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Razvrsti Razvrsti po datumu
Politično področje "koronavirus"

524 Rezultati

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Datum nastanka : 19-04-2024

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-03-2024

Avtor RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Francija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarska tranzicija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | okrevanje gospodarstva | oživiljanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | strategija EU za rast

Povzetek France's National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) is a subpart of 'France Relance', a larger recovery strategy France adopted in 2020 at national level, worth €100 billion in total (4.1 % of France's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019). The NRRP had an initial value of €40.9 billion (total costs), while the plan as amended in 2023 is worth €41.9 billion. Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), at the core of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument, France's RRF grant allocation decreased from €39.4 billion to €37.4 billion, following the June 2022 update. In April 2023, France submitted a request to amend its NRRP – partly in order to take into account the decrease in the EU's financial contribution, but also to add a new REPowerEU chapter, which comes with an additional grant allocation of €2.3 billion. France also requested to transfer a portion of its share of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to its plan (€504 million). With these funds, the overall EU financial contribution to the French amended plan amounts to €40.2 billion in grants, with the rest to be covered by national means. France has not requested loans. The RRF resources allocated to France represent 5.3 % of the entire RRF resources for the EU, and 1.6 % of the country's GDP in 2019 (the RRF representing 5.2 % of EU-27 GDP in 2019). Measures under the plan are to be completed by 2026. So far, France has received €23.4 billion. The next payments will depend on progress in implementing the plan. The European Parliament, which was a major advocate of the creation of a common EU recovery instrument, participates in interinstitutional forums for cooperation and discussion on its implementation and scrutinises the European Commission's work. This briefing is one in a series covering all EU Member States. Fourth edition. The 'NGEU delivery' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the lifecycle of the plans.

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

Multimedijske vsebine [Interactive infographic: EU recovery instrument](#)

[Economic Dialogue with the other EU Institutions under the European Semester Cycles during the 9th legislative term - State of play October 2023](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-01-2024

Avtor HAGELSTAM Kajus

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Evropski semester | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | Evropska komisija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | odbor EP | Svet Evropske unije

Povzetek This document provides an overview of Economic Dialogues with the other institutions of the European Union that has taken place in the competent committee(s) of the European Parliament since September 2019 under the European Semester for economic policy coordination. It also lists the Recovery and Resilience Dialogues with the European Commission as undertaken by the competent committee(s) since the entry of force of the Recovery and Resilience Facility in 2021. It also includes an overview of the respective legal bases for these dialogues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The potential impact of the unitary Supplementary Protection Certificate on access to health technologies](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-09-2023

Zunanji avtor Thyra DE JONGH, Bregtje KAMPHUIS, Sven BOSTYN & Alfred RADAUER

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda carinska politika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enotni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | javno zdravje | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | patent | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | trg EU | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | zdravilo | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo

Povzetek In April 2023, the European Commission adopted regulatory proposals introducing a Unitary Supplementary Protection Certificate (SPC) and a centralised assessment procedure for SPCs for medicinal products. This study analyses the potential impacts of these proposals on access to medicines, the administrative burden to applicants and the cost to national health systems. This document was prepared by Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee.

Študija [EN](#)

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

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Xavier Bettel, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, 19 April 2023](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 24-04-2023

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda demokracija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | govor | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | migracija | migracije | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravna država | PRAVO | strateška avtonomija

Povzetek 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. In his address to the European Parliament on 19 April 2023, the Prime Minister of Luxembourg, Xavier Bettel, emphasised three topics: i) democracy and the rule of law, ii) strategic autonomy, and iii) migration. He called for greater protection of minorities and respect for the rule of law and fundamental values. Openness was also an important point for him, both regarding internal borders within the European Union and on cooperation and trade with the world. Given the challenges – financial, climate, security, industrial and social – that lie ahead in the coming years, he called for more solidarity and greater means on which to build the EU's political action.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Independence and transparency policies of the European Food Safety Authority \(EFSA\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 13-04-2023

Zunanji avtor Ellen VOS, Annalisa VOLPATO, and Guido BELLENGHI

Politično področje Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Okolje | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda delovno pravo in delovna razmerja | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | Evropska agencija za varnost hrane | EVROPSKA UNIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | navzkrižje interesov | preglednost odločanja | prehranska varnost | samooskrba s hrano | varnost hrane | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study has been commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies, Directorate-General for Internal Policies at the request of the ENVI Committee. It analyses EFSA's independence and transparency policies and examines how legislative provisions have been implemented by EFSA and whether rules and practices adopted by EFSA can be improved.

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 29-03-2023

Zunanji avtor Massimo FLORIO, Simona GAMBA, and Chiara PANCOTTI

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | epidemija | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | medicinske raziskave | zasebna naložba | zasebni kapital | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 17-03-2023

Zunanji avtor Julia LIETZMANN and Lorelei LEMETAYER

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-03-2023

Zunanji avtor Jan SMIT, Elias NACER, Andrew SIKORSKI, Caroline GODARD and Wiktor MAGDZIARZ

Politično področje koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | klasifikacija podjetij | koronavirusna bolezen | mala in srednje velika podjetja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zdravstvena kartica | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

[Workshop on long COVID - Workshop Proceedings](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-03-2023

Zunanji avtor Maxime MOULAC, Milieu Consulting SRL.

Politično področje Izobraževanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Predhodna ocena učinka | Raziskovalna politika | Socialna politika | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | publikacija | terapija | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-03-2023

Zunanji avtor Jan SMIT, Elias NACER, Andrew SIKORSKI, Caroline GODARD and Wiktor MAGDZIARZ

Politično področje koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | kazensko pravo | koronavirusna bolezen | omejitev prostosti | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | protipraven odvzem prostosti | socialna politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

The situation of Article 2 TEU values in Greece - LIBE mission to Greece 6-8 March 2023

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-03-2023

Avtor MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MEISTER CHARLOTTE MARIE HELENE

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda demokracija | dokumentacija | državljanske pravice | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Grčija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kronološko poročilo | mednarodna organizacija | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | temeljne pravice

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 17-02-2023

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | javno zdravje | kakovost izdelka | koronavirusna bolezen | potrošnja | pravo Evropske unije | pristojnost EU | regije in regionalna politika | spremljanje gibanja bolezni | strategija EU | TRGOVINA | zdravstvo | čezmejna razsežnost

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-02-2023

Avtor AMAND-EECKHOUT Laurence

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | epidemiologija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nujna pomoč | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-02-2023

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

Politično področje koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | množične komunikacije | omejeno razširjanje | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Intersectional evaluation of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on different groups

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-02-2023

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

Politično področje Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varstvo potrošnikov | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enakost spolov | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | spolna diskriminacija | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 26-01-2023

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

Politično področje koronavirus

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | dokumentacija | dostop do informacij | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | komunikacijski sistem | komunikacijsko sredstvo | koronavirusna bolezen | ozaveščanje javnosti | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | razširjanje informacij | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 25-01-2023

Avtor ANGLMAYER Irmgard | TENHUNEN Susanna

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

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | književnost | koronavirusna bolezen | kultura in religija | nacionalni parlament | parlament | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zdravstvena kartica | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 19-01-2023

Avtor WORUM ASTRID

Zunanji avtor Dinan, Desmond

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | odnosi EU | politična geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | Rusija | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zdravstvena kartica | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-12-2022

Zunanji avtor Joelle GROGAN, CEU Democracy Institute, Hungary

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda carinska politika | cepljenje | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | temeljne pravice | TRGOVINA | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

[Technical Support Instrument: main features](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 24-11-2022

Avtor HECSEK ADRIANA HAJNALK | MOLITOR PIA HANNA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika sodelovanja | raziskovalno poročilo | strukturno prilagajanje | tehnično sodelovanje | zdravstvo

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

[Poglobljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-11-2022

Avtor FRANKE Michaela

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | FINANCE | finance EU | finančno poslovanje | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izvrševanje proračuna | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | nacionalni računi | odhodki EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | prihranki | proračun | proračun EU | zdravstvo

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

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

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Sanna Marin, Prime Minister of Finland, on 13 September 2022](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 19-09-2022

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Evropska dodana vrednost | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Okolje | Varnost in obramba | Zaposlovanje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno posvetovanje | komunikacije | vizija Evrope

Povzetek 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. On 13 September, the Prime Minister of Finland, Sanna Marin, was the fifth EU leader to address the Parliament since its Conference of Presidents endorsed the initiative on 28 April 2022. Ms Marin stressed that the European Union was the most important political framework for each of its Member States, and that its unity was its greatest strength. She also emphasised that Europe's strategic autonomy was one of the most important discussions in the Union, regarding the EU's ability to meet external challenges and to safeguard the functioning of our societies in all circumstances.

