damage; on their families; and on Member States' societies more generally. The gaps and barriers identified also have substantial cost implications. Finally, this study assesses the added value of a number of options for EU action and cooperation to contribute to closing these gaps and taking further steps to ensure the effective protection of the rights of suspects and detained persons.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe, 2014-19 - Fourth edition](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-12-2017

Autor HILLER WOLFGANG

Oblas politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Cestovný ruch | Dane | Doprava | Energetika | Európska pridaná hodnota | Európsky semester | Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblas slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rodové otázky, rovnosť a rozmanitosť | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Výskumná politika | Zamestnanosť | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností | Životné prostredie

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | da z príjmov právnických osôb | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravná politika | ekologická politika | eurozóna | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | hospodárska a menová únia | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné vzáhy | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | menová ekonómia | menové vzáhy | organizácia podniku | personálne riadenie a odmevanie zamestnancov | PODNIKANIE A SUAŽ | politický rámc | POLITIKA | pracovoprávne vzáhy | práva a slobody | práva žien | právny štát | PRÁVO | právo obchodných spoločností | rovnocenné mzdové odmevanie | Schengenská dohoda | spracovanie vody | vnútorný trh | vyhýbanie sa daovej povinnosti | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná politika | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zastúpenie zamestnancov | zdaňovanie | ZIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This study brings together work in progress on a long-term project to identify and analyse the 'cost of non-Europe' in a number of policy fields. This concept, first pioneered by the European Parliament in the 1980s, is used here to quantify the potential efficiency gains in today's European economy through pursuing a series of policy initiatives recently advocated by Parliament – from a wider and deeper digital single market to more systematic coordination of national and European defence policies or increased cooperation to fight corporate tax avoidance. The benefits are measured principally in additional GDP generated or more rational use of public resources. The latest analysis suggests that the European economy could be boosted by €1.75 trillion per year – or 12 % of EU-28 GDP (2016) – by such measures over time. The study is intended to make a contribution to the on-going discussion about the European Union's policy priorities over the current five-year institutional cycle, running from 2014 to 2019.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Statute for Social and Solidarity-based Enterprises

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 06-12-2017

Autor THIRION Elodie

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Sociálna politika | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska sociálna politika | európska spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky fond pre strategické investície | Európsky fond regionálneho rozvoja | financie EU | hospodárska politika | komparatívna analýza | MEDZINARODNE VZAHY | OBCHOD | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politika spolupráce | politika úsporných opatrení | pridaná hodnota | služby verejného záujmu | sociálna ochrana | sociálne hospodárstvo | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálne služby | sociálne zabezpečenie | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | spoloenský život | spotreba | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | útovníctvo | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie Social enterprises combine societal goals with entrepreneurial spirit. These organisations focus on achieving wider social, environmental or community objectives. There is currently no specific European legal framework to help social enterprises to benefit from the internal market. Against this background, this European added value assessment identifies the challenges in the existing national legal frameworks regarding social enterprises. It argues that action at EU level would generate economic and social added value. Moreover, it outlines potential legislative measures that could be taken at EU level, and that could generate European added value through simplification and a coordinated approach in this area.

Štúdia [EN](#)

A Europe for mobile and international families

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-11-2017

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justiná spolupráca v obianskych veciach | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Rodové otázky, rovnos a rozmanitos

Kúové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre základné práva | cezhraníný rozmer | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | európska spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINARODNÉ VZAHY | politika spolupráce | právne predpisy EU – medzinárodné právne predpisy | PRÁVO | regióny a regionálna politika | rodina | rodinné právo | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie As an EU citizen, you can freely move around the EU with your partner and/or children. The EU has clear rules on which national court has jurisdiction in international divorce and parental responsibility cases. The European Parliament supports amicable solutions through mediation in cross-border family disputes, including parental child abductions.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU single market: Boosting growth and jobs in the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-11-2017

Autor THIRION Elodie

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodársky rast | medzinárodný obchod | menová ekonómia | OBCHOD | obchod v rámci EÚ | obchodná politika | politika zamestnanosti | správa hospodárskych záležitostí (EÚ) | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb tovaru | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | alší rozvoj Európskej únie | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie The single market constitutes the largest barrier-free, common economic space in the industrialised world, encompassing over half a billion citizens in an economy with a gross domestic product (GDP) of some €13 trillion. Since its creation the single market has added 2.2 % to the EU gross domestic product (GDP), increased employment by 2.8 million, and promoted inward investment into the EU economy. Delivering and completing the existing single market could potentially allow for a €651 billion additional benefit per year.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cross-border restitution claims of looted works of art and cultural goods

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-11-2017

Autor SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kúové slovo aproximácia práva | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kultúra a náboženstvo | kultúrny objekt | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné súkromné právo | nezákonny obchod | OBCHOD | obchod s umeleckými predmetmi | obchodná politika | obchodné právo | obianske právo | ochrana dedistva | prevencia delikvencie | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | verejné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie Works of art and cultural goods looted in armed conflicts or wars usually travel across several borders when they are sold. The cross-border character of looted art creates legal challenges for restitution claims as they often concern various national jurisdictions, with differing rules, as well as fragmented and insufficiently defined legal requirements in international and European legal instruments. Against this background, this European Added Value Assessment identifies weaknesses in the existing EU legal system for restitution claims of works of art and cultural goods looted in armed conflicts and wars. Moreover, it outlines potential legislative measures that could be taken at the EU level and that could generate European added value through simplification and harmonisation of the legal system in this area.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Area of freedom, security and justice: Untapped potential

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 27-10-2017

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justiná spolupráca v obianskych veciach | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | korupcia | medzinárodná bezpenos | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | organizovaný zloin | politický azyl | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | právny stát | PRAVO | rasizmus | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | súdnicstvo | terorizmus | trestné právo | trestné stíhanie | uteenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ | xenofóbia

Zhrnutie Since the entry into force of the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam, the EU offers its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice (AFSJ). In this area, the free movement of persons should be ensured in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls, asylum and migration, as well as the prevention and combating of crime. Since then, the Union has adopted its own Charter of Fundamental Rights, and the European Parliament has been fully engaged in shaping the AFSJ as a co-legislator. Two decades later, however, the Union and its Member States still face major challenges in delivering this objective. Problems have been identified in upholding democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, ensuring a high level of security (notably in the fight against corruption, organised crime and terrorism), protecting external borders, guaranteeing the right to asylum and developing a common migration policy. Surveys show that citizens expect the EU and its Member States to deliver in these areas, notably in the area of migration and the fight against terrorism and fraud. In October 2016, the Parliament's Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) Committee requested the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) to produce a 'Cost of Non-Europe Report' on the AFSJ. This paper contains an overview of the existing gaps and barriers in the main policy areas covered by the AFSJ, and assesses their economic impacts as well as impacts at individual level on fundamental rights and freedoms. It also assesses options for action at EU level that could address those gaps and barriers, together with an estimation of their potential cost and benefits.

Briefing [EN](#)

The added value of international trade and impact of trade barriers - Cost of Non-Europe Report

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-10-2017

Autor NIEMINEN Risto | PUCCIO Laura

Oblas politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kúové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | globalizácia | hospodárska politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchod so štátmi mimo EÚ | obchodná dohoda | obchodná politika | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | personálne riadenie a odmevanie zamestnancov | politika spolupráce | pracovné podmienky | pracovný trh | SOCIAĽNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | stanovenie mzdy | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | tretia krajina | trh práce | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | štatistika | životné podmienky

Zhrnutie This Cost of Non-Europe Report, prepared for the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade, analyses the economic added value of international trade. Aimed at feeding into on-going debates about the roles of globalisation and the rules-based multilateral trade system, it presents an overview of key trade theories, global trade patterns and the arguments for opening and restricting international trade. It analyses distributional consequences of such trade, the role of global value chains and the consequences of protectionism.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Benefits of EU international trade agreements

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-10-2017

Autor SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kúové slovo Amerika | ASEAN | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Ekvádor | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | Južná Kórea | Kanada | Kolumbia | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | Mercosur | mimoeurópske organizácie | OBCHOD | Peru | politická geografia | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Trade is the EU's most important link to the world beyond its borders. In force since the 1957 Treaty of Rome, the transition to a common EU trade policy was completed in 1968. It is the EU's oldest instrument influencing the bloc's foreign relations. Today, Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishes the common trade policy as an exclusive EU competence. Following the procedure under that legal basis the EU negotiates, concludes and implements trade agreements. Currently, the EU is negotiating and up-dating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with 19 countries and 2 sub-regional blocs, namely the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern Common Market of South American countries (Mercado Común de Sur: Mercosur). Within the EU's latest trade strategy – the 2015 'Trade for All – Towards a more responsible trade and investment strategy', FTAs are considered instruments that contribute to the EU's objective of generating jobs and growth. About 31 million jobs in Europe depend, directly or indirectly, on the EU and its Member States' ability to trade. In other words, EU external trade concerns almost one in every seven jobs in Europe. In France, for example, over 2.2 million jobs rely on French exports outside the EU. Around 90 % of future global growth is expected to be generated outside Europe's borders. Figures show that the EU share of world GDP has slowly decreased in recent years (see graph below). Against this background, the EU needs to seize trade opportunities beyond its borders in order to gain higher levels of growth in Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Commission at mid-term: State of play of President Juncker's ten priorities](#)

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 11-07-2017

Autor BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kúlové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | demokracia udu | digitálny jednotný trh | dohoda o vonom obchode | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | Európska komisia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska a menová únia | investície EU | inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná úloha EU | medzinárodný obchod | menová ekonómia | migraná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EU) | OBCHOD | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | právo Európskej únie | právo EU | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | stratégia EU v oblasti rastu | vnútorný trh | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This publication provides an overview of the work carried out by the European Commission at the mid-term of its mandate under Jean-Claude Juncker's presidency, and more specifically an update of the initiatives taken in the framework of the ten priority areas for action. The in-depth analysis draws on a wide range of EPRS publications, and updates a previous edition The Juncker Commission's ten priorities: state of play at the start of 2017, published in January 2017. It has been compiled and edited by Isabelle Gaudeul-Ehrhart, with contributions and support from across the Members' Research Service and the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value of EPRS, in particular from the following policy analysts: Piotr Bakowski, Angelos Delivorias, Gregor Erbach, Elena Lazarou, Tambiama Madiega, Shara Monteleone, Anita Orav, Laura Puccio, Christian Scheinert, Andrej Stuchlik, Marcin Szczepanski, Laura Tilindyte and Sofija Voronova. The graphics are by Giulio Sabbati, and are derived from the 'Legislative Train Schedule' application, recently launched by Parliament to track progress on the Commission's legislative proposals.

Hbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Cleaner air for Europe: EU efforts to fight air pollution](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-06-2017

Autor HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Verejné zdravie | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo acidifikácia | atmosféra | atmosférická škodlivina | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | emisná kvota EÚ | environmentálne právo | ochorenie dýchacích ciest | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | prírodné prostredie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | zdravie | zdravie verejnosti | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Air pollution knows no borders. Wind can carry pollutants over thousands of kilometres. Poor air quality impacts negatively on human health, ecosystems, crop yields and buildings. It is one of the main environmental causes of premature death, having claimed 5.5 million lives globally and over 430 000 in the EU in 2013. The European Commission estimates the cost of air pollution linked to the degradation of health in European society to amount to €330 billion to €940 billion per year. Developed since 1970 in the wake of acid rain fall that had been destroying European forests and polluting freshwaters, EU air quality policy, in combination with technological change, has contributed to reducing air pollution substantially.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU abolishes mobile roaming charges](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-06-2017

Oblas politiky Ochrana spotrebiteľa

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | ceny | cezhraniný tok údajov | digitálny jednotný trh | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | internet | komunikaná sadzba | komunikácia | mobilná komunikácia | mobilný telefón | OBCHOD | ochrana spotrebiteľa | prenos údajov | prenosová sieť | riadenie telekomunikácií | roaming | spotreba | spotrebiteská cena | univerzálna služba | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE

Zhrnutie Almost all EU residents own a mobile phone for their personal or professional use. When they travel to another EU country and use it to call, text or go online, they used to have to pay additional costs (roaming charges). This situation, which made travel within the EU more complicated and expensive for consumers and businesses, has come to an end: the latest EU Roaming Regulation abolished the extra costs on 15 June 2017. Since then, 'roam like at home' (RLAH) has become a reality for all Europeans. The new roaming-free zone covers not only the EU, but the whole of the European Economic Area (EEA), which includes the EU and three European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU support for education: Improving young people's chances on the job market](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-04-2017

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia | SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vzdelávanie | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | jazykové vzdelávanie | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | odborná príprava | politika mládeže | politika spolupráce | program EU | prístup k pracovnému miestu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | spolupráca v oblasti vzdelávania | trh práce | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávanie | vzdelávanie | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | školstvo

