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Európsky parlament Evropskí parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

## Zoznam publikácií zo stránok EP Think Tank

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## EU international investment policy: Looking ahead

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-02-2022

Autor HALLAK ISSAM

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | investičná politika | investície EÚ | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné investície | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | priama investícia | zahraničná investícia

**Zhrnutie** The Lisbon Treaty entered into force in 2009, providing the European Union (EU) with exclusive competence in the area of 'direct investment', as part of the common commercial policy. This covers the conclusion of international investment agreements (IIAs), which typically aim to protect and/or liberalise foreign direct investment. Since then, the EU has ratified protection IIAs (or provisions in trade agreements) with Canada, Singapore and Vietnam. Early on, concerns were raised as to the specific EU competence. Opinions requested from the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) established that the EU had neither exclusive competence in portfolio international investments (which, unlike direct investments, provide limited control over a firm) nor in the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism – two domains covered by EU protection IIAs. EU Member State approval on these provisions was therefore needed. Moreover, to tackle stakeholders' general misgivings about the ISDS system – currently based on arbitral tribunals and perceived by some as insufficiently transparent and predictable – the EU is actively contributing to the multilateral talks to reform the current system, the objective being to establish a fully fledged 'multilateral investment court' with an appeal tribunal and its own judges. Furthermore, EU Member States have protection IIAs with other Member States in place (intra-EU IIAs), which envisage arbitral ISDS mechanisms. However, the CJEU ruled in 2018 that arbitral decisions between Member States are incompatible with EU law, and most Member States have agreed to terminate their intra-EU IIAs, raising major stakeholder concerns; the European Commission has launched an initiative to address these with a proposal for a regulation. Finally, for security reasons, the EU has also implemented EU- and domestic-level mechanisms to screen, coordinate and exchange information about direct investment entering the EU. The European Parliament is preparing an own-initiative report on EU international investment policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Stepping up EU cooperation with Taiwan

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 13-10-2021

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | demokracia | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodné vzťahy | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | politika spolupráce | priama investícia | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Taiwan | zahraničná investícia | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ľudské práva

**Zhrnutie** Since its political transition began in the 1980s, Taiwan has become a vibrant democracy and has also joined the ranks of high-income countries. Economic relations between the EU and Taiwan are flourishing, as illustrated by the fact that the EU is Taiwan's most important source of foreign direct investment. The European Parliament has repeatedly called for the EU to take the first steps towards a bilateral investment agreement. During its October II plenary session, Parliament is expected to debate EU-Taiwan political relations and cooperation and vote on a draft recommendation to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

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

## Foreign subsidies and public procurement

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 30-09-2021

Externý autor Michael BÖHEIM, Nazareno BRAITO, Davide CECCANTI, Davide FINA, Duy HUYNH-OLESEN, Cécile JACOB, Katarína KUBOVICOVÁ

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo antidumpingové opatrenie | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | hospodárska súťaž | konkurencieschopnosť | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obmedzenie hospodárskej súťaže | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | priama investícia | pridelenie zákazky | súťažné konanie | verejné obstarávanie | zahraničná investícia | zahraničný trh

**Zhrnutie** The EU has helped shape an international economic system based on openness and fair competition. Over the past few years, the benefits of this approach have come under pressure from foreign trade practices which undermine the principle of reciprocal treatment. In particular, this is the case with subsidies granted by non-EU governments and protected public procurement markets. This in-depth analysis reviews the state of play of EU policy action on foreign subsidies and in public procurement markets and identifies gaps in existing EU instruments. The analysis shows that the EU took the initiative with: (i) the completed FDI screening and trade defence reforms; (ii) the proposal for an International Procurement Instrument; and (iii) the proposal for a Regulation targeting the distortive effects of foreign subsidies. In addition, the EU is taking the lead at the multilateral level, promoting coordinated action in the WTO, G7, G20, OECD, and GAMS fora.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

## A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Trade and Investments

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-06-2020

Externý autor Ainhoa MARIN-EGOSCOZABAL

Oblasť politiky Koronavírus | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Africká únia | Afrika | Afrika | budovanie Európy | colná politika | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | hospodárska politika | humanitné vedy | investícia do zahraničia | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | mimoeurópske organizácie | OBCHOD | obchodné vzťahy | priama investícia | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | stratégia EÚ | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | VEDA | zóna voľného obchodu | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE | „zelené“ hospodárstvo