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

Outermost regions of the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-08-2022

Avtor SZECHY BALAZS ANDRAS

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obrobna regija | politika sodelovanja | porazdelitev sredstev EU | razvojna pomoč | regije in regionalna politika | regionalna politika EU | regionalna pomoč | regionalne razlike | regionalni razvoj | strategija EU

Povzetek The European Union's outermost regions (ORs) qualify for special treatment owing to structural difficulties – such as remoteness, difficult topography and economic dependence on a few products – that can severely hamper their development. In addition, the coronavirus pandemic has hit their economies particularly hard. While these regions are quite different from one another, they have levels of unemployment and GDP significantly worse than EU and national averages. Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides for specific measures to support the ORs, including the tailored application of EU law and access to EU programmes. Specific support mechanisms exist under cohesion, agricultural and fisheries policies, and other policy areas, with the Commission outlining measures aimed at assisting ORs in communications published in 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2017. In July 2021, the Commission opened a public consultation to feed into its plan to renew the EU's strategic approach for the ORs, with Parliament adopting an own-initiative report in September 2021 inviting the Commission to 'co-construct' a new strategy for and with the ORs, accompanied by a precise action plan. On 3 May 2022, the Commission adopted a renewed strategy for the ORs, prioritising place-based approaches and tailored support for the ORs across all EU policies, aiming to unlock their potential through appropriate investment and reforms. In addition to the unprecedented level of funding for the ORs already negotiated in the 2021-2027 funds and programmes, the Commission is creating, with the renewed strategy, dedicated opportunities in many EU policy areas, including the launch of a series of dedicated calls for projects exclusively for the ORs. However, no legislative initiatives or significant new financial resources are included in the 2022 communication. While the EU plays a key role in helping to unlock the ORs' growth potential, their well-being and development fundamentally rely on choices and actions by the regions themselves and their Member States. Therefore, the Commission's communication, while presenting a number of initiatives to be developed at EU level, encourages action by these regions and their Member States, for example to take account of their specificities in cross-cutting policies and instruments. This, however, raises questions about the extent to which the new strategy will truly be sufficient to improve the situation in the ORs and boost their development. This is a revised and updated version of a briefing from May 2021 by Christiaan Van Lierop.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Outermost regions of the EU](#)

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of Greece, on 5 July 2022

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-07-2022

Avtor TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska pomoč | Grčija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | migracije | migracijska politika EU | POLITIKA | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | PRAVO | rusko-ukrajinsko vprašanje | samooskrba z energijo | socialna politika | zasedanje parlamenta | zdravstveno varstvo | zdravstvo | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. On 5 July 2022, the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis, was the fourth EU leader to address the Parliament since its Conference of Presidents endorsed the initiative on 28 April 2022. Mr Mitsotakis mentioned EU solidarity frequently, in terms of how it had helped Greece during the economic crisis, how Greece could contribute to energy security, and how the EU should support Greece when dealing with migration challenges and relations with Turkey, as well as of the effective impact of solidarity in dealing with the Covid 19 pandemic. Another key theme in the Prime Minister's speech was crisis, and how the EU can better deal with future challenges by learning lessons from its handling of previous crises. One of Mr Mitsotakis's concluding messages was that the EU needs an 'agenda for resilience and development' to respond to major challenges in defence, migration, banking union, energy, coordinated action based on the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the deepening of democracy, addressing fake news, and developing the EU's role in the Western Balkans.

Na kratko [EN](#)

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Andrej Plenković, Prime Minister of Croatia, on 22 June 2022

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 28-06-2022

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Evropska dodana vrednost | Evropski semester | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | Izobraževanje | Javno mednarodno pravo | Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Konkurenčno pravo in ureditev na tem področju | koronavirus | Kultura | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Obdavčitev | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Okolje | Petition Evropskemu parlamentu | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Predhodna ocena učinka | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Promet | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Raziskovalna politika | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Regionalni razvoj | Ribništvo | Socialna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Turizem | Varnost hrane | Varnost in obramba | Varstvo potrošnikov | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | države kandidatke za vstop v EU | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | evropska konferenca | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko povezovanje | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Hrvaška | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno zdravje | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | POLITIKA | politična geografija | predsednik vlade | Rusija | Ukrajina | vojaški poseg | Zahodni Balkan | zdravstvo

Povzetek 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. On 22 June, the Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenković, was the third EU leader to address the Parliament since its Conference of Presidents endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Plenković considered Croatia to be at the centre of EU integration and expressed his support for more shared competences in the area of health cooperation as well as for EU enlargement to Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkans, especially Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Na kratko [EN](#)

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Micheál Martin, Taoiseach of Ireland, 8 June 2022

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-06-2022

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Evropska dodana vrednost | Evropski semester | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | Izobraževanje | Javno mednarodno pravo | Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Konkurenčno pravo in ureditev na tem področju | koronavirus | Kultura | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Obdavčitev | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Okolje | Petition Evropskemu parlamentu | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Predhodna ocena učinka | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Promet | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Raziskovalna politika | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Regionalni razvoj | Ribništvo | Socialna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Turizem | Varnost hrane | Varnost in obramba | Varstvo potrošnikov | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna suverenost | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | evropska konferenca | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko povezovanje | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | omejevalni ukrep EU | POLITIKA | politična geografija | PRAVO | predsednik vlade | prehranska varnost | pristop k Evropski uniji | regije držav članic EU | regije Irske | Rusija | Ukrajina | zdravstvo

Povzetek 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following the first speech in this series by the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, on 3 May 2022, the Irish Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Micheál Martin, was the second EU leader to address the Parliament, on 8 June.1 Mr Martin suggested numerous ways to strengthen and further develop the Union, notably by increasing its budget. He also expressed his support for Treaty change, if necessary, as well as for Ukraine's application for EU membership, and stressed the need to protect EU values and apply EU laws.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The Conference on the Future of Europe and the European Council: How far is there a shared policy agenda for the future?

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-06-2022

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Energija | Izobraževanje | Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Kultura | Mednarodna trgovina | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Okolje | Socialna politika | Varnost hrane | Varnost in obramba | Zaposlovanje | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | POLITIKA | politična stranka | politični program | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalna politika EU | skupno raziskovalno središče | strategija EU

Povzetek After one year of deliberation, the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE) delivered its first result in the form of 49 proposals, including concrete objectives, and more than 320 potential measures on ways of achieving them. As a follow up to the CoFoE, the European Parliament called on 4 May 2022 for the launch of a Convention under Article 48 TEU; this request has also received the support of some EU leaders, notably the French President, Emmanuel Macron, the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, and the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen. The 23-24 June 2022 European Council meeting is expected to discuss the results of the CoFoE, and EU Heads of State or Government are likely to lay out their views on its possible follow-up. In this context, this EPRS Briefing addresses two complementary aspects of the discussions in the European Council. Firstly, it compares and analyses, based on the annexed table, the objectives set by the CoFoE in its proposals with the Strategic Agenda 2019-2024, as well as subsequent conclusions of the European Council, and identifies the areas of convergence and differences as well as 'blank spots'. It thereby locates the potential common ground for (inter-)institutional follow-up to the CoFoE. Secondly, it provides an overview of initial views on the possible follow-up to the CoFoE, by outlining recent positions of EU leaders and EU institutions on the need for Treaty change.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - June 2022

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 31-05-2022

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Okolje | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Regionalni razvoj | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje EU | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski razvoj | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | klasifikacija podjetij | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | lastna sredstva | mala in srednje velika podjetja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okrevanje gospodarstva | policija | POLITIKA | politika financiranja | politika in javna varnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | proračun EU | ribiška politika | ribištvo | umetna inteligenca | zeleno gospodarstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-05-2022

Zunanji avtor N. Valla, F. Miguet

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | globalizacija | gospodarska politika | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | obdavčenje | svetovno gospodarstvo | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