Zhrnutie • The EU's ERASMUS+ programme is investing €14.7 billion in education (2014-2019). • ERASMUS+ will enable 4 million young Europeans to study or learn abroad. • Experience abroad increases young people's chances on the job market and reduces their risk of unemployment.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU Research Policy: Tackling the major challenges facing European society](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-03-2017

Autor SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Výskumná politika

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | iniciatíva EÚ | inovácia | konkurencieschopnos | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | organizácia podniku | PODNIKÁNIE A SÚAŽ | politika spolupráce | rozpoet na výskum | rámcový program pre výskum a rozvoj | vedecká výmena | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskum a vývoj | výskumná politika EÚ | výskumné pracovisko | výskumní pracovníci

Zhrnutie • 2014 – 2020, EU funds for research and innovation near €120 billion. • €31 billion of EU funds are set aside for research into societal challenges (2014 – 2020) • A fully established European Research Area will generate annual gains of €16 billion.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Protecting and empowering EU consumers](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-02-2017

Autor GOUDIN Pierre

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Ochrana spotrebitea

Kúové slovo aproximácia práva | bezpenos výrobku | budovanie Európy | domáci trh | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obianske právo | program EU | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | spotreba | spotrebiteská politika | trhový dohad | zmluva

Zhrnutie Wide-ranging consumer protection: The European system has developed over 30 years, with direct benefits for consumers in various areas of their daily lives. High standards and more choice: EU rules impose the highest safety requirements in the world, not least for toys. Lower prices: Mobile phone roaming costs have decreased by 92 % since 2007 and will be abolished in June 2017. All European travellers will then 'roam like at home'. More safety: Thanks to EU road safety laws, Europe has the lowest accident fatality rate in the world – deaths fell by 43 % between 2001 and 2010 and again by 17 % from 2010 to 2015.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU Defence Policy: The sleeping giant](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-12-2016

Autor SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Bezpenos a obrana | Európska pridaná hodnota

Zhrnutie • In 2015, the EU Member States collectively spent €203 billion on defence. • Increased EU defence cooperation could generate efficiency gains of €26 billion. • In 2015, EU commitments for 11 civilian missions amounted to €258 million. • Cooperation through pooling and sharing of military capabilities alone can save €300 million.

[Briefing EN](#)

How European development aid makes a difference

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 02-12-2016

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia | SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | demokratizácia | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | medzinárodná bezpenos | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | migraná politika EU | migrácia | podpora EU | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rozdelenie finanných prostriedkov EU | rozvojová pomoc | rozvojové krajiny | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | udržiavanie mieru | výkonná moc a štátnej správa | udské práva | štatistika EÚ

Zhrnutie • In 2015, Europe provided €68 billion in development aid, which is over 50 % of all global aid efforts, with the main aim of eradicating poverty. • EU imports from developing countries are worth €860 billion a year. • Better EU aid coordination could free €800 million in additional development funding.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cross-border recognition of adoptions

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 30-11-2016

Autor EVAS Tatjana

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Sociálna politika

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | jurisdikcia súdov | justiná spolupráca EU v obianskych veciach | komparatívne právo | medzinárodná adopcia | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné súkromné právo | obianskoprávne konanie | ochrana dieaa | organizácie justície | prameňe a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoc EÚ | rodina | rodičovská zodpovednos | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | súdnicstvo | tvorba práva EU | štátu EU

Zhrnutie The European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) presents a qualitative analysis of possible policy options and quantitative estimates on the possible additional value of taking legislative action on the EU level related to cross-border recognition of adoptions. The EAVA identifies economic and social costs, and notably the costs related to the incomplete protection of rights of mobile EU citizens, which are born as a result of the absence of regulation on automatic recognition of adoption decisions at the EU level. The substantive scope of the EAVA is limited to the issues related to the recognition of adoptions in EU Member States. The substantive family law issues, as well as issues related to the recognition of convention adoptions, within the meaning of the 1993 Hague Convention on Intercountry adoptions, are not covered in this assessment.

Štúdia [EN](#)

ECB's unconventional monetary policy - Tapering or Extension? Options on the table

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 21-11-2016

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | cenné papiere | cenová stabilita | centrálna banka | ceny | diskontná sadzba | EKONOMIKA | eurozóna | Európska centrálna banka | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | hospodárska situácia | inflácia | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kvantitatívna analýza | menová ekonómia | menové a fínanné inštitúcie | menové vzahy | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pridaná hodnota | program EÚ | voný pohyb kapitálu | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VYSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie In advance of the decision of the European Central Bank (ECB), expected on 8 December 2016, regarding the Asset Purchase Programme (APP, often referred as Quantitative Easing – QE) this note provides an insight to possible policy options for the ECB. It also looks at the ECB's options to address the scarcity of eligible assets; if not addressed, scarcity of eligible assets could put at risk the proper functioning of the APP.

Briefing [EN](#)

Oversight of the US executive: The Congressional experience and its lessons for the EU

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 31-10-2016

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Oblas politiky Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Zahraniné veci

Kúové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európska únia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske zmluvy | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodné právo | národná zvrchovanos | parlament | parlamentná kontrola | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Spojené štáty | vzah medzi zákonodarnou a výkonnou mocou | zákonodarná moc

Zhrnutie Based largely on a set of interviews with policy practitioners and observers in Washington DC, this analysis aims first to examine the instruments and system for oversight of the US Administration by the US Congress, and then to draw comparisons with the equivalent instruments and systems in the European Union, and in the European Parliament in particular. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format Available language versions:

Hbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Congressional oversight of the US Administration: Tools and agencies

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 31-10-2016

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Oblas politiky Demokracia | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Zahraniné veci

Zhrnutie The committees and individual members of the US Congress conduct oversight of the executive (Administration), in order, inter alia, to pursue legislative objectives, support efficiency in government and/or expose failures or achievements of an Administration. Congress uses formal and informal instruments to oversee the executive. When informal instruments such as talks with executive employees or letters written by Representatives and Senators do not lead to results, Congress can use official oversight techniques such as investigations and hearings. The US Administration is overseen internally and externally. Each government department and most agencies have an internal review function, an Office of the Inspector General. For external oversight, Congress has several non-partisan agencies at its disposal, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Congressional Research Service (CRS). Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) is the instrument for ex-ante assessment of the major potential effects of regulation. Government departments and agencies carry these out themselves, in part under scrutiny of a branch of the White House, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). Ex-post analysis is done through retrospective review, which takes a variety of formats. If Congress deems a rule (regulation) dissatisfactory, it can repeal it, change the underlying legislation or use its power of the purse to withhold funding. The European Parliament's involvement in ex-ante analysis is stronger than that of Congress, as it considers European Commission impact assessments at the same time as proposed legislation. Ex-post, the European Court of Auditors is roughly equivalent to the GAO, but independent of Parliament. The EP also conducts its own implementation appraisals of EU legislation in force. See also the parallel analysis 'Oversight of the US executive' for further discussion of the topic and, in particular, comparison with the EU system.

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

An EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 27-10-2016

Autor EVAS Tatjana | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európska pridaná hodnota | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kúlové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre základné práva | analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | demokracia | dohoda medzi orgánmi | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | Európsky Dôzorný úradník pre ochranu údajov | inštitúcia EÚ | inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | právny štát | právo Európskej únie | Zmluva o Európskej únii | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie European Parliament legislative initiative reports drawn up on the basis of Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning on the European Union are automatically accompanied by a European Added Value Assessment (EAVA). Such assessments are aimed at evaluating the potential impacts, and identifying the advantages, of proposals made in legislative initiative reports. This EAVA accompanies a resolution based on a legislative initiative report prepared by Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) (rapporteur: Sophie in 't Veld (ALDE, the Netherlands), presenting recommendations to the Commission on an EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights (P8_TA-PROV (2016) 0409). The main conclusion of the EAVA is that there is a gap between the proclamation of the rights and values listed in Article 2 TEU and actual compliance by EU institutions and Member States, resulting in significant economic, social and political costs. The root causes of this lack of compliance are to be found in certain weaknesses in the existing EU legal and policy framework on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights. These weaknesses could be overcome by the conclusion of an EU Pact for Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights (DRF) in the form of an interinstitutional agreement (IIA). This IIA should lay down arrangements for (i) the development of an annual European report on the state of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights in the Member States with country-specific recommendations assessing compliance with DRF, and (ii) a policy cycle for DRF, involving EU institutions and national parliaments, with country-specific recommendations aimed at monitoring and enforcing Member State compliance, including a DRF policy cycle within the institutions of the Union. This could be done at relatively low cost, particularly if the right synergies are found with international organisations, whilst at the same time having significant benefits, notably fostering mutual trust and recognition, attracting more investment, and providing higher welfare standards.

Hbková analýza [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Schengen: Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs aspects](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 08-09-2016

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | boj proti zloinu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | hraniná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | nezákonný obchod | OBCHOD | obchod s drogami | obchodná politika | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | PRAVO | Schengenská dohoda | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIALNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | trestné právo | vnútorná hranica EU | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This study identifies the costs, in economic, social and political terms, of the (temporary) reintroduction of border controls between the Schengen Member States, with a special focus on civil liberties, justice and home affairs aspects. It recommends more concerted action at EU level with a view to returning to a fully functioning Schengen Area. Regaining inter-Member State and citizen's' trust in the EU's ability to tackle the deficiencies exposed by the refugee crisis should be an immediate priority. More concerted action at EU level is necessary to foster solidarity and cooperation between Member State authorities. Their work should also be supported through EU agencies, such as the European Border and Coast Guard, Europol, Eurojust and the European Asylum Support Office. The need for changes to the current Schengen governance framework should be further considered based on compliance with the conditions allowing five Member States to maintain their internal border controls until November 2016.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Protection of Vulnerable Adults](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 08-09-2016

Autor SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justiná spolupráca v obianskych veciach | Medzinárodné právo verejné | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Sociálna politika

Kúové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | kódex správania | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | neurologické ochorenie | osoba so zdravotným postihnutím | práva a slobody | PRAVO | sloboda pohybu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | starnutie obyvateľstva | zdravie | závislosť starších osôb

Zhrnutie While benefiting from the freedom of movement and residence in the European Union (EU), vulnerable adults often face legal difficulties when in a cross-border situation as a result of the lack of solid legal protection. This is due to the different protection schemes operating in the EU Member States, and the incomplete international legal framework, creating legal uncertainties in the Europe-wide protection of vulnerable adults. This European Added Value Assessment identifies weaknesses in the existing legal framework for the protection of vulnerable adults in cross-border situations, focusing on the most important international legal instrument in the field: the Hague Adult Protection Convention of 13 January 2000. The Assessment goes on to outline potential legal measures which could be taken at the EU level and which would generate European added value through simplification and transparency of the legal framework in this area.

Štúdia [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Protection of workers from exposure to carcinogens or mutagens](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-07-2016

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Oblas politiky Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Verejné zdravie | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | karcinogénna látka | nebezpená látka | nebezpený odpad | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | pracovné podmienky | priemyselné riziko | toxicák látka | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zdravie pri práci | ZIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Overall, the Commission appears to have provided sound reasoning and justification for the initiative. The methodology used to compare the scope of impacts is well-developed, but the proposed range of options limits the scope of the analysis. As Option 3 is barely considered, and Option 4 does not seem to be consistent with the objectives, the added value of these options is not evident. Moreover, both the IA and the Explanatory Memorandum of the proposal are not explicit about the preferred option. More information on the consultation with SCOEL and ACSH would have been welcomed in order to understand the way in which the OELs were set. Finally, it is not entirely clear why the Commission has come forward with this proposal before the ex-post evaluation of the OSH Framework undertaken within the remit of REFIT has been completed. Indeed, including the results of the ex-post evaluation in the IA might have strengthened the Commission's evidence base as well as further clarified the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and the interaction between the various pieces of legislation under the OSH Framework.

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

Perspectives on transatlantic cooperation: Digital Economy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-07-2016

Autor NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Zahraniné veci

Kúlové slovo audiovizuálna komunikácia | automatizácia | autorské práva | budovanie Európy | cezhraniný tok údajov | digitálna technológia | digitálny jednotný trh | diskriminácia na základe štátnej príslušnosti | DOPRAVA | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | komunikácia | marketing | motorové vozidlo | nadnárodná korporácia | OBCHOD | ochrana spotrebiteľa | organizácia dopravy | osobné údaje | patentová licencia | podnik v záiatkoch | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | podpora investícií | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | spotreba | technológia a technické predpisy | triedenie podnikov | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie Digitalisation is transforming our societies – new types of business activity are emerging and consumer habits are rapidly evolving. The internet, broadband networks, mobile applications, IT services and hardware form the basis of the digital economy which has a dynamic that is fundamentally different to that of more traditional sectors: it strengthens cooperation, enables a higher volume of cross-border activity and is a major factor in increasing prosperity and growth overall. In this context, regulators and legislators are faced with a dilemma: How to legislate at national or at regional level on issues which are truly global? How to avoid unhealthy regulatory and taxation competition between the US and the EU? How to ensure that the US and the EU join forces regarding the development of a global digital economy? Will a joint approach of leading global economies lead to global impacts? These are just a few of the questions to which the EU and the US must find answers in order to allow the smooth and fair development of the digital economy and digital transatlantic and global markets. This briefing forms part of a broader research project on the perspectives on transatlantic cooperation in the US election year, requested by the Chair of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with the United States.