**Zhrnutie** The new European Commission (EC) is putting EU-African relations to the fore. A Joint Communication of the EC towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa stresses the African Continent's strategic importance and the EU's need to strengthen its partnership with (and not for) Africa. Proposals in the Joint Communication maintain promotion of sustainable investments with Africa on top of the EU's agenda. Partnership with Africa to attract investors and boost regional as well as continental integration are specific actions aimed to attain sustainable growth and jobs in African countries. This emphasis is not new, being in line with a geopolitically oriented Commission and the European Union's (EU) trend of shifting from a Donor-recipient model to a relationship based on mutual cooperation, pursuing common interests and mutual benefits. As the COVID-19 pandemic takes hold in Africa during 2020, it is becoming more urgent that EU and African relations post COVID-19 be tailored to a new scenario and show tangible action using partnership rhetoric.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU-China trade and investment relations in challenging times

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-05-2020

Externý autor Alicia GARCIA-HERRERO, Guntram WOLFF, Jianwei XU, Nicolas POITIERS, Gabriel FELBERMAYR, Rolf LANGHAMMER, Wan-Hsin LIU, Alexander SANDKAMP

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Koronavírus | Medzinárodný obchod | Priemysel

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárske vzťahy | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | priama investícia | spoločná obchodná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

**Zhrnutie** This report examines key aspects of the European Union-China economic relationship, including trade, investment and China's key strategic project overseas, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). We conclude that China is, and will continue to be, a major trade and investment partner for EU countries. In this context, it seems clear that regardless of the direction of the United States-China relationship, the EU needs to explore options for fruitful co-existence with China. Trade continues to be the least problematic aspect of the EU-China economic relationship, although challenges need to be dealt with in a number of areas. There is hardly any EU-China trade in services, and the value added of Chinese exports and competition on third markets is increasing. As for investment, although EU companies have built up more foreign direct investment in China than the other way around, Chinese investment in Europe is growing and has focused strongly on technology. This raises the question of whether the EU should fear losing its technological edge, especially when Chinese state-owned companies might distort competition, not only in China, but also overseas through acquisitions. Finally, we review the significance of the BRI from the European perspective. The BRI offers potential trade gains for Europe by improving physical connectivity with countries along the route to China, but it also poses challenges for the EU. The main challenge is China's increasing soft power, which is being felt in the EU's neighbourhood and even in a growing number of EU countries. A more united approach to managing the EU-China economic relationship is required to improve the bargaining power of EU countries when dealing with China.

Štúdia [EN](#)

## Trade and competitiveness policies in the European Council

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 10-03-2020

Autor BACIAN Izabela Cristina | VUKOVIC MARKO

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | hospodárska súťaž | konkurencieschopnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obmedzenie hospodárskej súťaže | ochrana trhu | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE | A SÚŤAŽ | priama investícia | spoločná obchodná politika | stratégia EÚ | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové hospodárstvo | svetové organizácie | zahraničná investícia | štruktúra hospodárstva

**Zhrnutie** In recent years, international trade has gained increasing visibility on the European Council agenda. A high level of economic interconnectedness and the ineluctable rise of emerging economies on the world stage, notably China, have highlighted differences across economic systems and divergences over the impact of certain policies and practices in the global economy. Moreover, the United States administration's pursuit of an 'America first' foreign policy has been accompanied by a trade policy aimed primarily at reducing trade deficits with partners. The existential threat which the World Trade Organization now faces, as the core of the multilateral trading system, has compounded growing trade tensions and translated into a highly unstable global environment. The European Council has reacted to these developments promptly, with the last three years seeing the adoption of measures to strengthen the European Union's capacity to address such challenges. It has placed high emphasis on the need for the EU to be able to defend itself against unfair trade practices, through strengthened defence instruments, greater surveillance of foreign direct investment, and broader access to public procurement markets abroad. The objectives set out in its Strategic Agenda for 2019-24 reflect a need for a more assertive and united European Union on the global stage, able to tackle the technological and environmental challenges of the coming decade.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

## Annual report on EU competition policy

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-03-2020

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | dominantné postavenie | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | fúzia | hospodárska politika | hospodárska súťaž | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola fúzií | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | Politika EÚ v oblasti hospodárskej súťaže | priama investícia | projekt spoločného záujmu | správa o činnosti | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výbor (EÚ) | štátna pomoc | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE | „zelené“ hospodárstvo

Zhrnutie During the March I plenary part-session, the European Parliament is expected to discuss the annual report on EU competition policy (2019), adopted by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs. The report highlights the growing importance of the international dimension of competition policy in a globalised world and the challenges stemming from the digitalisation of the economy. It also points to issues related to the effectiveness of competition policy instruments, as well as how they may support the European Green Deal.