Right to health, a comparative law perspective - Canada

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-05-2022

Zunanji avtor Prof Dr Derek J. JONES, McGill University

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno mednarodno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | javno zdravje | Kanada | koronavirusna bolezen | politična geografija | pravica do zdravja | pravice in svoboščine | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | primerjalno pravo | temeljne pravice | zdravstvena služba | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

The 75th World Health Assembly “Health for peace and peace for health”

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 20-05-2022

Zunanji avtor Katharina HABIMANA; Alexander HAASIS, Sabine VOGLER

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | Evropska agencija za zdravila | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | evropsko sodelovanje | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodna konferenca | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | poročilo o dejavnosti | Svetovna zdravstvena organizacija | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek The 75th World Health Assembly will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 22 to 28 May 2022. The main topic is “Health for peace and peace for health”. It will discuss and treat matters focusing on four pillars, three of which contribute to the “triple billion targets”: Pillar 1: One billion more people benefiting from universal health coverage ; Pillar 2: One billion more people better protected from health emergencies ; Pillar 3: One billion more people enjoying better health and well-being ; Pillar 4: More effective and efficient WHO providing better support to countries. Delegations from 194 WHO Member States and other organisations (with observer status) will participate in the meeting, that consists of a plenary and two committees. Between sessions technical meetings and social events are organised. The European Union cooperates with WHO and supports its activities in reaching its targets on global, regional and local (country) level. The European Parliament has provided major contributions relevant for the 75th WHA including on accelerating progress and tackling inequalities towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 (Pillar I), the upgrade of the cross-border health threats framework, strengthening of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) (Pillar II) as well as for example the EU food and feed regulation (Pillar III).

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Mario Draghi, Prime Minister of Italy, 3 May 2022

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-05-2022

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Energija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda cena energije | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | Evropa | evropska konferenca | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko povezovanje | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naložbe EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | Rusija | samooskrba z energijo | Ukrajina | vojaški poseg

Povzetek 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU Heads of State or Government to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following an earlier speech to the Parliament in this context by the Estonian Prime Minister, Kaja Kallas, on 3 May 2022, the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, was the first EU leader to address the Parliament after the latter's Conference of Presidents had endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Draghi suggested numerous initiatives to strengthen the European Union, notably a conference to rationalise and optimise EU investment in military spending. He also expressed his support for abolishing the principle of unanimity in the Council for decision-making on foreign policy, and for Treaty changes, to achieve what he called 'pragmatic and ideal federalism'.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-05-2022

Zunanji avtor EPRS, Comparative Law

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno mednarodno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Povzetek Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué la réglementation et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce droit sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la Suisse. Elle présente les tensions idéologiques qui peuvent naître de la rencontre de l'impératif de santé publique d'une part et d'une conception résolument libérale de l'Etat, qui érige la responsabilité individuelle en valeur cardinale, et l'obstacle qu'elles représentent pour l'émergence et la consécration législative d'un droit à la santé. L'abondante jurisprudence rendue par les tribunaux suisses, dont la portée est parfois très politique, offre toutefois quelques pistes solides pour envisager une telle perspective.

Študija [FR](#)

Right to health, a comparative law perspective - United States of America

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 06-05-2022

Zunanji avtor EPRS, Comparative Law

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno mednarodno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Povzetek This study forms part of a larger comparative law project which seeks to present the right to health in a broad range of legal systems around the world. After analysing the legislation in force and the most relevant case law, the content, limits, and possible evolution of this right are examined. The subject of this study is the United States federal legal system. The United States does not recognize a right to health. Governments are responsible for providing a healthy environment for individuals who are in their custody, such as prisoners, but there is no overall recognized right. The United States is a party to certain international conventions, such as the constitution of the World Health Organization and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; however, these instruments play no real role in determining U.S. domestic health policy. Instead, domestic policy is grounded upon the federal system, which assigns certain duties to the central government and the state governments. In addition, individuals have strong rights under the U.S. Constitution, which governments must respect. Courts must balance these rights against the needs of the public.

Študija [EN](#)

The future of the European Financial Architecture for Development

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 03-05-2022

Zunanji avtor Mikaela GAVAS; Aitor PÉREZ

Politično področje koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Povzetek The workshop, organised at the request of the Committee on Development (DEVE) on 7 February 2022, provided a brainstorming platform for an exchange of views between Members of the committee, invited experts and various stakeholders, on the future of European Financial Architecture for Development (EFAD). It examined the state of play and the decisions made by the Council to pursue the 'status quo +' option, as well as other alternative options and scenarios, such as the establishment of a European Climate and Sustainable Development Bank. It provided recommendations on the best way forward, including on the roles of the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and EU Member States' development finance institutions, also in the context of the 'Team Europe' approach and the implementation of the NDICI-Global Europe regulation. The workshop was accompanied by written briefings by external experts, feeding into the drafting process of the committee's own-initiative report on the subject-matter. Two panels corresponding to the thematic focus of the experts' briefings were held as follows: Panel 1: 'Evaluation of the state of play of the European Financial Architecture for Development' and Panel 2: 'The roles of the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and EU Member States' development finance institutions'. This report compiles the briefings, and a summary of the debate.

Študija [EN](#)

Future Shocks 2022: Addressing risks and building capabilities for Europe in a contested world

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 20-04-2022

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obvladovanje tveganja | odnosi EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | sistem obveščanja EU | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | vojna | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Responding better to future pandemics](#)

[Fighting antibiotic resistance](#)

[Fitfor55: a new energy system](#)

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

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

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

[Russia's brutal expansionism](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Bridging Europe's digital divide](#)

[Stepping up EU defence](#)

[A new agenda for the Mediterranean: Are the EU tools and means of action up to its ambitions?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 20-04-2022

Zunanji avtor Katarzyna SIDŁO; Emmanuel COHEN-HADRIA

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda družboslovne vede | EVROPSKA UNIJA | geopolitika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | miroljubno sobivanje | odnosi EU | politika sodelovanja | politično sodelovanje | regije in regionalna politika | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | sredozemska regija (EU) | tretja država | ZNANOST

Povzetek The Southern Neighbourhood (SN) of the European Union (EU) remains in what appears to be a state of permanent turmoil. Similarly, the rift in Euro-Mediterranean relations seems to be growing, as exemplified by reactions to the Russian aggression on Ukraine across the SN region and despite a window of opportunity the pandemic offered to relaunch cooperation between both sides of the Mediterranean. The Joint Communication on a 'Renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood: a New Agenda for the Mediterranean', released in February 2021 and endorsed by April 2021 Council conclusions, is an attempt at addressing both the above mentioned rift, and the multitude and magnitude of challenges facing societies and economies of the SN countries. The present study considers whether the Joint Communication is well-fitted to achieve these goals. Accordingly, it first undertakes an analysis of the geopolitical trends and megatrends, of the political, and socio-economic situation in the region, and the state of Euro-Mediterranean relations. Subsequently, it looks into the text of the Joint Communication and the accompanying Economic and Investment Plan, exploring their potential for launching a new phase in this relationship in the areas of green and digital transitions, promotion of 'inclusiveness', migration, trade, and peace and security. The study concludes that more than a year after its adoption, many question marks remain in relation to the implementation of the Joint Communication, and a truly comprehensive and strategic framework to guide the EU's relations with its SN is still missing.

Študija [EN](#)

[Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 29-03-2022

Zunanji avtor Prof. Dr Christian BEHRENDT, professeur ordinaire à l'Université de Liège et à la Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno mednarodno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Povzetek Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études visant à présenter le droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques, et ce dans une perspective de droit comparé. La présente étude est pour sa part consacrée à la protection de la santé en Belgique. Le droit à la protection de la santé a été introduit dans la Constitution belge en 1994 et, à l'heure actuelle, ses contours ne sont pas encore précisément déterminés – à ceci près qu'il est clair qu'il s'agit d'un droit à la protection de la santé, et non un droit à la santé à proprement parler. Il revêt une dimension collective (c'est la protection de la santé publique) ainsi qu'une dimension individuelle (chacun a droit à la protection de la meilleure santé possible). Dans le contexte de la crise sanitaire liée au COVID-19, la protection de la santé (en particulier dans sa dimension collective) a justifié des restrictions à d'autres droits. Après une brève introduction consacrée aux premières occurrences de législations relatives à la protection de la santé, sont analysées la législation et la jurisprudence actuelles en la matière. Nous terminons cette étude par une présentation de certains conflits normatifs qui peuvent surgir entre la protection de la santé et d'autres droits fondamentaux.