Briefing [EN](#)

Limitation periods for road traffic accidents

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-07-2016

Autor SALM Christian

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná nehoda | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | justiná spolupráca EU v obrianskych veciach | komparatívne právo | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné súkromné právo | obianske právo | odškodenie | poistenie | poistné právo | prameňe a odvetvia práva | premlanie v právnom konaní | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | prístup k súdom | súdnictvo | zásada právnej istoty

Zhrnutie Widely differing limitation periods for tort claims across the European Union (EU) Member States can lead to victims of cross-border road traffic accidents losing their right to compensation. This European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) sketches out the weaknesses of the relevant existing legal frameworks which create obstacles for victims of cross-border road traffic accidents in accessing legal justice. Furthermore, the EAVA identifies the costs that arise on account of differing rules on limitation periods, not only in terms of length of time but also with regard to the beginning of a limitation period, the procedural requirements for stopping the running of a limitation period, and application to minors and disabled people. The EAVA demonstrates that differing rules in the application of limitation periods can generate costs such as additional lawyer's fees and fees for expert evidence on foreign rules. Finally, the EAVA outlines two rules for harmonising limitation periods within the EU in the form of minimum standards that could generate European added value by simplifying the existing legal framework and offering greater legal certainty for victims of cross-border road traffic accidents.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The Cost of Non-Schengen: the Impact of Border Controls within Schengen on the Single Market

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-06-2016

Autor GOUDIN Pierre | NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | cestovný ruch | DOPRAVA | dĺžka cesty | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | hospodársky dôsledok | hraniná kontrola | kapitálový trh | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | organizácia dopravy | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | PRÁVO | sloboda pohybu osôb | sloboda poskytovania služieb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb kapitálu | voný pohyb tovaru | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos

Zhrnutie This paper considers the costs of four scenarios for the reintroduction of border controls within the Schengen area: for two years for seven countries; for two years across the Schengen area; indefinitely for seven countries; and indefinitely across the Schengen area. It identifies how a reintroduction of borders would create costs of 'non-Schengen' and estimates that cost quantitatively. For the highest-cost scenario — indefinite suspension of the whole Schengen area — the cost is 0.06-0.14 per cent of EU GDP, or some €100 billion to €230 billion over ten years.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[European Research Area](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 18-05-2016

Autor SALM Christian | ZANDSTRA Thomas

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Výskumná politika

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | európska integrácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | organizácia výskumu | otvorená metóda koordinácie | politika EU - národná politika | politika spolupráce | právny základ | právo Európskej únie | rozpočet na výskum | vedecká spolupráca | voný pohyb pracovníkov | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná politika EU | výskumní pracovníci | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos

Zhrnutie This Cost of Non-Europe study examines the state of implementation of the current policy framework for the establishment of a European Research Area (ERA). The study combines a backward-looking (ex-post) and a forward-looking (ex-ante) evaluation. While the ex-post evaluation looks at the implementation of the ERA policy framework, the ex-ante assessment focuses on potential costs and benefits of possible further policy action. In doing so, it identifies shortcomings in the ERA policy framework and outlines costs due to the lack of further action on the issue. The study makes a cautious estimate that the costs linked with implementation shortcomings of the ERA policy framework could amount to €3 billion per year.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Cost of Non-Schengen: The Impact of Border Controls within Schengen on the Single Market](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-05-2016

Autor DANCOURT LOUIS | GOUDIN Pierre | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | NEVILLE Darren | NIEMINEN Risto | PATERNOSTER Dario | VERBEKEN Dirk

Externý autor Tim Breemersch, Filip Vanhove (Transport & Mobility Leuven) ;
Matthias Luecke (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

Oblas politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | cestná doprava | DOPRAVA | džka cesty | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | hraniná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | organizácia dopravy | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politický azyl | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | pozemná doprava | prihraniný pracovník | PRÁVO | sloboda pohybu osôb | trh práce | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vnútorný trh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voný pohyb tovaru | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNE PODMIENKY | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie The study lists currently applied measures re-introducing temporary border controls within Schengen area and evaluates them in the light of different policy options and smart Single Market regulation criteria. The study highlights the added value of free movement within the Schengen area for the Single Market and quantifies the costs of re-establishing internal border controls, with particular reference to the transportation sector. Welfare of consumers is affected by "non-Schengen", as the prices of imports increase relative to domestic goods due to higher trade costs. A failure of Schengen would not only reduce the future benefits of the Single Market, but also undermine other aspects of EU integration.

The study was prepared for Policy Department A and EAVA at the request of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Testing the resilience of Banking Union: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-04-2016

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Finanné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kúové slovo banka | bankové právo | bankový systém | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | Európsky mechanizmus pre stabilitu | FINANCIE | finánná solventnos | hospodársky dôsledok | koordinácia politík EMÚ | menová ekonómia | menová kríza | menové a finanné inštitúcie | menové vzahy | obianske právo | PRÁVO | rozpotová politika | správa hospodárskych záležitostí (EU) | verejné financie rozpotová politika | úverová záruka

Zhrnutie This 'Cost of Non-Europe Report' examines the robustness of the Banking Union framework under various stress scenarios and identifies the cost of the lack of further European action in this field. The study suggests that the potential gains from a deepened Economic and Monetary Union would be substantial, should a new financial and/or sovereign crisis materialise. It comes to the conclusion that the currently proposed regulatory framework for Banking Union is not sufficient in terms of reserves and resources to fully mitigate the systemic impact of a new crisis. The report notably shows that, even if the Banking Union architecture foreseen for 2023 were already in place today, bailouts would still be needed at the expense of the European taxpayer, in order to withstand shocks, of a size comparable to that of 2007-2009. The costs at the euro-area level of a medium-sized financial shock are estimated to amount to a cumulated loss of 1 trillion euro in GDP (about -9.4% of GDP), job losses of 1.91 million and an increase of 51.4 billion euro in government debt. Assuming that such a shock occurs every ten years on average, the annualised costs would potentially amount to around 100 billion euro in output loss and 0.19 million job losses per annum. Actions at EU level could significantly reduce the likelihood of financial shocks materialising and of their impact on the real economy. This 'Cost of Non-Europe' report points to shortcomings in the current Banking Union architecture and identifies policy options to address them.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Príloha [DE](#), [FR](#)

Príloha 1 [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

[Motor vehicles: New approval and market surveillance rules - Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-04-2016

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Oblas politiky Doprava | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | atmosférická škodlivina | automobil | automobilový priemysel | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | ľekologická norma | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | homologácia | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | pozemná doprava | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRIEMYSEL | právo Európskej únie | strojárenstvo | technológia a technické predpisy | trhový dohad | tvorba práva EÚ | vnútorný trh | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zneistenie z motorových vozidiel | štaty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This briefing seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, adopted on 27 January 2016 and referred to Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO). This IA is the result of a process of analysis and consultation that started in 2010. It accompanies a proposal which the Commission presented rapidly after the Volkswagen case and in response to the calls made by Parliament in its resolution of October 2015. Some useful information can be found in the IA; however, even bearing in mind that impact assessments should not unduly delay the legislative process, an initial appraisal of its quality would suggest that this IA is not presented in a way that facilitates consideration by the co-legislators. The decision to publish the IA in two parts does not help overall comprehension, despite an honest attempt to show the links between the two. The problem definition devotes limited attention to the social and environmental consequences. The framing of the options makes it difficult to distinguish between essential and non-essential elements. Moreover, by the Commission's own admission, the monetisation of benefits is not sufficiently robust and gives an impression of certainty to estimates which are in fact surrounded by a high degree of uncertainty. All of these elements compromise to some extent the quality of the IA. Finally, the internal quality assurance procedures do not appear to be fully in line with BR principles, in that this IA is accompanied only by the original 2014 opinion of the IA Board, which corresponds to the measures planned at that time, without any update covering the additional material provided later in part 2 of the IA.

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

[Regulation on Mercury Aligning EU legislation with the Minamata Convention: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-04-2016

Autor DOSSI Samuele

Oblas politiky Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | dohovor OSN | dovozné obmedzenie | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | hutníctvo železa, ocele a železných kovov | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | opatrenia na kontrolu zneistenia | ortu | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | prevencia proti zneisťovaniu | PRIEMYSEL | právo Európskej únie | ratifikácia dohody | tvorba práva EÚ | vývozné obmedzenie | zneistenie kovmi | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This note provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal which was adopted on 2 February 2016 and has been referred to Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. The IA clearly identifies and defines the problems, demonstrating that EU action is necessary to address them, within the existing regulatory framework. The analysis emphasises that in this case EU action is further justified by the external competence of the EU and its legal right to act in the context of an international agreement. The analysis of options mainly focuses on the alternatives within the 'ratification' scenario, whereas less prominence is given to the assessment of impacts under the hypothesis of 'non EU action', which is an option clearly ruled out from the outset. Stakeholders have been consulted on two main occasions (workshop and public consultation) and the IA reports extensively on the results of that consultation process. However, most of the preferred options identified in the IA – and which feature in the Commission's legislative proposal - differ from the opinion expressed by the relative majority of stakeholders who responded to the questionnaire used for the public consultation.

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

The Cost of Non-Europe in the area of Organised Crime and Corruption: Annex III - Overall assessment of organised crime and corruption

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 10-03-2016

Externý autor This study has been written by Federico Varese, Professor of Criminology, University of Oxford, Senior Research Fellow, Nuffield College, at the request of the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value within the Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúlové slovo administratívna reforma | boj proti zloinu | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | justiná spolupráca EÚ v trestných veciach | korupcia | nezákoný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | organizovaný zloin | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | POLITIKA | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | súdnicstvo | trestné právo | trestné stíhanie | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | štátnej správe

Zhrnutie This briefing paper addresses four key issues: the challenges of combatting organised crime at EU level; the challenges of combatting mafia-style organised crime in the EU; the challenges of combatting corruption at EU level and the inter-relation between organised crime (including mafia-style organised crime) and corruption. After exploring these issues, the paper discusses the options for action at EU level and the policy implications involved.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The Cost of Non-Europe in the area of Organised Crime and Corruption: Annex I - Organised Crime

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 10-03-2016

Externý autor This final report has been written by:

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Lina Vosylit, Researcher at the JHA Section at CEPS

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Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúlové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | boj proti zloinu | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky trestný in | informaná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | justiná spolupráca EÚ v trestných veciach | organizovaný zloin | PODNIKANIE A SÚAZ | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | sprístupnenie informácií | súdne dokazovanie | súdne vyšetrovanie | súdnicstvo | transparentnos v rozhodovaní | trestné právo | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zhobanie majetku | základné práva | útovníctvo | inno orgánov

Zhrnutie This Research Paper examines the costs of non-Europe in the field of organised crime. It provides an interdisciplinary analysis of the main legal/ethical, socio-political and economic costs and benefits of the EU in policies on organised crime. It offers an in-depth examination of the transformative contribution that the EU has made, in terms of investigation, prosecution and efficiency, to trans-border operational activities and the protection of its citizens' rights. Finally, it seeks to answer the questions of what are the costs and benefits of European cooperation and what forms of cooperation would bring more European added value.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The Cost of Non-Europe in the area of Organised Crime and Corruption: Annex II - Corruption

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 10-03-2016

Externý autor This study has been written by Marco Hafner, Jirka Taylor, Emma Disley, Sonja Thebes, Matteo Barberi and Martin Stepanek at RAND Europe and by Professor Mike Levi at the request of the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value within the Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúlové slovo boj proti zloinu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | justiná spolupráca EÚ v trestných veciach | korupcia | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | politická morálka | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoc EU | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | spoloenský život | trestné právo | uplatovanie práva EU | verejná zákazka

Zhrnutie Corruption is a phenomenon with significant negative consequences for the EU and its Member States. This research paper uses a mix of methodologies to quantify the overall costs of corruption in the EU in economic, social and political terms. The findings, based on new analysis, suggest that corruption costs the EU between €179bn and €990bn in GDP terms on an annual basis. Current anti-corruption measures relevant to Member States and the EU as a whole are described and their effectiveness in reducing the levels of, and opportunities for, corruption are assessed. Eight potential areas for EU action are identified that might address the barriers to the effectiveness of current measures. The costs of non-Europe are calculated in relation to two of these, as well as in relation to the implementation of recently created EU laws.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Organised Crime and Corruption: Cost of Non-Europe Report

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 10-03-2016

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter | ZANDSTRA Thomas

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | boj proti zloinu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA UNIÁ | hospodársky dôsledok | justiná spolupráca EÚ y trestných veciach | korupcia | organizovaný zloin | oznamovanie nekalých praktík | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | policajná spolupráca (EU) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | trestné právo | uplatovanie práva EÚ | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie This study demonstrates the need to tackle organised crime and corruption together as the two are in a mutually reinforcing relationship. Organised crime groups attempt to regulate and control the production and distribution of a given commodity or service unlawfully. In so doing, their aim is to bend the rules in their favour by corrupting officials. Corruption undermines the rule of law, which in turn provides more opportunities for organised criminals to expand their control over the legal economy and politics or even to take over governance tasks in regions and communities. Given their illicit nature and the need to interpret the available criminal justice data within a broader setting, the impact of organised crime and corruption is hard to measure. Within this context it is difficult to estimate with a sufficient degree of certainty an overall Cost of Non-Europe in this policy field. This study does, however, provide scenarios showing the cost of corruption to the European economy. The scenario deemed most feasible by us points to an economic loss in terms of GDP of between 218 and 282 billion euro annually. The study also builds on existing estimates of the size of illicit markets representing a value of around 110 billion euro and points to the significant social and political costs of organised crime and corruption. The study seeks to establish the potential benefits of addressing the gaps and barriers that hinder a more effective fight against organised crime and corruption within the European Union. As combatting organised crime and corruption is a shared competence of the EU and its Member States, our estimates show the potential that could be achieved together by better transposition and enforcement of international and EU norms, filling the outstanding legislative gaps and improving the policy making process and operational cooperation between authorities. Where possible, the benefits of specific policy options to overcome gaps and barriers in the current framework have been quantified. The study demonstrates, based on quantified building blocks, that the Cost of Non-Europe in the field of organised crime and corruption is at least 71 billion euro annually.

Hbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

Príloha 3 [EN](#)

Multimedia [Organised Crime and Corruption: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

The Cost of Non-Europe in the Sharing Economy: Economic, Social and Legal Challenges and Opportunities

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-01-2016

Autor GOUDIN Pierre

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravný trh | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA UNIA | FINANCIE | hospodárska súaz | informaná technológia a spracovanie údajov | marketing | nový typ zamestnania | OBCHOD | obmedzenie hospodárskej súaze | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pracovnoprávne vzahy | pracovné právo | právo Európskej únie | sloboda poskytovania služieb | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálne zabezpečenie | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | trh práce | uplatovanie práva EU | vnútorný trh | vplyv informnej technológie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výber daní | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | zdaovanie | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie This 'Cost of Non-Europe' study examines the current economic, social and legal state of play regarding the sharing economy in the European Union, and identifies the cost of the lack of further European action in this field. The assessment of existing EU and national legislation confirms that there are still significant implementation gaps and areas of poor economic performance. The subsequent examination of areas where it was believed that an economic potential exists highlighted that substantial barriers remain, hindering the achievement of the goals set out in the existing legislation. Moreover, some issues are not or are insufficiently addressed (e.g. status of workers employed by sharing economy service providers). Consequently, more European action would be necessary to achieve the full economic potential of the sharing economy. In doing so, policy-makers should seek to ensure an adequate balance between creative freedom for business and the necessary regulatory protection. This research estimates the potential economic gain linked with a better use of capacities (otherwise under-used) as a result of the sharing economy is €572 billion in annual consumption across the EU-28. This figure should nevertheless be considered with caution; substantial barriers prevent the full benefits from being realised, and could reduce the value of potential increased use to up to €18 billion in the shorter-term and up to €134 billion in the medium and longer term, depending on the scale of regulatory obstacles.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Bringing transparency, coordination and convergence to corporate tax policies in the European Union: II - Evaluation of the European Added Value of the recommendations in the ECON legislative own-initiative draft report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 21-01-2016

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Finanné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kúlové slovo administratívna spolupráca | analýza dosahu | da z príjmov právnických osôb | daová harmonizácia | daový základ | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska daová spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | nadnárodná korporácia | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | právo Európskej únie | triedenie podnikov | tvorba práva EU | vyhýbanie sa daovej povinnosti | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | zdaovanie

Zhrnutie This Study evaluates the European Added value of the recommendation in the draft report of the European Parliament on bringing transparency, coordination and convergence to corporation tax policies in the Union. This study finds that the single most effective contribution to mitigating aggressive tax planning strategies and therefore lost revenues to Member States, which are estimated to be in the region of 50-70 billion euro per annum to 160-190 billion euro per annum on an assumption of no base from sources other than profit shifting, would be enacting a common consolidated corporate tax base (CCCTB), across the entire Union. Moreover, this is a conservative estimate. The cost-effective regulations proposed the Rapporteur's draft proposals can be expected to add 0.6 per cent - 1.1 per cent to Member States potential public investment spending power, according to research assessments. Based on OECD methodology, the enactment of these proposals are capable of improving corporation tax receipts by between 13.4 billion euro and 33.5 billion euro per annum. The Study finds that transparency and uneven implementation is one of the most serious challenges faced by the EU in the field of business taxes. This applies to methodologies, what information is made available by Member States, enforcement practices adopted by Member States and the recent innovation of 'free-ports' which has created a parallel trading system.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[A strategy for completing the Single Market: the trillion euro bonus - Report of the High-Level Panel of Experts to the IMCO Committee](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 11-01-2016

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | DUNNE Joseph | EISELE Katharina | EVAS Tatjana | GOUDIN Pierre | SCHREFLER Lorna

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska integrácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | koordinácia politík EMU | medzinárodný obchod | menová ekonómia | OBCHOD | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | právo Európskej únie | tvorba práva EU | uplatňovanie práva EU | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb pracovníkov | voný pohyb tovaru | výkon riadenia | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie The economic potential of the Single Market could reach, according to research carried out by the European Parliament, as much as one trillion euro per annum in additional GDP growth. Securing this economic 'bonus' requires a strategic approach, through which the EU would pursue a "genuine Single Market" and treat it as a common asset. Such a strategy implies leadership and new politics for the Single Market, involving the full commitment of Member States and their compliance in implementing of EU law and removing the remaining obstacles. Six key recommendations are put forward to enhance the functioning of the Single market, focused on concepts of reframing, reengineering and retooling the Single Market.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Bringing transparency, coordination and convergence to corporate tax policies in the European Union: Assessment of the magnitude of aggressive corporate tax planning](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 24-11-2015

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | NIEMINEN Risto

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Finanné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kúlové slovo da z príjmov právnických osôb | daová harmonizácia | daový základ | daový únik | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | etika podnikania | európska daová spolupráca | FINANCIE | nadnárodná korporácia | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | PRÁVO | transferové ceny | trestné právo | triedenie podnikov | voný pohyb kapitálu | vyhýbanie sa daovej povinnosti | zdaovanie

Zhrnutie This paper assesses the loss of tax revenue to the EU through aggressive corporate tax planning to be around 50-70 billion euro per annum. On an assumption of no base from sources other than profit shifting, then this figure jumps to 160-190 billion euro. The paper presents the methodology used and the country-by-country calculations on which these figures are based. It describes the common tools used in aggressive planning, and the impacts these have on tax revenue, concluding with an assessment of the inefficiencies created by individual tax arrangements for large multinational companies in the European Union. Research paper by Dr Robert Dover, Dr Benjamin Ferrett, Daniel Gravino, Professor Erik Jones and Silvia Merler has been written at the request of the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) for the European Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) in relation with the legislative own-initiative Report of Co-Rapporteurs Ludk Niedermayer and Anneliese Dodds, MEPs.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Review of the EU copyright Framework: European Implementation Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 13-10-2015

Autor REYNOLDS Stephane

Externý autor Input was received from three independent external contractors: 1) A consortium led by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) with Economist Associati as consortium partner; 2) Milieu Ltd; and, 3) Valdani Vicari & Associati (VVA) with the involvement of KEA European Affairs as a subcontractor.

Oblas politiky Priemysel | Právo duševného vlastníctva | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | audiovizuálne pirátstvo | audiovizuálny priemysel | budovanie Európy | duševné vlastníctvo | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | filmový priemysel | komunikácia | kultúra a náboženstvo | marketing | novela zákona | OBCHOD | parlamentné rokovanie | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | pramene a odvetvia práva | programový priemysel | právny základ | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | smernica ES | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | uplatovanie práva EU | vnútorný trh | vydávanie | vysielanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výklad práva | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | zábavný priemysel | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie This European Implementation Assessment aims to provide briefing for the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) ahead of the publication of the Commission's legislative proposals concerning the modernisation of the EU copyright framework, which are expected towards the end of 2015. The specific objective is to help JURI Members achieve a better understanding of the actual gaps and weaknesses in the existing EU copyright framework. This European Implementation Assessment is divided into: an introduction presenting an overall analysis and summary of findings, an Ex-Post Impact Assessment study, and three EU Added Value briefing papers, which are included as annexes.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The Reform of the Electoral Law of the European Union: European Added Value Assessment](#)

[accompanying the legislative own-initiative Report \(Co-Rapporteurs Danuta Hübner and Jo Leinen\)](#)

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 25-09-2015

Autor NOGAJ Monika | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo aproximácia práva | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske voby | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | korešpondenné hlasovanie | legitimita | organizácia volieb | politická skupina (EP) | politický rámec | POLITIKA | predsedca Komisie | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo voli | rodová rovnos | volebná kvota | volebná reforma | volebná sústava | volebné právo

Zhrnutie The legislative initiative report on the "Reform of the Electoral Law of the European Union", drawn-up by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs calls for amendment of the Act concerning the election of Members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. In this report, the Co-Rapporteurs Danuta Hübner and Jo Leinen propose a number of measures with the aim of enhancing the democratic nature of the European elections; reinforcing the legal status of citizenship of the Union; improving the functioning of the European Parliament and the governance of the Union; strengthening the legitimacy and efficiency of the European Parliament; enhancing the effectiveness of the system for conducting European elections and providing for greater electoral equality for the citizens of the Union. The arguments in support of the proposals of the European Parliament are set out in detail in this European Added Value Assessment.

Hbková analýza [EN](#)

[Codification of Passenger Rights: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2015

Autor NOGAJ Monika

Externý autor Authors of Annex I:

Levent Altan, Paola Banfi, Linda De Keyser, Agnieszka Markowska, Nathalie Meurens and Marilena Verbari of Milieu Ltd have written this European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) at the request of the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Cestovný ruch | Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo cestná doprava | cestujúci | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kodifikácia práva EÚ | kombinovaná doprava | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | námorná a vnútrozemská rieka doprava | námorná doprava | OBCHOD | ochrana spotrebiteľa | organizácia dopravy | pozemná doprava | preprava cestujúcich | prepravné predpisy | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | spoločná dopravná politika | spotreba | tvorba práva EU | železničná doprava

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This report analyses the costs for citizens and business of the absence of a consolidated framework for Passenger Rights as well as the feasibility and the merits of such a consolidation in a single legislative instrument. Regulatory and practical gaps and inconsistencies in EU passenger legislation result in passengers not being equally protected across the various transport modes. The lack of a consolidated and consistent framework weakens the effective enforcement of Passenger Rights, affects the quality of service and creates barriers for seamless travel. The costs of these shortcomings for transport users and the whole society amount to at least 355 million euro annually. Although requiring a complex legislative effort, the establishment of a single EU framework for passenger rights in the form of an EU Codex would present the highest added value in tackling the current problems. A Common Frame of Reference could be a first step to such consistent and harmonised revision of Passenger Rights.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Multimedia [Codification of Passenger Rights: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

[Cross-Border Volunteering: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2015

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | ZANDSTRA Thomas

Externý autor Annex I of this study has been written by Levent Altan, Vanessa Leigh, Jelena Milovanovic, Nienke Van Der Burgt (legal/policy analysis) and Guillermo Hernández, Sandra Planes and Gijs Nolet (cost assessment), at the request of the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate General for Parliamentary Research Service of the European Parliament.

The study was supported by a panel of senior experts: Gabriella Civico (European Volunteer Centre); Robert Leigh (Senior Consultant, United Nations Volunteers (UNV)); Eberhard Lueder (Red Cross EU Office) and Alix Masson (European Youth Forum). Piotr Sadowski (CSV and Volonteurope) carried out the peer review.