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

## Commitments made at the hearing of Phil HOGAN, Commissioner-designate - Trade

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-11-2019

Autor DAMEN Mario | IGLER WOLFGANG

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektronický obchod | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky komisár | Európsky parlament | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska súťaž | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | marketing | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | multilaterálne vzťahy | OBCHOD | obmedzenie hospodárskej súťaže | parlament | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | priama investícia | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | zahraničná investícia | zmena podnebia | Ázia a Oceánia | ústna otázka | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The Commissioner-designate, Phil Hogan, appeared before the European Parliament on 30 September 2019 to answer questions from MEPs in the Committee on International Trade (INTA). During the hearing, he made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to his portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to him by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including:

- A level playing field for all;
- Strengthening Europe's global leadership;
- Trade for sustainable development and climate action; and
- Making trade more transparent.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU framework for FDI screening

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 17-04-2019

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | finančná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | návrh (EÚ) | ohrozenie bezpečnosti štátu | pohyb kapitálu | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | priama investícia | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | riadny legislatívny postup | rozpočet | sprístupnenie informácií | trestné právo | tretia krajina | verejný poriadok | voľný pohyb kapitálu | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zahraničná investícia

Zhrnutie On 13 September 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation establishing a framework for screening foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into the EU on grounds of security or public order. The proposal was a response to a rapidly evolving and increasingly complex investment landscape. It aimed to strike a balance between maintaining the EU's general openness to FDI inflows and ensuring that the EU's essential interests are not undermined. Recent FDI trends and policies of emerging FDI providers had cast doubt on the effectiveness of the decentralised and fragmented system of FDI screening – in use in only some EU Member States – to adequately address the potential (cross-border) impact of FDI inflows on security or public order without EU coordinated cooperation among all EU Member States. The proposal's objective was neither to harmonise the formal FDI screening mechanisms then used by almost half of the Member States, nor to replace them with a single EU mechanism. Instead, it aimed to enhance cooperation and information-sharing on FDI screening between the Commission and Member States, and to increase legal certainty and transparency. The European Parliament's Committee on International Trade (INTA) and the Council adopted their positions in May and June 2018 respectively, and interinstitutional negotiations concluded in November 2018 with a provisional text. That was first endorsed by the Member States' Permanent Representatives (Coreper) and by INTA in December 2018. After the text's adoption by the European Parliament and the Council in February and March 2019 respectively, it entered into force on 10 April 2019, and will apply from 11 October 2020, 18 months later. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU framework for FDI screening

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 06-02-2019

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | finančná kontrola | ohrozenie bezpečnosti štátu | pohyb kapitálu | priama investícia | PRÁVO | rozpočet | trestné právo | voľný pohyb kapitálu | zahraničná investícia

Zhrnutie In 2017, the European Commission submitted a proposal for the creation of an EU enabling framework for the screening of foreign direct investment (FDI), with which it aimed to strike a balance between maintaining the EU's general openness to FDI inflows and ensuring that the EU's essential interests are not undermined. The Parliament and Council have reached agreement on the proposal, which is scheduled to be voted by Parliament at first reading during the February plenary session.

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

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-10-2018

Autor SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne | THIRION Elodie

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občan EÚ | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | priama investícia | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoci členských štátov | rodina | rodina | sloboda pohybu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vízová politika EÚ | zahraničná investícia | štáty 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](#)

## International Agreements in Progress: EU-Singapore trade and investment agreements closer to conclusion

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-10-2018

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | bilaterálna dohoda | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | inštitucionálna právomoc (EÚ) | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priama investícia | právo Európskej únie | právomoc inštitúcie | právomoci členských štátov | Singapur | stanovisko Súdneho dvora (EÚ) | Súdny dvor Európskej únie | verejné konzultácie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zahraničná investícia | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie On 18 April 2018, the European Commission proposed to the Council of the EU to sign and conclude two agreements with Singapore. These agreements were created by dividing the free trade agreement reached between the EU and Singapore (EUSFTA) in 2014, but not ratified, into separate trade and investment protection agreements. When presenting the agreements, the Commission underlined that they demonstrate the commitment of Singapore and the EU to fair trade and open markets. The Council of the EU is expected to authorise the signature of the agreements in October 2018. The Commission aims to have the trade agreement come into effect before the end of its mandate in 2019, after its approval by the Council and the European Parliament. Singapore will be the first member state of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to sign bilateral trade and investment agreements with the EU. The EU views bilateral agreements with ASEAN members as steps towards achieving the final objective of a region-to-region trade and investment agreement with ASEAN. Therefore, the EU Singapore agreements are considered a reference as regards the EU's ambition to conclude trade and investment agreements with other ASEAN members. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 607.255, June 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Foreign Direct Investment in the EU and the Eastern Partnership Countries

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 05-02-2018

Autor DAMEN Mario | WIEDENHOFER BENEDIKT KLAUS

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod | Priemysel | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Arménsko | Azerbajdžan | Bielorusko | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | Gruzínsko | investičná politika | investícia do zahraničia | Moldavsko | politická geografia | priama investícia | Ukrajina | zahraničná investícia