Študija [FR](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-03-2022

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda cene | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | možganski trust | politična geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | Rusija | Ukrajina | vojna | zdravstvo | zvišanje cen

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation | Citizens' recommendations and the EU context: Panel 1 of the Conference on the Future of Europe](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-03-2022

Avtor AMANATIDIS Georgios | ANGERER Jost | BLUMENTHAL DAVID | CIUCCI MATTEO | DANESI SARA | DAVOLI Alessandro | ISKRA Katarzyna Anna | KENNEDY AOIFE | MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MILT Kristina | PRUTSCH Markus Josef | SASSE LINA SOPHIE JULIE | SOFSKY FABIAN

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Konkurenčno pravo in ureditev na tem področju | koronavirus | Kultura | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Obdavčitev | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Okolje | Petition Evropskemu parlamentu | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Pravo intelektualne lastnine | Promet | Raziskovalna politika | Regionalni razvoj | Ribištvo | Socialna politika | Turizem | Varnost hrane | Varstvo potrošnikov | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah

Ključna beseda Evropa državljanov | evropska konferenca | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucionalno sodelovanje | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | strategija EU za rast | širjenje evropske ideje

Povzetek The European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission have committed to listen to Europeans and to follow up, within their sphere of competences, on the recommendations made. In this framework, four European Citizens' Panels have been organized to allow citizens to jointly think about the future they want for the European Union

- Panel 1 - "Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation"
- Panel 2 - "EU democracy, values, rights, rule of law, security"
- Panel 3 - "Climate change, environment, health"
- Panel 4 - "EU in the world, migration"

This publication presents the recommendations that emerged from the citizens' Panel 1 on 'Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation', along with background information on the European Parliament's positions and the EU's activities related to the recommendations.

This paper has been produced at the request of Guy Verhofstadt, chair, on behalf of the European Parliament's delegation to the Conference on the Future of Europe.

Študija [EN](#)

[Legal issues surrounding compulsory Covid-19 vaccination](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-03-2022

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

Politično področje koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda carinska politika | cepivo | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | spremljanje gibanja bolezni | TRGOVINA | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission - 7 March 2022](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 03-03-2022

Avtor GRIGAITÉ KRISTINA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska neodvisnost | gospodarska obnova | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | Rusija | Ukrajina | vojaški poseg | vojna

Povzetek Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the fifth Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing first presents a state of play of the Recovery and Resilience Plans, and looks at the first payment requests submitted, transparency on implementation of the plans, control and audit systems and the recent European Court of Justice rule of law decisions. It then focuses on the financing side of the Facility. The following section highlights the relationship of the Facility with the European Semester and provides information on areas where challenges identified in the country specific recommendations are still not fully addressed. Furthermore, the briefing provides summaries of a number of EGOV papers relating to the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

[Poglabljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-02-2022

Zunanji avtor Maxime MOULAC, Panagiot PAVLOU and Laura VONA

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delo na daljavo | delovno mesto | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | preprečevanje bolezni | tveganje za zdravje | varstvo pri delu | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

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

[Public Transport](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 21-02-2022

Zunanji avtor Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ, Carolina RAMOS

Politično področje koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | inovacija | javni prevoz | kopenski promet | koronavirusna bolezen | mestni prevoz | organizacija prevoza | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna infrastruktura | prometna politika | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tveganje za zdravje | zdravstvo | železniški promet

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

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

[Skrajšana različica](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Overview of how major economies have responded to the Covid-19 pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 17-02-2022

Zunanji avtor Volker Wieland

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | fiskalna politika | gospodarska dejavnost | gospodarska rast | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | obdavčenje | zdravstvo

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

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

[Phase out of the crisis support measures](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 02-02-2022

Zunanji avtor Evi PAPPA, Eugenia VELLA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | klasifikacija podjetij | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | makroekonomija | mala in srednje velika podjetja | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mednarodni denarni sklad | monetarna politika | načrtovanje na državni ravni | obdavčenje | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 31-01-2022

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda digitalna preobrazba | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika o podnebni spremembi | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna infrastruktura | prometna politika | skupna prometna politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostna mobilnost

Povzetek This At a glance note summarises the study on The future of transport in the context of the Recovery Plan - overview briefing

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Recommendation on the economic policy of the euro area - February 2022](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 31-01-2022

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA INES

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | ekonomska konvergenca | euroobmočje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | fiskalna politika | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | gospodarsko sodelovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | priporočilo (EU) | prost pretok kapitala | strategija EU za rast

Povzetek This note looks at the 2022 recommendation on the economic policies of the euro area proposed by the Commission and agreed by the Council. It also provides an overview of the follow up of the 2021 recommendations, making use of public information and based on proxies such as on how the Eurogroup has integrated euro area recommendations' concerns in their "thematic discussions" and work programmes. In addition, the note provides a review of the euro area recommendations from an institutional perspective and includes broad comparisons to earlier recommendations, in order to illustrate how policy concerns have evolved over time. This note will be updated in light of relevant developments.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Moving from Broad to Targeted Pandemic Fiscal Support](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 31-01-2022

Zunanji avtor Friedrich HEINEMANN

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna analiza | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javnofinančni odhodki | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna garancija | kreditne in finančne institucije | krizno upravljanje | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | proračun | strukturno prilagajanje | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 28-01-2022

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | organizacija prevoza | prevoz blaga | PROMET | prometna politika | prosti pretok blaga | skupna prometna politika | TRGOVINA | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 28-01-2022

Zunanji avtor Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI, Elena FERRARI, Emma PALADINO, Flavia PESCE, Nicoletta TORCHIO and Alessandra CRIPPA

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delavka | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | kadrovske zadeve in nagajevanje | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | mobilnost delovne sile | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | plača | politika sodelovanja | PRAVO | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | tretja država | trg dela | tuji državljani | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravje pri delu | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 27-01-2022

Zunanji avtor Ivo HINDRIKS, Maria RODRIGUES, Daina BELICKA, Dace KRUPENKPO, Georges FUCHS

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROMET | prometna politika | trajnostna mobilnost | turizem | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Revaluation of working conditions and wages for essential workers

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 20-01-2022

Zunanji avtor Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI, Elena FERRARI, Emma PALADINO, Flavia PESCE, Nicoletta TORCHIO and Alessandra CRIPPA

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delavec migrant | delo žensk | delovni pogoji | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | kadrovske zadeve in nagrajevanje | koronavirusna bolezen | mobilnost delovne sile | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | plača | trg dela | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

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

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Priloga 2 [EN](#)

Priloga 3 [EN](#)

Priloga 4 [EN](#)

Priloga 5 [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 19-01-2022

Zunanji avtor James MACKIE; Gill ALLWOOD

Politično področje koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | lastnina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | OZN | PRAVO | Program ZN za razvoj | socialna neenakost | socialni okvir | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

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

Študija [EN](#)

RESEARCH FOR TRAN COMMITTEE Relaunching transport and tourism in the EU after COVID-19 - Part V: Freight transport

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-12-2021

Zunanji avtor Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Emilia SANDRI, Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet

Ključna beseda cestni prevoz | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | kopenski promet | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | mestni prevoz | morski prevoz | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | organizacija prevoza | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovni poteh | prevoz blaga | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | prosti pretok blaga | TRGOVINA | varstvo pri delu | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | zračni in vesoljski promet | železniški promet

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Mental health and well-being in the digital world of work post COVID](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-12-2021

Zunanji avtor Paul VROONHOF and Thomas DE WINTER

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Mental health and well-being in the digital world of work post COVID - EMPL Workshop Proceedings](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 16-12-2021

Zunanji avtor Paul VROONHOF and Thomas DE WINTER

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delovno mesto | digitalna preobrazba | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | duševno zdravje | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalno pravo | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | pravo EU | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | stres | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravje pri delu | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Outlook for the meeting of EU leaders on 16 December 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-12-2021

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda cena energije | delo parlamenta | dnevni red | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | migracija | migracije | odnosi EU | POLITIKA | skupna varnostna in obrambna politika | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Pollution and the spread of Covid-19

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 09-12-2021

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Okolje

Ključna beseda agroživilstvo | bolezni, ki se prenašajo s hrano | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | epidemiologija | javno zdravje | kakovost zraka | KMETIJSKO ŽIVILSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinske raziskave | mesnopredelovalna industrija | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | onesnaženo območje | onesnaževalo zraka | preprečevanje bolezni | spremljanje gibanja bolezni | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga [EN](#)

Implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact under pandemic times

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 08-12-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | gospodarska napoved | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | pakt o stabilnosti | poročilo | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Lessons learned

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-12-2021

Zunanji avtor Lukas ANDRIUKAITIS, Jakub KALENSKY, Simin KARGAR, Elene PANCHULIDZE, Joanna SMĘTEK, Anastas VANGELI

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda avtoritarni režim | Azija in Oceanija | dezinformacija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Gruzija | Iran | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Jemen | Kitajska | komunikacije | odnosi EU | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | razširjanje informacij | Rusija | Sirija | Tajvan | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 24-11-2021

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda carinska politika | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostni razvoj | TRGOVINA | turizem | zdravstveni nadzor | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 19-11-2021

Zunanji avtor Ljubica KNEZEVIĆ CVELBAR, Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Barbara ANTONUCCI, Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda carinska politika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | finančna izguba | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potovanje | računovodstvo | TRGOVINA | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 17-11-2021

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Obdavčitev | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Ribišstvo

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javno naročanje | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni parlament | obdavčenje | parlament | POLITIKA | proizvod iz ribogojstva | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | ribišstvo | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | tuja naložba | urad ali agencija EU | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Policies for long-term carers](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 31-10-2021

Zunanji avtor Mikkel BARSLUND, Frederic DEWISPELAERE et al.

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delavec migrant | delovni pogoji | demografija in prebivalstvo | dolgotrajna oskrba | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski organ za delo | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | politika sodelovanja | pomanjkanje delovne sile | pomoč v gospodinjstvu | PRAVO | skrb za starejše | socialno varstvo | starejša oseba | tretja država | trg dela | tuji državljani | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study provides an in-depth analysis of the formal and informal long-term care workforce in the EU building on an extensive literature survey and data analysis. It looks at workforce characteristics, types and forms of (non-standard) employment, and working conditions. The study covers challenges in Member States related to the long-term care workforce and measures taken to address these. It ends with a discussion of policy options at national and EU level.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Policies for long-term carers](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 31-10-2021

Zunanji avtor Mikkel BARSLUND, Frederic DE WISPELAERE, Karolien LENAERTS, Wouter SCHEPERS, and Elena FRIES-TERSCH

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delovna sila | delovni pogoji | dolgotrajna oskrba | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | evropska strategija zaposlovanja | odbor za zaposlovanje (EU) | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | socialna pomoč | socialno varstvo | trg dela | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study provides an in-depth analysis of the formal and informal long-term care workforce in the EU building on an extensive literature survey and data analysis. It looks at workforce characteristics, types and forms of (non-standard) employment, and working conditions. The study covers challenges in Member States related to the long-term care workforce and measures taken to address these. It ends with a discussion of policy options at national and EU level.

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-10-2021

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Energija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda cena energije | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | enotni digitalni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | migracije | migracijska politika EU | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravna država | skupna trgovinska politika | srečanje na vrhu | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ageing policies - access to services in different Member States](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-10-2021

Zunanji avtor Agnieszka SOWA-KOFTA, Izabela MARCINKOWSKA, Anna RUZIK-SIERDZIŃSKA and Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | demografska napoved | demografska politika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | evropska socialna politika | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | skrb za starejše | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | socialno varstvo | srebrno gospodarstvo | staranje prebivalstva | starejša oseba | zdravstvo

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

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Ageing policies - access to services in different Member States](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 21-10-2021

Zunanji avtor Agnieszka SOWA-KOFTA, Izabela MARCINKOWSKA, Anna RUZIK-SIERDZIŃSKA and Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | demografska politika | druge gospodarske dejavnosti | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | INDUSTRIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | odbor za zaposlovanje (EU) | staranje prebivalstva | storitveno osebje | trg dela | trg dela | upadanje prebivalstva | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [EN](#), [ES](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Priloga 2 [EN](#)

Priloga 3 [EN](#)

Priloga 4 [EN](#)

Priloga 5 [EN](#)

Priloga 6 [EN](#)

Priloga 7 [EN](#)

Priloga 8 [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 18-10-2021

Zunanji avtor Rebecca CHRISTIE, Monika GRZEGORCZYK

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | bančni sistem | denarno poslovanje | digitalna preobrazba | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | gospodarska obnova | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 11-10-2021

Zunanji avtor Andrea RESTI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | elektronski denar | elektronsko poslovanje | epidemija | FINANCE | finančne storitve | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | informacijsko vojskovanje | koronavirusna bolezen | kredit | kreditne in finančne institucije | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obresti | potrošnja | TRGOVINA | trženje | vedenje potrošnika | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

The relation between different zoonotic pandemics and the livestock sector

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-09-2021

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

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Okolje | Raziskovalna politika | Ribišstvo | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda bolezen živali | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | kmetijska politika | kmetijstvo | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | nalezljiva bolezen | preprečevanje bolezni | spremljanje gibanja bolezni | sredstva kmetijske proizvodnje | stalež živine | tveganje za zdravje | veterinarska inšpekcija | zdravstvo | zoonoza | živalska proizvodnja | živilnoredja

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

Študija [EN](#)

Country-Specific Recommendations for 2019, 2020 and 2021

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 29-09-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | priporočilo (EU) | proračunsko ravnotežje | raziskovalno poročilo | uredba (EU)

Povzetek This document presents:

- The 2019 Country-Specific Recommendations (CSRs) adopted by the Council, in the framework of the European Semester, on 9 July 2019 (on the basis of European Commission proposals of 5 June 2019).
- The European Commission's assessments of the implementation of the 2019 CSRs based on its Country Reports published on 26 February 2020.
- The 2020 CSRs adopted by the Council, in the framework of the European Semester, on 20 July 2020 (on the basis of European Commission proposals of 20 May 2020).
- The 2021 fiscal recommendations (recommendations for Council opinions on the 2021 Stability and Convergence Programmes) adopted by the Council on 18 June 2021.
- During the 2021 Semester Cycle, exceptionally, due to the preparations and adoptions of the Recovery and Resilience Plans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, no further Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs) have been issued under the European Semester.

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-09-2021

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Zunanji avtor ORIGINAL STUDY
PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Emilia SANDRI, Ljubica KNEZEVIC, Tharsis TEOH
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Barbara ANTONUCCI, Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda carinska politika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija prevoza | pomoč EU | preprečevanje bolezni | prevoz blaga | prevoz oseb | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | TRGOVINA | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo | zračni in vesoljski promet

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Update on recent banking developments

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-09-2021

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski bančni organ | FINANCE | finančni nadzor | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska statistika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 23-09-2021

Avtor MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda Bolgarija | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | enako obravnavanje | epidemija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | korupcija | organizacija pravnega sistema | organizacija sodstva | pluralizem medijev | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | svoboda izražanja | svoboda tiska | temeljne pravice | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 21-09-2021

Zunanji avtor Francesca PUSTERLA; Elia R.G. PUSTERLA

Politično področje koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | Evropska komisija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | humanitarna pomoč | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna organizacija | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno humanitarno pravo | politika sodelovanja | usklajevanje pomoči | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

Just Transition Fund

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-09-2021

Avtor JOURDE PERNILLA | WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | porazdelitev sredstev EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | sklad (EU) | sprememba podnebja | zeleno gospodarstvo | zmanjšanje emisij plinov

Povzetek The EU aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 and achieve climate neutrality by 2050. This will require a socio-economic transformation in regions relying on fossil fuels and high-emission industries. As part of the European Green Deal, on 14 January 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation to create the Just Transition Fund, aimed at supporting EU regions most affected by the transition to a low carbon economy. In the context of recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, an amended proposal on the Just Transition Fund (JTF) was published on 28 May 2020. The JTF is set to have a budget of €17.5 billion (€7.5 billion from the core EU budget under the Multiannual Financial Framework and €10 billion from the Next Generation EU instrument, in 2018 prices). Funding will be available to all Member States, while focusing on regions with the biggest transition challenges. The budget for the Just Transition Fund may be complemented with resources from cohesion policy funds and national co-financing. The Fund will be part of a Just Transition Mechanism, which also includes resources under InvestEU and a public-sector loan facility. In the European Parliament, the file was entrusted to the Committee on Regional Development (REGI). A provisional political agreement was reached in trilogue on 9 December 2020, with the Parliament adopting the draft regulation on 18 May 2021. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 30 June 2021. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Just Transition fund](#)
[Just Transition Fund](#)