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Kultúra | Sociálna politika | Vzdelávanie

Kúlové slovo administratívne formality | akcia EÚ | analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | dobrovona organizácia | dobrovona práca | dobrovona medzinárodnej pomoci | EURÓPSKA UNIA | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | neformálne vzdelávanie | obianska spolonus | obianske právo | PODNIKANIE A SUAŽ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | politika spolupráce | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | právna subjektivita poda európskeho práva | PRAVO | SOCIAĽNE OTAZKY | spoloenský život | uznávanie kvalifikácií | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKACIE | vzdelávanie | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnancos | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie The study examines the legal, administrative and other barriers to cross-border volunteering which prevent it from achieving its full potential. Those barriers include uncertainty and the risk of forfeiting social security benefits, the unclear framework for obtaining residence permits in some host countries, the lack of clear procedures for the recognition of the skills and competences gained through volunteering, the lack of positive action and information on volunteering opportunities, and insufficient preparation and training for volunteers. The cost associated with the barriers to cross border volunteering is estimated at 65 million euro per year, increasing the positive economic benefit by a third mainly through the removal of administrative barriers. While the cost of non-action, in political and economic terms, is relatively modest, stronger EU action would increase its visibility, its socioeconomic contribution and foster increased participation in cross-border volunteering. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Potential benefits of EU water legislation](#)

Typ publikácie V strunosti

Dátum 16-06-2015

Autor CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | ZANDSTRA Thomas

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo boj proti plynaniu | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | kvalita životného prostredia | povode | povrchová voda | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | právo Európskej únie | prírodné prostredie | sladká voda | smernica ES | spotreba vody | uplatovanie práva EÚ | vodné zdroje | využitie vody | štatistika EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The Water Framework Directive, adopted in December 2000, set an ambitious target of achieving 'good' ecological status for all Europe's rivers by 2015. Today however, 50% of European surface water is of poor ecological status and the chemical status of 40% is 'unknown'. With better implementation of the legislation, and reaching the target of good ecological status for all European water bodies, the benefits would be at least €2.8 billion a year.

V strunosti [EN](#)

[Water legislation: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 20-05-2015

Autor ZANDSTRA Thomas

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Ochrana spotrebitea | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | environmentálne právo | EURÓPSKA UNIA | hydrológia | kvalita životného prostredia | ochrana vody | odpadová voda | PODNIKANIE A SUAŽ | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | prírodné prostredie | spracovanie vody | uplatovanie práva EÚ | VEDA | voda | vodné zdroje | zneistenie vody | útovníctvo | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This 'Cost of Non-Europe' report examines the state of implementation of current EU Water Legislation and identifies the cost of the lack of further European action in this field. The assessment made of existing water legislation confirms that there are still implementation gaps and areas of poor performance. The examination of five case studies, where it was believed that a significant potential exists for further EU action, served to demonstrate that there are several barriers which hinder the achievement of the goals set in the legislation. More European action would accordingly be necessary to limit the impact on Europe's water quality of flooding or of pharmaceutical residues. To limit the use of fresh water more generally, there is a need for European coordination to increase the use of water-efficient equipment and water-metering. This research makes a cautious estimate that the benefits of full implementation of existing legislation could reach 2.8 billion euro per year. The study also demonstrates that further European action in this field could provide further added value, representing a 'cost of non-Europe' of some 25 billion euro per year.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Multimedia [Water legislation: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

The European Citizens' Initiative: the experience of the first three years - European Implementation Assessment

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 15-04-2015

Autor ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Oblas politiky Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi

Kúlové slovo administratívne formality | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | parlament | parlamentné rokovanie | petícia | politická úsťas | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | prameňa a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | uplatovanie práva EÚ | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | zjednodušovanie legislatívy | zákonodarná iniciatíva

Zhrnutie The European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) has been in operation since April 2012. Observers have identified a number of shortcomings in its implementation, which impact negatively on the effectiveness and acceptance of this relatively new instrument of transnational participatory democracy. Against this background, stakeholders are calling for simplification and a substantial revision of the current ECI framework and its application, including its implementation in the EU Member States.

On 31 March 2015, the Commission presented its first report on the application of the ECI Regulation. While it concluded that it considered the ECI to be fully implemented, it however listed a few areas for improvement.

It is widely expected that this review, together with the European Ombudsman's recent recommendations, will prompt a revision of that regulation.

This paper seeks to provide a systematic overview of the current weaknesses in the ECI process and puts forward concrete recommendations for a better functioning ECI.

Hbková analýza [EN](#)

Corporate governance: long-term shareholder engagement: Initial Appraisal of a European Commission Impact Assessment

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-04-2015

Autor COLLOVA Claudio

Oblas politiky Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kúlové slovo akcionár | analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | dokumentácia | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | etika podnikania | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | finančné riadenie | kapitálová spoločnosť | manažment | ochrana investícií | odmena za prácu | organizácia podniku | personálne riadenie a odmeovanie zamestnancov | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | právna forma organizácií | právo Európskej únie | riadenie korporácie | rozširovanie informácií | tvorba práva EU | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonný riaditeľ | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNE PODMIENKY | zverejnenie útov | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2007/36/EC as regards the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement, a Directive 2013/34/EU as regards certain elements of the corporate governance statement (COM (2014) 213), and a Commission Recommendation on the quality of corporate governance reporting ('comply or explain') (C(2014) 2165)

This note, prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) of the European Parliament, analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe, 2014 -19 - Third edition \(April 2015\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 13-04-2015

Autor DUNNE Joseph

Oblas politiky Bezpenos a obrana | Cestovný ruch | Doprava | Energetika | Európska pridaná hodnota | Európsky semester | Finanné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | Ochrana spotrebitea | Priemysel | Rodové otázky, rovnos a rozmanitos | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Sociálna politika | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Vzdelávanie | Výskumná politika | Zahraniné veci | Zamestnanos | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností | Životné prostredie

Kúlové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | bankové právo | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | elektronický obchod | európska sociálna politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | finanná legislatíva | koordinácia politík EMÚ | koordinácia pomoci | liberalizácia obchodu | marketing | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | medzinárodný obchod | menová ekonómia | menové a finanné inštitúcie | OBCHOD | občianska Európa | ochrana spotrebitea | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politika cestovného ruchu | politika spolupráce | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | spolóná bezpenostná a obranná politika | spolóná dopravná politika | spotreba | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb kapitálu | útvoníctvo

Zhrnutie This study brings together work in progress on a long-term project to identify and analyse the 'cost of non-Europe' in a number of policy fields.

This concept, first pioneered by the European Parliament in the 1980s, is used here to quantify the potential efficiency gains in today's European economy from pursuing a series of policy initiatives recently advocated by Parliament - from a wider and deeper digital single market to better coordinated national and European policies for defence and development. The benefits may be measured principally in additional GDP generated or a more rational use of public resources.

The latest analysis suggests that the European economy could be boosted by almost 1.6 trillion euro per year - or 12 per cent of EU-28 GDP (2014) - by such measures over time. The study is intended as a contribution to the on-going discussion about the European Union's policy priorities over the current five-year institutional cycle, from 2014 to 2019.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [PT](#)

[The Added Value of EU policy in Education: European Added Value in Action](#)

Typ publikácie V strunosti

Dátum 18-03-2015

Autor CASALPRIM Eva

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vzdelávanie

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | európska identita | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | informácie a spracovanie informácií | kultúra a náboženstvo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | nedostatok pracovnej sily | organizácia školstva | politika spolupráce | poítava gramotnos | program EÚ | právo Európskej únie | právomoc EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spolupráca v oblasti vzdelávania | trh práce | uznávanie diplomov | vyššie vzdelávanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávací systém | vzdelávanie | vzah medzi školou a praxou | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | školstvo | študijná výmena

Zhrnutie In recent years, the EU has developed a European dimension to education, notably in the area of higher education, where it has stimulated mobility of students and teachers. In the last two decades, major progress has also been made in harmonizing university degree structures and increasing the compatibility of higher education systems. The benefits of the support given to education at a Union level derive from the cross-border character of the activities in the field, which are additional to those developed at national or regional levels. It is worth noting that only EU programmes guarantee that all Member States benefit from mobility and exchange of good practices in the area while ensuring optimal dissemination of results. Hence, EU action in the ground is a way of filling in the missing links, avoiding fragmentation and realising the potential of a border-free Europe. In practical terms, the implementation of programmes by the EU offers better value for money and economies of scale - than a series of wholly bilateral relations between Member States in this field would allow- because externalities can be addressed, resources or expertise pooled, and action better coordinated. This 'At a Glance' publication is part of a series of summaries of the added value of existing EU policies in practice. Previous publications in this series include summaries of the benefits of the European single market and the added value of EU action in the field of mobile telephone roaming charges.

V strunosti [EN](#)

[Priority dossiers under the Latvian presidency](#)

Typ publikácie	Briefing
Dátum	12-12-2014
Autor	BOYTHA Dora
Oblas politiky	Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou
Kúlové slovo	budovanie Európy digitálna technológia ekologická politika ekonomická geografia energetická politika energetická politika ENERGIA Európa európska susedská politika EUROPSKA ÚNIA FINANCIE GEOGRAFIA hospodárska a menová únia inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba konkurencieschopnos Lotyšsko menová ekonómia organizácia podniku PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ politická geografia politika EU v oblasti zamestnanosti politika v oblasti zmeny klímy politika zdaovania predsedníctvo v Rade ES priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika technológia a technické predpisy vnútorný trh vzahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ) VYROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY zamestnanos zdaovanie ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE
Zhrnutie	The Italian-Latvian-Luxemburgish Trio Presidency of the Council marks the start of the 2014-2019 European Parliamentary legislature. The first half of 2015 will be very challenging for Latvia, not least given that Latvia is holding the presidency of the EU Council for the first time. A new parliament (Saeima) was elected on 4 October. The Latvian Prime Minister, Ms. Laimdota Straujuma will present the priorities of the Presidency to the Parliament on 14 January 2015. Latvia will focus on three priorities during its Presidency: Facilitation of EU competitiveness as a key to economic growth and jobs; Full exploitation of the digital potential of the European economy, and Reinforcing the role of the European Union in the world. In addition, the Latvian Presidency wishes to ensure that the Council contributes to the implementation of the European Council's five-year Strategic Agenda in the areas of protection of citizens, an Energy Union with a forward-looking climate policy, and a Union of freedom, security and justice. Aside from some major strategic items likely to feature from the Commission's 2015 Annual Work Programme the bulk of the legislative work of the Latvian Council Presidency will consist essentially of resuming unfinished business from the previous legislature. Currently around 30 legislative dossiers are under negotiation between the Council and the Parliament with a view to reaching a first or a second reading agreement - half of those are likely to be concluded under the Italian Presidency. This note presents the main political dossiers under the above-mentioned priorities, and the related European legislative activity (under the ordinary legislative procedure) expected during the Latvian EU Council Presidency in the first semester of 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe of an incomplete Economic and Monetary Union](#)

Typ publikácie	Štúdia
Dátum	12-12-2014
Externý autor	Auteur: Marius-Christian Frunza, docteur en économie et habilité à diriger les recherches, est chercheur senior au Laboratoire d'excellence sur la régulation financière, Labex ReFi d'heSam Université, et directeur de recherche at Schwarzhatal Kapital.
Oblas politiky	Európska pridaná hodnota Finanné a bankové veci Hospodárske a menové veci
Kúlové slovo	bankový systém budovanie Európy ekonomická analýza ekonomická geografia EKONOMIKA eurozóna EUROPSSKA ÚNIA FINANCIE finančné EU finančná situácia finančný trh GEOGRAFIA hospodárska recesia hospodárska situácia hospodárska situácia hospodársky dôsledok hrubý domáci produkt koordinácia politík EMÚ menová ekonómia menové a finančné inštitúcie menové vzahy nákladová analýza národné úty PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ rozpotová disciplína (EÚ) trhová kapitalizácia verejné financie rozpotová politika vnútorný trh voný pohyb kapitálu útovníctvo štátne dlh štáty EU
Zhrnutie	The purpose of this study is to evaluate the robustness of a strong economic and monetary union faced with a new crisis scenario. Based on the results of an empirical statistical model devised to analyse the distinctive features of financial markets, macroeconomic indicators and the accounting data of financial institutions in the 28 countries of the European Union, this study suggests that, with a new sovereign debt crisis on the horizon, better European budgetary cooperation could generate savings of some EUR 85 billion, i.e. 0.65 per cent of the EU's GDP, and a functioning banking union would make it possible to save EUR 222.3 billion, mainly generated by a reduced need to recapitalise the EU's financial institutions.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The economic potential of the ten-point Juncker Plan for growth without debt](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-11-2014

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo akcia EÚ | Amerika | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o vonom obchode | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická geografia | elektronický obchod | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | európska daová spolupráca | EURÓPSKA UNIA | FINANCIE | finanná legislatíva | GEOGRAFIA | koordinácia politík EMU | marketing | medzinárodný obchod | menová ekonómia | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | ochrana spotrebitea | organizácia podniku | personálne riadenie a odmevanie zamestnancov | PODNIKANIE A SUAŽ | poistenie v nezamestnanosti | politická geografia | politika cestovného ruchu | priestor slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | právo obchodných spoločností | rovnocenné mzdrové odmevanie | sloboda poskytovania služieb | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | spoloenský život | spolóna bezpenostná a obranná politika | spolóna dopravná politika | spotreba | verejná zákazka | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb kapitálu | voný pohyb tovaru | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | zdaovanie