Zhrnutie Upon request of the Euronest parliamentary assembly economic committee, investment patterns and policies in the EU and Eastern Partnership countries were compared. The EU is an investment heavyweight, both in terms of attracting as placing foreign direct investment. Many EU Member States protect their investment abroad and some have screening mechanisms for incoming investment. The Eastern Partnership countries are minor investors themselves, but keep attracting a slowly growing level of foreign direct investment. Investment is supported by the European Investment Bank, the EBRD or the World Bank. Looking at which countries invest in which Eastern Partnership country, it appears that each of them has one main investing country, suggesting a preferred relationship, which would need further research to explain.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

## Multilateral court for the settlement of investment disputes

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 24-11-2017

Autor TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné investície | medzinárodné rokovania | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný dohovor | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný súd | multilaterálne vzťahy | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodný spor | organizácie justície | priama investícia | PRÁVO | spoločná obchodná politika | urovnávanie sporov | zahraničná investícia

Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying the above recommendation, submitted on 13 September 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on International Trade. The recommendation aims to pave the way for the creation of a framework for the resolution of international investment disputes. The IA notes that foreign investors and host countries have settled their investment disputes through the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS, ad hoc arbitration) since the 1950s. In recent years, concerns have been voiced about the ISDS, in particular in the context of the negotiation processes of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) (EU-USA) and of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) (EU-Canada). Based on the results of the public consultation carried out in 2014, the European Commission presented a plan in May 2015 to reform the investment resolution system. It comprises, as a first step, an institutionalised court system (Investment Court System, ICS) for future EU trade and investment agreements and, as a second step, the establishment of an 'international investment Court'. According to the IA report, 'since 2016 the Commission has actively engaged with a large number of partner countries both at a technical and political level to further the reform of the ISDS system and to build a consensus for the initiative of a permanent multilateral investment Court' (IA, p. 6). In its resolutions of 8 July 2015 on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and of 6 April 2011 on the future European international investment policy, Parliament noted the need to reform the investment dispute settlement mechanism. In its resolution of 5 July 2016 on the future strategy for trade and investment, it supported the aim of creating a 'multilateral solution to investment disputes'.

Briefing [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.

Oblasť politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kľúčové 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 SÚŤAŽ | pozemné a inžinierske stavby | priama investícia | PRIEMYSEL | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | stavebné materiály | vnútorný trh | voľný pohyb tovaru | zahraničná investícia | zdravie | účtovníctvo

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](#)



## Chinese investment in the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-05-2014

Autor SKOBA Laine

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | globalizácia | hospodárska nezávislosť | hospodárska politika | hospodársky dôsledok | investícia do zahraničia | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | podpora investícií | priama investícia | prístup na trh | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | zahraničná investícia | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie From ports to cars to food processing, China's foreign direct investment (FDI) in the EU concerns a wide variety of economy sectors. Negotiations on an EU-China bilateral investment treaty were launched in 2013, to ensure more reciprocity in business relationships.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The EU's Contribution to Member States' Services Promoting Foreign Trade and Investment: Value Added?

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 03-09-2013

Autor BIERBRAUER Elfriede | CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia

Oblasť politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Kontrola rozpočtu | Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo audit | diverzifikácia vývozov | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | India | investícia do zahraničia | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | malé a stredné podniky | manažment | OBCHOD | obchodná a priemyselná komora | obchodná politika | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | podpora investícií | priama investícia | prístup na trh | spoločná obchodná politika | Thajsko | triedenie podnikov | Ázia a Oceánia | činnosť orgánov | Čína

Zhrnutie The European business centres in Asia – and notably those in India, China and Thailand, which are already active – have yet to demonstrate that they offer significant value-added for European enterprises wishing to engage in Asian markets. Instead of being welcomed as EU complementarities, they are generally considered as duplications of Member States' own promotion instruments, and this in a field in which the EU as such does not hold competence. It is questionable why the EU's efforts to facilitate market access for European enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, were not built on the best practises of existing institutions, notably the bilateral chambers of commerce. The timing is also questionable: additional structures were created long before any assessment was undertaken of what is already available in third markets. The lack of coherence of the different EU centres' work plans, priority clusters and time frames impede Member States - also members of the consortiums of various EU centres – from integrating the EU centres into their own marketing activities. It is therefore little surprise that an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of these EU business centres in Asia revealed numerous flaws – an assessment that suggests the EU's strategy should be overhauled. It remains uncertain, however, whether and how the modest performance of the centres in India, China and Thailand will influence European Commission's plans for additional Asian centres.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

## Foreign direct investment (FDI) and the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-03-2011

Autor NEEDHAM Christopher

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | informácie a spracovanie informácií | menové vzťahy | nadnárodná korporácia | platobná bilancia | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | priama investícia | triedenie podnikov | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | zahraničná investícia

Zhrnutie Since 1959, Member States have concluded over 1 500 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with recipient countries. Worldwide there are over 2 500 BITs between countries. The Lisbon Treaty has now transferred responsibility from MS to EU level.

Briefing [EN](#)