World Trade Organization TRIPS waiver to tackle coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 16-09-2021

Avtor TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Politično področje koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | farmacevtska industrija | izvozna omejitve | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | licenca patenta | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | patent | preprečevanje bolezni | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | Svetovna trgovinska organizacija | svetovne organizacije | TRGOVINA | TRIPS | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-09-2021

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | epidemiologija | Evropska agencija za zdravila | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | informacije in obdelava informacij | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | krizno upravljanje | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

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

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

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-09-2021

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | epidemiologija | Evropska agencija za zdravila | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstveni nadzor | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

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

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

[Implementation of the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure: State of play August 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 25-08-2021

Avtor ZOPPÉ Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Evropski semester | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | ekonomske razlike | euroobmočje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski kazalec | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | makroekonomija | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | statistika EU | strukturno prilagajanje | usklajevanje politik EMU

Povzetek This note presents the EU Member States' situation with respect to the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure, taking into account recent assessments and decisions by the European Commission and the Council. It also gives an overview of relevant comments on the MIP published by EU institutions. A separate EGOV note describes the MIP procedure. This document is regularly updated.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-07-2021

Zunanji avtor Dennis TÄNZLER; Daria IVLEVA; Tobias HAUSOTTER

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obremenitve okolja | odnosi EU | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | parlamentarna diplomacija | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sprememba podnebja | trajnostni razvoj | trajnostno financiranje | zdravstvo | zmanjšanje emisij plinov

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

[Aviation sector](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 09-07-2021

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

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | letalska linija | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROMET | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | tržna podpora | turizem | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo | zračni in vesoljski promet

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 02-07-2021

Zunanji avtor M. CHANG

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | epidemija | euroobmočje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | fiskalna politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | nopolna zaposlenost | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | pakt o stabilnosti | proračunsko ravnotežje | raziskovalno poročilo | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-07-2021

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančništvo | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | klasifikacija podjetij | koronavirusna bolezen | kredit | kreditne in finančne institucije | mala in srednje velika podjetja | nadzor trga | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | razpoložljiva denarna sredstva | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | uredba (EU) | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Medicines Agency mandate extension](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-07-2021

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delovanje institucij | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | Evropska agencija za zdravila | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | pomanjkanje | poročilo | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | trgovina | TRGOVINA | zdravilo | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek On 11 November 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal to strengthen the European Medicines Agency (EMA). The proposed regulation would allow the EMA, among other things, to better anticipate possible shortages of medicinal products and ensure their timely development, with the aim of improving the EU's capacity to respond to health emergencies. The European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted its report on 22 June 2021. This is due to be voted during the July plenary session, thus setting Parliament's negotiating position and opening the way for interinstitutional negotiations.

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

Prospectuses for investors – Simplifying equity-raising during the pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-07-2021

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delničarstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kapitalni trg | komercialne informacije | koronavirusna bolezen | obveščanje potrošnikov | organizacija poslovanja | poklic v finančinstvu | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | potrošnja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prost pretok kapitala | razkritje informacij | TRGOVINA | trženje | uredba (EU) | vrednostni papirji | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-06-2021

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | diskriminacija na podlagi spolne usmerjenosti | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | Madžarska | migracije | migracijska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | poročilo | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | Rusija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Once More, the US Leads Europe

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 29-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Charles WYPLOSZ

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Amerika | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska rast | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | poročilo | zdravstvo | Združene države

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Public hearing with Christine Lagarde, Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-06-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | delo parlamenta | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | Evropski odbor za sistemska tveganja | FINANCE | finančno tveganje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zaslišanje | koronaviрусna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obresti | obvladovanje tveganja | plačilna sposobnost | POLITIKA | poročilo o dejavnosti | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 25-06-2021

Zunanji avtor R. Marimon, A. Wicht

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | euroobmočje | euroobveznica | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | fiskalna politika | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronaviрусna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obdavčenje | obresti | pakt o stabilnosti | proračunsko ravnotežje | raziskovalno poročilo | sklad (EU) | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

[Economic Dialogue with the European Commission - 28 June 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 24-06-2021

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | KOMAZEC KATJA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | epidemija | Evropska komisija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronaviрусna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | pakt o stabilnosti | proračunsko ravnotežje | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-06-2021

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | cepivo | denarni odnosi | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | migracije | nadzor nad migracijo | politična geografija | poročilo | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | Rusija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | Turčija | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-06-2021

Avtor RAKIC Drazen

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | FINANCE | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup - June 2021

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 18-06-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | epidemija | evropski semester | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | raziskovalno poročilo | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Could the Euro Area Benefit From the US Stimulus Packages?

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 17-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Amerika | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | euroobmočje | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo | Združene države

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Monetary and Fiscal Spillovers Across the Atlantic: The Role of Financial Markets

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 17-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Amerika | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančni trg | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | prost pretok kapitala | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo | Združene države

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Euro Area fiscal policies and capacity in post-pandemic times

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 17-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Carlo COTTARELLI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | epidemija | euroobmočje | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | koronavirusna bolezen | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | poročilo | proračunsko ravnotežje | prost pretok kapitala | unija kapitalskih trgov | vračanje javnega dolga | zdravstvo

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

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Looking Through and Past COVID-19: Do Spillovers Matter?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Pierre L. SIKLOS

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Amerika | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | euroobmočje | FINANČE | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | proračunsko ravnotežje | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo | Združene države

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

Študija [EN](#)

[Implications for the Euro Area of US Macroeconomic Policies](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 16-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Karl WHELAN

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Amerika | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANČE | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo | Združene države

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

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

[Recovery and Resilience Plans - An overview](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 15-06-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITA KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okrevanje gospodarstva | porazdelitev sredstev EU | poročilo | strukturno prilagajanje | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo

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

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 14-06-2021

Zunanji avtor Ursula Barry

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delo žensk | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | gospodarska neodvisnost | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | integracija načela enakosti spolov | kadrovske zadeve in nagrajevanje | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | okrevanje gospodarstva | plačilo za delo | pomoč v gospodinjstvu | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | sklad (EU) | socialno varstvo | spolna diskriminacija | spolna identiteta | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Plenary round-up - June I 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-06-2021

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda biotska raznovrstnost | delo parlamenta | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | finance EU | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijski sistem | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | lastna sredstva | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nagrada na področju kulture | naravno okolje | OKOLJE | parlament | parlamentarni nadzor | POLITIKA | politični okvir | poročilo | pravna država | seja parlamenta | skupina industrijsko najbolj razvitih držav | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | srečanje na vrhu | svetovne organizacije

Povzetek The June I 2021 plenary session took place in Strasbourg once more (although still in hybrid form), some 15 months after the previous session was held there, with coronavirus-containment measures restricting the Parliament's activity throughout that period. A number of important debates took place, including on European Council and European Commission statements on the conclusions of the special meeting of the European Council on 24 and 25 May 2021, and on preparation for the G7 and EU-US Summits. Members also debated the state of play on implementation of the Own Resources roadmap and Parliament's scrutiny of the Commission and Council assessments of the national recovery and resilience plans. Debates were also held on the rule of law situation in the European Union, including the application of the conditionality regulation. Members discussed the follow-up to the Porto Social Summit, as well as the situation of women in politics. Debate was held on systematic repression in Belarus and its consequences for European security in the light of Belarus' interception of a civilian plane. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, made statements on the situation in Afghanistan and in Cuba. Parliament also voted on the proposed EU biodiversity strategy for 2030, and on amendments to information systems required for operation of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System. In a formal ceremony, Parliament awarded the annual Lux Audience Award to a Romanian documentary, Collective, directed by Alexander Nanau.