Zhrnutie This study offers a series of provisional estimations of the potential gains to the European Union economy that could be generated over time from pursuing the ten-point plan presented by Jean-Claude Juncker to the European Parliament before he was elected President of the European Commission in July 2014. It forms part of a series of studies being undertaken on the potential added value from European-level initiatives advocated in resolutions of the European Parliament. The text covers seven of the ten guidelines proposed by the Commission President, where quantification can be attempted: A deeper and fairer Internal Market with a strengthened industrial base; A connected Digital Single Market; A deeper and fairer Economic and Monetary Union; A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy; A reasonable and balanced Free Trade Agreement with the United States; Europe as a stronger global actor; An area of justice and fundamental rights based on mutual trust. This attempt to quantify the economic potential of the political guidelines presented by Jean-Claude Juncker, can be read in conjunction with the exercise of Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe 2014-19, which has so far been published by the European Added Value Unit in March and July 2014.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for transport and tourism: road transport and railways \(Annex I\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-10-2014

Externý autor This study has been written by Francesco Dionori, Roberta Frisoni, Simon Ellis, Lydia Rooney, Davide Ranghetti, Federico Spano and Elisa Tejedor of Steer Davies Gleave at the request of the European Added Value Unit, of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for European Parliamentary Research Services of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo bezpenos pri preprave | budovanie Európy | cestná doprava | DOPRAVA | doprava v rámci EÚ | dopravná politika | dopravná štatistika | dopravný trh | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | harmonizácia noriem | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | nákladová analýza | organizácia dopravy | PODNIKANIE A SUAŽ | poplatky za využitie infraštruktúry | pozemná doprava | preprava cestujúcich | preprava tovarov | spolóna dopravná politika | technológia, a technické predpisy | transeurópska sie | trvalo udržatená mobilita | vnútorný trh | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | útovníctvo | štatistika EÚ | Železniná agentúra Európskej únie | železniná doprava

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stake-holders of remaining gaps and barriers in the Single Market in transports, as well as to examine the benefits from further action in the tourism sector. This particular study - the first in a series - focuses on the potential benefits of completing the single market in the rail and road sectors. First, it highlights what the progress has been to date in terms of legislative actions. Secondly it seeks to evaluate in a qualitative and (where possible) quantitative manner the impact of filling the remaining gaps in legislation. The study focuses, in particular, on those areas where liberalisation has started but has not been completed, and those where markets are not functioning effectively – that is, where legislation is not currently being envisaged, but where it is likely that intervention will be needed in future.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for transport and tourism: air and maritime transport (Annex II)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-10-2014

Externý autor This study has been written by Andreu Ulied, Oriol Biosca and Efraín Larrea (MCRIT) with relevant contributions from Julia Rzepecka (VVA) and Stephanie Kirchmayr-Novak (OIR), coordination and review by Giovanni Familiari (T33), at the request of the European Added Value Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo bezpenos vo vzdchu | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravný trh | ekologická politika | EURÓPSKA UNIA | kontrola leteckej premávky | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | letecké právo | medzikontinentálna doprava | medzinárodné právo | nákladová analýza | námorná a ynútrozemská rieba doprava | námorná bezpenos | námorná doprava | organizácia dopravy | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | preprava cestujúcich | preprava tovarov | PRÁVO | spoločná dopravná politika | spoločná, prístavná politika | transeurópska sie | vnútorný trh | vodná doprava | znižovanie emisií plynov | útovníctvo | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stake-holders of remaining gaps and barriers in the Single Market in transports, as well as to examine the benefits from further action in the tourism sector. This particular study - the second in a series - reviews European air and water transport policy and regulation, and identifies areas, where **further legislative action is necessary to complete the Single Market** in these sectors. In addition, the paper looks at the impact of the completion of the Single market in relation to intercontinental transport. Based on that, it quantifies the "Cost of non-Europe" by giving an estimate of the net benefits that rebalancing European intercontinental gateways, which would stem from the completion of the Single Market in these air and maritime transport areas, would produce for the whole European economy.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for transport and tourism: tourism policy and passenger rights (Annex III)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-10-2014

Externý autor This study has been written by Richard Weston and Nicholas Davies of the University of Central Lancashire and Anna Scuttari, Matthias Wagner and Harald Pechlaner of the European Academy of Bozen/Bolzano, at the request of the European Added Value Unit, of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the European Parliamentary Research service (EPRS) of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Cestovný ruch | Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo aproximácia práva | budovanie Európy | cestujúci | cyklistický chodník | DOPRAVA | doprava v rámci EÚ | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA UNIA | kombinovaná doprava | kultúrny cestovný ruch | lístok | malé a stredné podniky | nákladová analýza | OBCHOD | ochrana spotrebiteľa | organizácia dopravy | osoba so zdravotným postihnutím | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politika cestovného ruchu | pozemná doprava | preprava cestujúcich | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | spotreba | spravodlivý cestovný ruch | triedenie podnikov | vidiecky cestovný ruch | vnútorný trh | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stake-holders of remaining gaps and barriers in the Single Market in transports, as well as to examine the benefits from further action in the tourism sector. This particular study - the third in a series - looks at the cost of non-Europe in European tourism policy and passenger rights legislation. For passenger rights, it analyses existing legislation and policy measures, identifying specific gaps where legislation or further initiatives at European level could be beneficial. In the tourism area, it quantifies in economic terms the potential for efficiency gains and identifies the main areas, in which EU action would further support the development of tourism and help realise the potential gains identified.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for Transport and Tourism](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-10-2014

Autor NOGAJ Monika

Oblas politiky Cestovný ruch | Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúlové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | bezpenos pri preprave | budovanie Európy | cestná doprava | cestovný ruch | DOPRAVA | dopravná infraštruktúra | dopravná politika | dopravné predpisy | dopravný trh | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska integrácia | EUROPASKA UNIA | harmonizácia nariem | hospodárska politika | hospodársky dôsledok | inteligentný dopravný systém | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | námorná a vnútrozemská rieka doprava | námorná doprava | organizácia dopravy | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | pozemná doprava | prepravné predpisy | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | spoloná dopravná politika | technológia a technické predpisy | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | užívateľ dopravy | vnútorný trh | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | útovníctvo | železničná doprava | ZIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Significant progress has been achieved during the last 20 years in creating a Single Market for Transports. European tourism is and will remain a vital component of the economy, with enormous economic potential. Both sectors suffer however from remaining barriers, gaps and market inefficiencies that create substantial costs and that could be addressed through further action at EU level.

The gains that could be achieved from addressing the identified issues have been estimated at 8.6 billion euro annually for the transport sector and 6.2 billion euro annually for the tourism sector. Creating a fully integrated transport sector and a more efficient tourism sector will also mean improved mobility, better environmental sustainability, enhanced internal cohesion and international competitiveness of the EU.

Action in these two sectors can be seen as a key driver of EU growth and as a response on how to face the globalisation challenges more efficiently.

[Štúdia EN](#)

[Príloha 1 EN](#)

[Príloha 2 EN](#)

[Príloha 3 EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market \(Cecchini revisited\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 03-10-2014

Autor PATAKI Gabor Zsolt

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálna technológia | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektronický obchod | EUROPASKA UNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodársky dôsledok | hrubý domáci produkt | marketing | medzinárodný obchod | nákladová analýza | národné úty | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | ochrana spotrebiteľa | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | princíp vzájomného uznávania | právo Európskej únie | spotreba | technológia a technické predpisy | terciárny sektor | verejná zákazka | vnútorný trh | voný pohyb tovaru | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | útovníctvo | štruktúra hospodárstva | štátu EU

Zhrnutie It is well known that the Single Market has contributed significantly to economic growth and consumer welfare in the European Union. It has not however achieved its full potential and economic gains could be secured by better and more effective application of existing legislation and a deepening of the Single Market. This **Cost of Non-Europe report** seeks to quantify the costs arising from the lack of full integration and analyses the benefits foregone for citizens, businesses and Member States. The report considers the economic cost of market fragmentation and of the gaps and deficits in the free movement of goods, of services, public procurement, the digital economy and the body of consumer law known as the consumer *acquis*. The report **estimates that** **completing the Single Market** in these fields **would entail economic gains ranging from** **651 billion** to **1.1 trillion euro per year**, equivalent to a range of **5 % to 8.63%** of EU GDP.

[Štúdia EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market. Part V - Consumer Acquis](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 02-10-2014

Externý autor Mark Peacock (GHK Int.)

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | elektronický obchod | EUROPASKA UNIA | FINANCIE | finančné služby | hra | marketing | menové a finančné inštitúcie | OBCHOD | občianske právo | ochrana spotrebiteľa | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | spotreba | spotrebiteský úver | vnútorný trh | zdopovednos výrobcu | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stakeholders of remaining gaps and barriers in the European Single Market, building on and updating the 1988 Cecchini Report, which quantified its potential benefits. This particular study - the fifth in a series - analyses the gaps in European consumer legislation. It provides a qualitative appreciation of the existing legislation, identifying areas where further EU legislative action could be beneficial, and provides tentative estimates of the costs of failure to legislate. It is not intended as comprehensive quantification, but rather as a 'snap shot' of some benefits which could be attained through completion of the consumer *acquis*.

[Štúdia EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market. Part IV - Public Procurement and Concessions](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 02-10-2014

Autor PATAKI Gabor Zsolt

Externý autor Europe Economics

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo administratívne formality | analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EUROPÉSKA ÚNIA | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | právo Európskej únie | prípadová štúdia | uplatovanie práva EÚ | verejná zákazka | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stakeholders of remaining gaps and barriers in the European Single Market, building on and updating the 1988 Cecchini Report, which quantified its potential benefits. One of the key benefits of the Single Market was expected to arise in the context of public procurement. This particular study - the fourth in a series - updates the analysis presented in the Cecchini Report, estimates the value of savings to the public purse that have been achieved to date through European legislation on public procurement, and discusses the extent to which future savings might be achieved (in particular following approval of the proposals for new public procurement directives in January 2014).

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Common unemployment insurance scheme for the euro area](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 01-10-2014

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | ZANDSTRA Thomas

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Zamestnanos

Kúlové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | ekonomická analýza | ekonomický model | EKONOMIKA | eurozóna | európska sociálna politika | FINANCIE | harmonizácia sociálneho zabezpečenia | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska stabilizácia | menové vzahy | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | poistenie v nezamestnanosti | sociálna ochrana | SOCIALNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie The European Parliament has called for a "social dimension" to the Economic and Monetary Union to tackle unemployment and restore growth following the recent economic crisis. Among various alternative options, automatic stabilisers could potentially be means of stabilising the Eurozone, while at the same time addressing social problems associated with the financial crisis. This Cost of Non-Europe report explores the prospects for introducing an automatic stabilizer in the form of an Unemployment Insurance Scheme for the euro area, which will provide the monetary union with greater stability in the medium and long term. It builds on two research papers commissioned for the purpose, which are included as annexes. Analysis of its potential benefits, had it existed during the recent crisis, shows that such a scheme would have reduced the fall in GDP in the most affected Member States by 71 billion euro in the period between 2009 and 2012.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market. Part III - Digital Single Market](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-09-2014

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Hospodárske a menové veci | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo administratívne formality | analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | duševné vlastníctvo | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | elektronické peniaze | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | komunikácia | marketing | menová ekonómia | OBCHOD | ochrana spotrebiteľa | platba v rámci EÚ | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | poštová služba | spotreba | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stakeholders of remaining gaps and barriers in the European Single Market, building on and updating the 1988 Cecchini Report, which quantified its potential benefits. This particular study - the third in a series - analyses the gaps in the European digital single market legislation which prevent attaining the benefits of a fully functioning e-commerce single market. It provides a qualitative appreciation of the existing legislation, identifying gaps where further legislative action at European level could be beneficial and quantifying the direct costs of failure to legislate and the potential broader economic impact of closing the gaps.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market. Part II - Single Market for Services](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 24-09-2014

Oblas politiky Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota | Finanné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Sociálna politika | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zamestnanos

Kúové slovo **acquis Spoloenstva** | analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravný trh | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | elektrónický obchod | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | elektrárenský priemysel | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | finanné služby | hra | marketing | menové a finanné inštitúcie | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | plynársky priemysel | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | PRIEMYSEL | priemysel služieb | právo Európskej únie | prístup na trh | ropný priemysel | rôzne priemyselné odvetvia | sloboda poskytovania služieb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | transeurópska sie | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | zmluva na dodávku služieb | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stake-holders of remaining gaps and barriers in the European Single Market, building on and updating the 1988 Cecchini Report, which quantified its potential benefits. This particular study - the second in a series - attempts to take stock of the remaining gaps or deficits in intra-EU market access obligations in services, and the related deficits in the proper functioning of the internal market for services. It also tries to identify the quantitative and qualitative economic gains of overcoming the costs of non-Europe of the remaining fragmentation, insofar as the EU can address such deficits.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market. Part I - Free Movement of Goods](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 24-09-2014

Externý autor This study has been written by Marco Hafner, Enora Robin and Stijn Hoorens of RAND Europe at the request of the European Added Value (EAV) Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS) of the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomický model | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | lekárske a chirurgické nástroje | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | obchod v rámci EÚ | obchodná politika | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pozemné a inžinierske stavby | priama investícia | PRIEMYSEL | SOCIÁLNE OTAZKY | stavebné materiály | vnútorný trh | vony pohyb tovaru | zahraničná investícia | zdravie | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Cost of Non-Europe Reports identify the possibilities for economic or other gains and/or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. This Cost of Non-Europe Report seeks to analyse the costs for citizens, businesses and relevant stake-holders of remaining gaps and barriers in the European Single Market, building on and updating the 1988 Cecchini Report, which quantified its potential benefits. This particular study - the first in a series - uses an econometric model to estimate the potential benefits of removing existing barriers to foreign direct investment and non-tariff trade barriers within the European Union. The removal of existing trade barriers could boost total intra-EU merchandise exports up to 7 per cent in the long-term. These effects will vary by Member State, and by sector of the internal market.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe, 2014-2019: Second Edition - July 2014](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2014

Autor DUNNE Joseph

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | politika EU | vnútorný trh | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie This study brings together work in progress on a long-term project to identify and analyse the 'cost of non-Europe' in a number of policy fields. This concept, first pioneered by the European Parliament in the 1980s, is used here to quantify the potential efficiency gains in today's European economy from pursuing a series of policy initiatives recently advocated by Parliament - from a wider and deeper digital single market to better coordinated national and European policies for defence and development. The benefits may be measured in additional GDP generated or a more rational use of public resources. The latest analysis suggests that the European economy could be boosted by some 990 billion euro per year - or 7.5 per cent of current GDP - by such measures over time. The study is intended as a contribution to the growing discussion about the European Union's policy priorities over the coming five-year institutional cycle, from 2014 to 2019.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

[European Added Value in Action: The Added Value of EU Policy on Mobile Telephone Roaming Charges](#)

Typ publikácie V strunosti

Dátum 15-07-2014

Autor CASALPRIM Eva

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Ochrana spotrebitea

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | cenová politika | ceny | cestovanie | cezhraniný tok údajov | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | komunikaná sadzba | komunikácia | mobilný telefón | OBCHOD | právo Európskej únie | právo EÚ | riadenie telekomunikácií | SOCIALNE OTAZKY | spoloenský život | spotreba | spotrebiteská politika | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zníženie cien

Zhrnutie This 'At a Glance' publication is part of a series of summaries of the added value of existing EU policies in practice. Previous publications in this series include summaries of the benefits of the European single market and the added value of EU action in the fields of airline services and air passenger rights.

V strunosti [EN](#)

[Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe, 2014-2019: First Edition - March 2014](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 05-03-2014

Autor DUNNE Joseph

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | európska daová spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | finanný trh | koordinácia pomoci | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné súkromné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | organizácia podniku | personálne riadenie a odmeovanie zamestnancov | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | poistenie v nezamestnanosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo obchodných spoloností | rovnocenné mzdové odmeovanie | sociálna ochrana | SOCIALE OTÁZKY | spoloná bezpenostná a obranná politika | spoloná dopravná politika | spoloná obchodná politika | voný pohyb kapítalu | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumná politika EÚ | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zdaovanie | alší rozvoj Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This study brings together work-in-progress on a long-term project to identify and analyse the 'cost of non-Europe' in a number of policy fields. This concept, first pioneered by the European Parliament in the 1980s, is used here to quantify the potential efficiency gains in today's European economy from pursuing a series of policy initiatives recently advocated by the Parliament - from a wider and deeper digital single market to better coordinated national and European policies for defence and development. The benefits may be measured in additional GDP generated or a more rational use of public resources. The analysis so far suggests that the European economy could be boosted by some 800 billion euro - or six per cent of current GDP - by such measures over time. The study is intended as a contribution to the growing discussion about the European Union's policy priorities for the coming five-year institutional cycle, from 2014 to 2019.

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

[The European Added Value of Revising the European Arrest Warrant](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-12-2013

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpeností a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky zatyka | extradícia, vydanie | novela zákona | organizácie justície | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | súdna reforma | súdnicvo | trestné právo | uplatovanie práva EU | väzba pred zaatím procesu | väzenský systém | základné práva

Zhrnutie On 17 June 2013, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) requested a European Added Value Assessment (EAVA) to support its work on the legislative initiative report of Baroness Ludford which recommends to the Commission the revision of the European Arrest Warrant (2013/2109(INL)). This assessment builds on expert research commissioned specifically for this purpose and provided by: ANNEX I - A. Weyembergh, Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) with the assistance of Mme I. Armada and C. Brière - on a critical assessment of the existing European Arrest Warrant Framework Decision; ANNEX II - A. Doobay – on the need for intervention at EU level, by assessing whether the European Arrest Warrant Framework Decision is effective, complete and consistently applied among Member States.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

Promoting Free Movement in the EU by Simplifying the Acceptance of Public Documents: Cost of Non-Europe Report

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-12-2013

Externý autor ICF GHK

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúlové slovo administratívne formality | akcia EÚ | analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | doklad totožnosti | dokumentácia | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | medzinárodné právo | obianske právo | obiansky stav | oficiálny dokument | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | princíp vzájomného uznávania | právne postavenie | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vlastníctvo | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | zdravie | zdravotný preukaz | zápis do obchodného registra

Zhrnutie Cost of Non Europe Reports are intended to evaluate the possibilities for gains and the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors.
In particular, this study analyses the cost for citizens and businesses of the formalities which are currently necessary in order to make certain public documents acceptable in different Member States.
The study concludes that the abolition of legalisation and Apostille, the simplified certification of copies and translations, the establishment of multilingual forms in all official languages concerning birth, death, marriage, registered partnership, and legal status and representation of a company would greatly reduce the current costs associated with authenticating national public documents. Citizens and businesses would be able to more freely exercise their right of free movement and freedom of establishment in another Member State without facing disproportionate obstacles.

Štúdia [EN](#)

European Added Value in Action: The Added Value of EU Policy for Airline Services and Air Passenger Rights

Typ publikácie V strunosti

Dátum 15-11-2013

Autor CASALPRIM Eva

Oblas politiky Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota | Ochrana spotrebiteľa

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | civilné letectvo | DOPRAVA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká linka | liberalizácia trhu | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | ochrana spotrebiteľa | organizácia dopravy | preprava cestujúcich | spotreba | vnútorný trh

Zhrnutie Part of a series of fact sheets on "European Added Value in Action", this note succinctly presents the added value brought by the single market for air passenger services in Europe. Specific policies have been pursued at European level to open up the previously fragmented and largely protected national aviation markets which existed in the EU member states. In the process, they have helped to widen consumer choice, reduce some air fares and enhance the efficiency of the European economy as a whole.

V strunosti [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Combatting Violence against Women: European Added Value Assessment (+ Annexes I-II)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-11-2013

Autor NOGAJ Monika

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Rodové otázky, rovnos a rozmanitos

Kúlové slovo akcia EÚ | budovanie Európy | domáce násilie | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska sociálna politika | EURÓPSKA UNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | medzinárodný nástroj | obchodovanie s umí | postavenie žien | priestor slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sexuálna diskriminácia | sexuálne motivované násilie | sociálne náklady | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | trestné právo | zásada právnej istoty

Zhrnutie Over and above the adverse and onerous consequences for female victims, violence against women brings with it significant costs for communities, societies and nations, affecting public well-being, health and safety, productivity, law enforcement and public budgets. It is estimated that the annual cost to the EU-28 of gender-based violence against women amounted to EUR 228 billion in 2011, or 1.8% of EU GDP.

Although this problem, and the urgent need to address it, has been acknowledged, the current EU framework for fighting violence against women presents important shortcomings at different levels: national legislations of the 28 EU Member States offer unequal protection of women against all forms of violence; several international and regional instruments on combatting violence against women have been adopted but lack effectiveness in national legal orders; and despite undeniable progress, the measures adopted at EU level present important lacunae, notably in terms of prevention.

Annexes:

I - Assessing the necessity and effects of intervention at EU level

by REGINE research programme on Gender (Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense)

II - Economic and legal aspects of the added value of measures to combat violence against women

by Professor Sylvia Walby and Philippa Olive (Lancaster University)

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

[European Common Security and Defence Policy: Cost of Non-Europe Report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-11-2013

Autor BALLESTER MARTINEZ Maria Blanca

Oblas politiky Bezpenos a obrana | Európska pridaná hodnota

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | európska politika zbrojenia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Lisabonská zmluva | malé a stredné podniky | medzinárodná bezpenos | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obrana | PODNIKANIE A SUAŽ | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | spoločná bezpenostná a obranná politika | triedenie podnikov | urovnávanie sporov | verejná zákazka | vojenská spolupráca | vojenský výskum | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | zbrojársky priemysel

Zhrnutie The report 'Preparing for Complexity - The European Parliament in 2025', presented by the Secretary General of the European Parliament in January 2013, identified the core set of problematic issues in defence policy as a) duplication, b) lack of a common strategic view and c) lack of a clear vision for the future.

The purpose of this paper is to develop these considerations and to focus on the benefits of greater cooperation at European level. Setting out the economic argument of the added value of Europe in defence, and the current cost to the Member States of 'non-Europe', can highlight the need to build on the structures, systems and under-utilised legal bases that have been put in place in recent years.

Cost of Non-Europe reports examine policy areas or sectors of strategic importance where the possibilities for greater efficiency or the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level are potentially significant. The case for more Europe is perhaps more compelling in defence than in almost any other policy area, given that no single Member State can achieve an optimal level of security without cooperation. The costs involved go beyond the purely economic, and include political and opportunity costs.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[The Cost of Non-Europe in Development Policy: Increasing Coordination between EU Donors](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2013

Autor NOGAJ Monika

Oblas politiky Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | darcovská krajina | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | financovanie pomoci | hospodárska recesia | hospodárska situácia | koordinácia pomoci | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | politika spolupráce | program pomoci | rozdelenie pomoci | rozvojová pomoc

Zhrnutie The European Parliament's Committee on Development requested a Cost of Non-Europe (CoNE) Report in the field of development cooperation, to prepare a legislative initiative report on increasing coordination between the EU and the Member States on development aid programmes. This Report builds on expertise provided by the Südwind Institut, the Royal Elcano Institute and Professor Arne Bigsten.

It explains that lack of effective coordination of development aid among EU donors -specifically between the Member States and the European Commission- has significant economic and political costs. Economically, some EUR 800 million could be saved annually on transaction costs if donors concentrated their aid efforts on fewer countries and activities. An extra EUR 8.4 billion of annual savings could potentially be achieved from better cross-country allocation patterns. Politically, better coordination would result in increased impact and greater visibility for the EU development policy on the world stage

Annex I – The Cost of Non-Europe in Development Policy. Research paper by the Südwind Institut

Annex II - Case study: Morocco. Research paper by Elcano Royal Institute

Annex III- Quantifying the economic benefits of increased EU donor coordination. Research paper by Prof. Arne Bigsten (University of Gothenburg)

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

Príloha 3 [EN](#)

[Application of the Principle of Equal Pay for Men and Women for Equal Work of Equal Value: European Added Value Assessment \(+ Annexes I-III\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-06-2013

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela

Externý autor Juliet Webster (Annex I), Usman Khan et al (Annex II), Fondazione Cultura Lavoro (Annex III)

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Hospodárske a menové veci | Rodové otázky, rovnos a rozmanitos

Kúlové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | approximácia práva | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | národné úty | personálne riadenie a odmevanie zamestnancov | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pracovníka | práca žien | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | príjem | rodová rovnos | rovnaké zaobchádzanie | rovnocenné mzdové odmevanię | smernica ES | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | trh práce | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | útovníctvo | štatistika EU

Zhrnutie Women across the European Union bring home 16.2% less than their male counterparts in the EU. This figure is more than just a statistic: it has real-life consequences for the women concerned, for their families and for society at large. The European Parliament firmly believes that reducing the pay gap remains a political priority. It is not only about economic empowerment, it is also a matter of social justice.

This EU Added Value Assessment supports the European Parliament's view that reducing the gender pay gap, in particular by revising Directive 2006/54/EC, could be very beneficial, not only for individuals but also for society in general. It would help achieve inclusive growth and ensure economic and social cohesion and competitiveness, in line with the objectives set in the Europe 2020 Strategy.