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-06-2021

Avtor ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Afrika | Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | cepivo | davek na dobiček pravnih oseb | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropska unija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Indija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Južna Koreja | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obdavčenje | politična geografija | poročilo | Republika Južna Afrika | skupina industrijsko najbolj razvitih držav | srečanje na vrhu | svetovne organizacije | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

US Macroeconomic Policy Response to COVID-19: Spillovers to the Euro Area

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 08-06-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Amerika | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | euroobmočje | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | proračunsko ravnotežje | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo | Združene države

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

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

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

Študija [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - June 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 04-06-2021

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Promet | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Raziskovalna politika | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda dobro počutje živali | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kmetijska politika | kmetijstvo | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | Kohezijski sklad | koronavirusna bolezen | neprofitna organizacija | organizacija prevoza | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | poročilo | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravice in svoboščine | pravne oblike družb | PRAVO | prevoz živali | PROMET | prometna politika | skupna kmetijska politika | skupna prometna politika | turizem | zatiranje | zdravstvo | človekove pravice

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

[Transport workers](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 03-06-2021

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | PERNICE Davide

Zunanji avtor ORIGINAL STUDY

PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Ljubica KNEZEVIC
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda delovni pogoji | delovno pravo | delovno pravo in delovna razmerja | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | organizacija prevoza | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | PROMET | prometna politika | prosto gibanje delavcev | skupna prometna politika | socialni okvir | zaposleni v prometu | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | življenjske razmere

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

[EU Digital Covid Certificate](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 02-06-2021

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | poročilo | potnik | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | tuji državljani | uporaba informacijske tehnologije | zdravniška diagnoza | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 17 March 2021, the European Commission issued a proposal for a regulation on a 'digital green certificate' to facilitate the free movement of EU citizens during the pandemic, and an accompanying proposal covering third-country nationals legally staying or residing in the EU. The certificate includes proof of vaccination, recent Covid 19 test results, and/or information on the acquisition of antibodies. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the text agreed in interinstitutional negotiations during its June I plenary session. The certificate is expected to be in use from 1 July 2021.

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

[Economic Dialogue with Cyprus - ECON on 3 June 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 31-05-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPÉ Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Ciper | davčna utaja | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | Evropa | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska napoved | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izogibanje plačilu davka | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javne finance in proračunska politika | kazensko pravo | minister | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politična geografija | poročilo | PRAVO | proračunsko ravnotežje

Povzetek This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an Economic Dialogue with Constantinos Petrides, Cyprus Finance Minister, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for a dialogue is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework. The last exchange of views with the Cypriot authorities took place on 25 January 2016.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee: Preliminary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on European agriculture: a sector-based analysis of food systems and market resilience](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-05-2021

Zunanji avtor Francesco Montanari, Inês Ferreira, Filippa Lofstrom, Cesare Varallo, Simone Volpe, Elta Smith, Maria Kirova, Axel Wion, Una Kubota, José Diogo Albuquerque.

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska neodvisnost | kmetijska politika | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | pomoč kmetijstvu | skupna kmetijska politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study provides a preliminary quantitative and qualitative analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on European agriculture and the agri-food supply chain in light of the responses deployed by the European Union and its Member States to mitigate its effects.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 27-05-2021

Zunanji avtor PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Ljubica KNEZEVIC
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda cestni prevoz | delovni pogoji | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kopenski promet | koronavirusna bolezen | letalski potniški promet | mestni prevoz | morski prevoz | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | organizacija prevoza | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovih poteh | prevoz po celinskih plovih poteh | prevoznik | PROMET | raziskovalno poročilo | zaposleni v prometu | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | zračni in vesoljski promet | železniški promet

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Coronavirus: Latest developments \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-05-2021

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodno pravo | možganski trust | nevladna organizacija | nevladne organizacije | poročilo | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prosto gibanje oseb | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | zdravstvo

Povzetek A year and a quarter after the Covid-19 pandemic first broke out, the disease continues to wreak havoc in many countries around the world. The process of vaccination continues at varying speeds across the globe, but with a clear discrepancy between rich and poor countries. Significant pressure is being applied by NGOs, international institutions and a number of national governments to help poor countries with vaccinations, notably because of actual or potential dangerous mutations of the coronavirus. Meanwhile, the EU institutions are close to finalising a 'digital green certificate' to facilitate safe and free movement between Member States, by providing proof that a person has either been vaccinated against Covid-19, received a negative test result, or recovered from the disease and carries antibodies. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-05-2021

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Belorusija | cepivo | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | nizkocenovni letalski prevoznik | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | poročilo | PROMET | Rusija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | zdravstvo | ZNANOST | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek Following the forced landing of a Ryanair flight by Belarusian authorities on 23 May, Belarus became the central topic on the first day of the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021. EU leaders strongly condemned the 'unprecedented and unacceptable incident', and were united in imposing further sanctions on Belarus. As regards Russia, the European Council reconfirmed the five principles guiding the EU's policy since 2016 and asked the High Representative and the European Commission to present a 'report with policy options' by June 2021. On EU-UK relations, EU leaders called on the European Commission to continue to monitor closely the implementation of the two agreements concluded with the UK. On foreign affairs, they also discussed the situations in the Middle East and in Mali, as well as the forthcoming EU-US summit. The leaders' primary focus on the second day was the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, with the European Council calling for rapid implementation of the EU Digital Covid Certificate, the revision of the Council Recommendation on travel within the EU by mid-June 2021 and accelerated global access to coronavirus vaccines. Finally, regarding climate policy, despite renewed support for the 2030 and 2050 climate targets, diverging views on national efforts to achieve the objectives set remained apparent.

Briefing [EN](#)

Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? - What factors drive the performance of national asset management

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 27-05-2021

Zunanji avtor C. Brescia Morra, A. Guaccero, A.F. Pozzolo, G. Rojas Elgueta, N. Vardi, A. Zoppini

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančni sistem | civilno pravo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančni nadzor | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | investicijska družba | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna institucija | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | plačilna sposobnost | posojilo | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek As the COVID-19 pandemic hits all Member States severely, some initial signs are surfacing of what is likely to be a substantial increase in bank non-performing loans (NPLs) in the coming months. Strengthening the tools needed to face the problems caused by NPLs is therefore of foremost importance. This paper argues that asset management companies (AMCs) can be an effective tool in this direction. It further discusses the legal issues related to their implementation, presenting several examples from past experiences illustrating how such issues can be solved. The paper concludes that a network of national publicly funded AMCs, applying the same standards and procedures across all European Member States, would be an effective and feasible solution to the problems presented by NPLs.

Študija [EN](#)

Droit d'exception, une perspective de droit comparé - France : lois d'urgence pour faire face à l'épidémie de Covid-19

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 26-05-2021

Zunanji avtor Ce document a été rédigé par Prof. Dr. Jacques Ziller, professeur de droit à l'Université de Pavie, anciennement professeur de droit à l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence et à l'Université Paris-I Panthéon-Sorbonne, à la demande de l'Unité « Bibliothèque de droit comparé », Direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS), Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Politično področje koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Povzetek Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du « droit d'exception » dans différents États, avec une attention particulière aux bases juridiques sur lesquelles les mesures d'urgence sont adoptées devant des crises, comme par exemple la crise sanitaire provoquée par l'épidémie du COVID-19. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la France.

Študija [FR](#)

Outermost regions of the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-05-2021

Avtor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EKS RP | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski sklad za pomorstvo in ribištvo | Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj | Evropski socialni sklad | finance EU | Francoski čezmorski departmaji in ozemlja | GEOGRAFIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | obrobna regija | ozemeljska entiteta Francije | porazdelitev sredstev EU | regije in regionalna politika | čezmorske države in ozemlja

Povzetek The European Union's outermost regions qualify for special treatment owing to structural difficulties – such as remoteness, difficult topography and economic dependence on a few products – that can severely hamper their development. Specific support mechanisms exist under cohesion, agricultural and fisheries policies, with the Commission outlining measures aimed at assisting outermost regions in communications published in 2004, 2008, and 2012. Nevertheless, with the outermost regions continuing to face numerous challenges in areas such as mobility, unemployment and climate change, discussions were launched on the formulation of a new strategy, which was published in October 2017. Offering a new approach to supporting the outermost regions' development by optimising their assets, exploiting new opportunities for growth and jobs, and focusing more on their specific circumstances and needs, the 2017 communication outlines a series of concrete and coordinated actions, calling for stronger partnership between outermost regions, Member States and the EU. In May 2018, the Commission put forward a broad package of proposals for the 2021-2027 period, providing the legislative framework needed to guide the strategy beyond 2020, taking account of the specific needs of outermost regions in a total of 21 proposals. Following political agreement between the European Parliament and Council, this new framework includes a number of new benefits for outermost regions, such as the right to use EU funds for investments in airport infrastructure, and extends many special measures from the 2014-2020 period. Published in March 2020, the European Commission report on implementation of the recommendations of the 2017 communication considers that concrete results have been delivered and that the process is going in the right direction. Yet with development continuing to lag behind in the outermost regions, it is clear that challenges persist, a situation that has been compounded by the heavy impact of the coronavirus pandemic in the outermost regions. This has led to calls for a new strategy, with European Commissioner Elisa Ferreira recently announcing plans to present a new communication in 2022. In light of the serious structural challenges facing these regions, however, it remains to be seen whether a future strategy and the special measures put forward for the post-2020 period will together be sufficient to close the inequalities gap with the rest of the EU. This is a revised and updated version of a briefing from May 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-05-2021