ANNEX I: Social and Labour Market-Related Aspects

ANNEX II: Economic Aspects

ANNEX III: Legal Aspects

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [HU](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

Príloha 3 [EN](#)

[European Added Value in Action: The Added Value of the European Single Market](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-06-2013

Autor CASALPRIM Eva

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Ochrana spotrebitea

Kúlové slovo approximácia práva | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | euro | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky hospodársky priestor | FINANCIE | hospodárska súaz | hospodársky dôsledok | liberalizácia trhu | makroekonomika | menové vzahy | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obianska Európa | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | Politika EÚ v oblasti hospodárskej súaze | pridaná hodnota | právo Európskej únie | vnútorný trh | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Part of a series of fact sheets on "European Added Value in Action", this note succinctly presents the added value brought by the European single market as the largest, barrier-free, common economic space in the industrialised world. It gives some historic background on its introduction and development, describes its macro-economic impact, details its benefits in specific sectors -such as airline services or the energy sector-, and describes the opportunities it has brought to citizens. Finally, the fact sheet refers to the short-comings of the single market and the need for further work in order to bring it to its full potential.

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

[The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for Energy \(+ Annexes I-IV + Booklet\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-06-2013

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela

Externý autor Timme van Melle, Raphael Sauter, Axel Volkery and Christina Beestermoeller of Ecofys and the Institute for European Environmental Policy (Annex I), D. Buchan (Annex II), G. Zachmann (Annex III), J. Haucap (Annex IV)

Oblas politiky Energetika | Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo alternatívna energia | budovanie Európy | cena energie | dodávka energie | elektrická energia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | energetická politika | energetické právo | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | hospodárska súaz | konkurencia | liberalizácia trhu | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obnovitelná energia | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | ropný priemysel | sebestanos v energii | vnútorný trh | zemný plyn

Zhrnutie On 23 January 2013, the Coordinators of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) requested a Cost of Non-Europe report with regard to the Single Market for Energy to support the preparation of an own-initiative report entitled 'Making the internal energy market work' (2013/2005(INI) – Rapporteur: Jerzy Buzek).

This paper has been drawn up by the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Internal Policies (DG IPOL). Its aim is to help improve understanding about the subject matter by providing evidence of the specific costs to economic operators and individual citizens of failing to move towards a more efficient and effective internal energy market.

This assessment builds on expert research commissioned specifically for the purpose and presented in the following annexes:

ANNEX I: Quantification of the costs of the existing gaps and barriers in the energy internal market (by Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)) ;

ANNEX II: Effectiveness of the Energy Internal Market (by D. Buchan from the Oxford Institute for Energy) ;

ANNEX III: Infrastructure for the Energy Internal Market (by G. Zachmann from Bruegel Think Tank) ;

ANNEX IV: Role of competition in the Energy Internal Market (by Dr. Professor J. Haucap, Dr U. Heimeshoff and V. Böckers from Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics (DICE))

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[European Code on Private International Law: Cost of Non Europe Report](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-06-2013

Autor BALLESTER MARTINEZ Maria Blanca

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justiná spolupráca v obianskych veciach | Medzinárodné právo verejné

Kúlové slovo administratívna transparentnos | administratívne formality | aproximácia práva | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | európske obianske právo | hospodársky dôsledok | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné súkromné právo | nákladová analýza | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | POLITIKA | prameň a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | výkonná moc a štátnej správy | zjednodušovanie legislatívy | zákonník | útvorníctvo

Zhrnutie On 11 October 2012, the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) requested a Cost of Non-Europe report (CoNE) on the perspective of having a European Code on Private International Law. This Cost of Non-Europe report analyses the formal question of the code, and more particularly the question of 'gaps' in the Private International Law of the European Union which need to be filled, and the cost to citizens and businesses of not filling them. It also contains quantitative and qualitative arguments in favour of a European Code on Private International Law.

This report has been drawn up by the European Parliament's European Added Value Unit, building on external expertise contributed by GHK and presented in a separate annex.

ANNEX: The perspective of having a European Code on Private International Law. Research paper by Nick Bozeat (GHK)

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[Hotel Fire Safety: The Case for Legislation. European Added Value Briefing Paper](#)

Typ publikácie Hbková analýza

Dátum 14-06-2013

Autor BALLESTER MARTINEZ Maria Blanca

Oblas politiky Cestovný ruch | Európska pridaná hodnota | Ochrana spotrebitea | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúlové slovo bezpenos budov | civilná obrana | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hotelový priemysel | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | pozemné a inžinierske stavby | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | požiar | PRIEMYSEL | právo Európskej únie | smernica (EÚ) | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoloenský život | vybavenos stavieb | výstavba a urbanistické plánovanie | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The Coordinators of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection of the European Parliament requested a briefing paper on Hotel Fire Safety from the European Added Value Unit. This paper is intended to review the recent developments in hotel fire safety (from the Council Recommendation of 1986 to its possible revision and upgrading to a Directive) and to set out the arguments for and against legislation in this field.

Hbková analýza [EN](#)

[European Institute of Peace: Costs, Benefits and Options](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 05-03-2013

Externý autor Huib Poot, Max vanderSleen, Ferry Philipsen and Achim Vogt

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Finanné a bankové veci

Kúové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná bezpenos | medzinárodná organizácia | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY | nadácia | PODNIKANIE A SUAZ | právna forma organizácií | SOCIALNE OTÁZKY | spoloensky život | urovnanie sporov | združenie | útovníctvo

Zhrnutie Financial appraisal note requested by the Committee for Foreign Affairs (AFET) on the European Commission's report "European Institute of Peace: costs, benefits and options". The note provides a representation of the possible costs of establishing a European Institute for Peace under the legal forms of an association, a foundation or an international organization. This entails, in broad terms: costs of establishment and operations, possible funding route, risks and uncertainties of the various options. Cost-benefit conclusions are drawn from the quantification analysis.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Better Governance of the Single Market: European Added Value Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-01-2013

Externý autor Patrice Muller (Project Director), Shaan Devnani, Rohit Laher and Marguerita Lane (London Economics)

Oblas politiky Doprava | Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravný trh | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | elektronický obchod | EUROPSCA ÚNIA | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | marketing | národné implementané opatrenie | OBCHOD | poplatky za využitie infraštruktúry | poskytovanie služieb | právo Európskej únie | uznávanie kvalifikácií | vnútorný trh | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNE PODMIENKY | zamestnanos

Zhrnutie The present European Added Value Assessment highlights the benefits for EU citizens and businesses that would arise from a better and more effective application of Directives and Regulations and a deepening of the Single Market. It draws on available studies, impact assessments and evaluations in a limited number of sectors (services, digital economy and transport). The available information suggest that alone in the services sector and digital economy, policy action to improve the application of Directives and Regulations and deepen the Single Market could raise the level of long-term EU27 GDP by at least 3.8%. While similar quantitative information is not available for the other Directives (Professional Qualifications, Airport Charges and Electronic Toll) reviewed in the present note, the available information shows that a better application of existing Directives, and an update of these in some cases, would yield substantial benefits to EU citizens and businesses in terms of lower costs, higher incomes and greater opportunities.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[A Statute for European Mutual Societies: European Added Value Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-01-2013

Autor BALLESTER MARTINEZ Maria Blanca

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Hospodárské a menové veci | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Verejné zdravie | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kúové slovo budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | obianske právo | poistenie | poisovacia spolenos | právna subjektivita poda európskeho práva | PRÁVO | sociálna ochrana | sociálne hospodárstvo | SOCIAĽNE OTÁZKY | vnútorný trh | zdravotné poistenie | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie This European Added Value assessment aims at pointing out the main benefits of a statute for a European mutual society from a social, economic and legal perspective. It is calculated that today mutual societies provide healthcare and social services to 230 million European citizens and represent about 180 billion euros in insurance premiums. Almost 70% of the total number of insurance companies in Europe are mutual societies. There is a nearly unanimous agreement among stakeholders that a statute for European mutuals would increase the visibility and the recognition of mutual societies at European level and would unfold for them the advantages of the internal market.

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

14th Company Law Directive on the Cross-Border Transfer of a Company's Registered Office: European Added Value Assessment (Assessment + Annexes I - II)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-01-2013

Autor BALLESTER MARTINEZ Maria Blanca | DEL MONTE Micaela

Externý autor Cathiard Catherine of Jeantet Associés (Annex I) and Patrice Muller, Shaan Devnani, Rohit Ladher and Paula Ramada of London Economics Ltd (Annex II)

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kúové slovo analýza dosahu | approximácia práva | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | prevod podniku | právo Európskej únie | sloboda poskytovania služieb | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos | zápis do obchodného registra | ústredie spoločnosti | štáty EU

Zhrnutie Two legislative own-initiative reports adopted by Parliament in 2009 (Lehne) and 2012 (Regner) call on the Commission to submit a proposal for a directive on the cross-border transfer of company seats (14th Company Law Directive). The arguments in favour of this approach are set out in detail in this European Added Value Assessment, which draws on the expert research commissioned specifically for the purpose of this assessment.
ANNEX I: Legal effects of the requested legislative instrument (Catherine Cathiard/Jeantet Associés)
ANNEX II: Economic and social effects of the requested legislative instrument (Patrice Muller et al/London Economics)

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

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Towards a Genuine Economic and Monetary Union : Issues Paper on European Added Value Dimensions

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 21-11-2012

Autor STULL Graham

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Finanné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kúové slovo EKONOMIKA | Európska centrálna banka | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | finanná kontrola | finanná legislatíva | hospodárska a menová únia | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska stabilizácia | inštitucionálna právomoc (EU) | inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba | kontrolný orgán | menová ekonómia | menová kríza | menové vzahy | politický rámec | POLITIKA | rozpoet | voný pohyb kapitálu

Zhrnutie This paper sets out issues related to systems of financial supervision, drawing on existing practices in the member states and monetary policy in different European countries. Several trends can be distinguished which could be useful in terms of improving supervision at EU level. Firstly, there is now broad recognition that a monetary policy regime works best when the Central Bank is closely involved in prudential financial supervision. Secondly, in cases where financial conduct and consumer interests are protected under the aegis of the same supervisory authority, the need for democratic accountability and oversight is evident, because ultimately it is the State, and its taxpayers, who must back up the potential losses of a failed bank.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[Information and Consultation of Workers, Anticipation and Management of Restructuring Processes: European Added Value Assessment \(+Annexes I-IV\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-11-2012

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela

Externý autor Edoardo Ales (Annex I), Mark Carley (Annex II), Matrix Insight (Annex III) and Isabelle Schömann (Annex IV)

Oblas politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Priemysel | Zamestnanos

Kúlové slovo akcia EÚ | boj proti nezamestnanosti | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hromadné prepúšťanie | informácie pracovníkom | konkurencieschopnos | konzultácie s pracovníkmi | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚAŽ | pracovnoprávne vzahy | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | reštrukturalizácia priemyslu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny dosah | sociálny rámec | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanos

Zhrnutie The economic crisis, accompanied by increased competitive pressure at EU level, has contributed to a steady rise in the number of companies undergoing restructuring and closure. Against this background, an open attitude to change is essential in order to be competitive in a global and challenging market. At the same time, there is also an urgent need to mitigate the negative consequences for both workers and employers of the ensuing labour market adjustments. The proposed measure is likely to generate added value. EU-level intervention might be appropriate, inter alia, to limit the social costs of structural adjustment; to provide an integrated and coherent approach to dealing with restructuring; to eliminate potential distortions of competition within the internal market and inequalities in treatment of workers, resulting from divergences in national regulations. This European Added Value Assessment analyses all these different aspects.

Annexes of the study :

ANNEX I : Legal and consistency aspects ;

ANNEX II : Aspects relating to the necessity of intervention at EU level ;

ANNEX III : Economic and social impacts ;

ANNEX IV : Aspects relating to the necessity of intervention at EU level

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

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[Law of Administrative Procedure of the European Union: European Added Value Assessment \(+ Annexes I-III\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-10-2012

Autor NOGAJ Monika

Externý autor Päivi Leino-Sandberg (Annex I), Jacques Ziller (Annex II), Blomeyer & Sanz (Annex III)

Oblas politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európska pridaná hodnota | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kúlové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | obianska Európa | POLITIKA | právny základ | právo Európskej únie | správa orgánov | správne právo | transparentnos v rozhodovaní | vzahy oban – úrady | výkon riadenia | výkonná moc a štátnej správy

Zhrnutie Article 298 TFEU and the Charter of Fundamental Rights establish a right of citizens to good administration. However, the current legal framework is fragmented, patchy and uneven and the detailed provisions needed to enforce this right are lacking. This assessment argues that a Regulation constituting a general Law of Administrative Procedure would bring significant added value.

ANNEXES: I- Enforcing citizens' right to good administration: time for action. II- Aspects relating to added value for citizens and economic operators. III- Aspects relating to the efficiency of the EU administration.

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

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Príloha 2 [EN](#)

Príloha 3 [EN](#)