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | Evropski svet | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | Rusija | srečanje na vrhu | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek The special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021 will concentrate on climate policy, hold a strategic debate on relations with Russia, continue its coordination efforts in response to the coronavirus pandemic and review the implementation of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Regarding climate, EU leaders are expected to take stock of progress made in adopting the EU climate law and give further guidelines on and impetus to EU climate action and policy. The strategic debate on relations with Russia comes at a moment when bilateral relations have reached a new low, and the EU is reviewing its threat perception as part of the ongoing Strategic Compass exercise. The leaders' discussions on the EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic will include vaccines, international solidarity and the EU Digital Covid Certificate, which has recently been provisionally agreed on by the co-legislators.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – May 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-05-2021

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | delo parlamenta | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | finance EU | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | mednarodna trgovina | odnosi EU | POLITIKA | politika EU | porazdelitev sredstev EU | seja parlamenta | sklad (EU) | TRGOVINA | TRIPS | varstvo podatkov | zdravstvo

Povzetek A number of important debates were held during the May 2021 plenary session, in particular on Parliament's rights to information regarding the ongoing assessment of the national recovery and resilience plans, on a revised industrial strategy for Europe and on recent migrant deaths in the Mediterranean. Members also held a debate on possible waiving of the WTO TRIPS agreement on Covid 19 vaccines to help developing countries fight the pandemic; on business taxation; and on Roma equality in the EU. Two joint debates took place, on hydrogen and energy strategies, and on data protection adequacy. Members debated a statement by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, on the EU position on the Israel-Palestine conflict. A number of programmes under the multiannual financial framework were approved, and debates and votes were also held, inter alia, on the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations in developing countries, on the digital single market, consumer use of artificial intelligence and on company liability for environmental damage.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[EU Covid-19 certificate: A tool to help restore the free movement of people across the European Union](#)

Vrsta publikacije [Briefing](#)

Datum 20-05-2021

Avtor DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA | DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda carinska politika | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enako obravnavanje | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prosto gibanje oseb | tehnični opis | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | varstvo podatkov | zdravniška diagnoza | zdravstveni nadzor | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo

Povzetek The Covid-19 crisis has had a severe impact on free movement in the EU. To address this issue, on 17 March 2021 the Commission issued a proposal to establish a 'digital green certificate' – a common framework for issuing, verifying and accepting interoperable health certificates. The certificate would include proof of vaccination, Covid-19 test results, and/or information that the holder has recovered from being ill with Covid-19. The proposal has been given priority by the co-legislators with a view to seeking to reach agreement and launch the certificate before summer 2021. A temporary digital health certificate is seen as a less restrictive measure than others currently in place, such as entry bans, quarantine and business closures, and may allow for a gradual reopening of the economy. Whereas the initiative has been welcomed by some (such as the tourism and transport sectors), the certificate raises a number of concerns, in relation to its design, fundamental rights implications and overall usefulness. This briefing discusses the Commission's proposals and the initial positions of the EU co-legislators in the broader context. It analyses a number of key issues raised by the certificate, namely: its legal scope, the different types of certificates included in the overall digital green certificate, the risk of discrimination, data protection concerns, technical aspects, the timeframe and the overall added value of the certificates.

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

[COVID-19 and its economic impact on women and women's poverty](#)

Vrsta publikacije [Študija](#)

Datum 19-05-2021

Zunanji avtor Paola PROFETA

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | družina | ekonomske analize | enakost spolov | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | okrevanje gospodarstva | položaj žensk | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preživetnost | raziskovalno poročilo | revščina | zdravstvo | ženska

Povzetek This in-depth, case-analytical overview, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, examines the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on a representative sample of member states with the aim of alimending policy recommendations for the recovery period to ensure that the gains of the past years in the matter of gender equality are not overridden by the short-term negative effects of the measures implemented to combat the COVID-19 sanitary crisis.

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

[Skrajšana različica](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlihts - May 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije [Na kratko](#)

Datum 12-05-2021

Politično področje Demokracija | Globalno upravljanje | Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Kultura | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | delo na daljavo | dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | informacijsko vojskovanje | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izobraževanje | izobraževanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politična geografija | Rusija | sklad (EU) | Turčija | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

[Global Health Summit](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-05-2021

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | G-20 | GEOGRAFIJA | glavno mesto | gradnja in urbanizem | Italija | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | preprečevanje bolezni | srečanje na vrhu | svetovne organizacije | zdravstvo

Povzetek The Global Health Summit – jointly hosted by the European Commission and Italy, as chair of the Group of Twenty (G20) – will take place on 21 May 2021 in Rome. Bringing together leaders, heads of international and regional organisations and representatives of global health bodies, it will provide a platform for sharing lessons learned from the coronavirus pandemic. The discussions will feed into a declaration of principles that can guide multilateral cooperation and joint action to prevent future health crises. Meanwhile, in a parallel process initiated by European Council President Charles Michel, world leaders are calling for an international treaty on pandemics.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[EU support for vaccination efforts in the Western Balkans](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-05-2021

Avtor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | cepivo | cepljenje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinske raziskave | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | politična geografija | pomoč EU | poročilo | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | Rusija | Zahodni Balkan | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic has accentuated the call for global solidarity and increased the need for health care and social support in the Western Balkans. The EU's response has included the 'Team Europe' facility, but also specific initiatives for the Western Balkans. In addition to the EU co-funded Covax facility, the most recent proposal by the European Commission and Austria, announced in April 2021, confirmed the delivery of some 651 000 vaccines to the region, where the EU is competing with other global actors, such as Russia and China.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [HR](#), [PL](#)

[First Recovery and Resilience Dialogue with the European Commission](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 07-05-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | denarno poslovanje | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | merilo za pridobitev pomoči | nacionalni računi | naložba | okrevanje gospodarstva | pravo Evropske unije | proračun EU | strukturno prilagajanje | uredba (EU) | študija učinkov

Povzetek Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to the first Recovery and Resilience Dialogue under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. This briefing addresses the following subjects: the Recovery and Resilience Facility and its scrutiny; the framework for defining and assessing Recovery and Resilience Plans and the procedures and timelines for their adoption; the financing of the Facility; data on the current economic situation and some estimates on the impact of Facility. Five annexes present, respectively, a timeline of the Facility; the state of play with national plans; economic data; the European Semester roadmap and survey data on involvement of national parliaments in the Facility.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Country-Specific Recommendations for 2019 and 2020 - A tabular comparison and an overview of implementation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 06-05-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GOTTI GIULIA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | KOMAZEC KATJA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance in proračunska politika | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | pakt o stabilnosti | pravo Evropske unije | priporočilo (EU) | proračunska politika | strukturno prilagajanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document presents:

- The 2019 Country-Specific Recommendations proposed by the European Commission on 5 June 2019 and adopted by the Council on 9 July 2019 and
- The European Commission's assessments of the implementation of the 2018 Country-Specific Recommendations based on its Country Reports published on 27 February 2019.
- The 2018 Country-Specific Recommendations proposed by the European Commission on 23 May 2018 and adopted by the Council on 13 July 2018

Študija [EN](#)

[Best Practices in the whole-of-society approach in countering hybrid threats](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 06-05-2021

Zunanji avtor Mikael WIGELL; Harri MIKKOLA; Tapio JUNTUNEN

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varnost in obramba

Ključna beseda Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | civilna družba | dezinformacija | dokumentacija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | Finska | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijsko vojskovanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | računalniška pismenost | skupna varnostna in obrambna politika | trgovina | TRGOVINA | vmešavanje | zanesljivost oskrbe | študija primera | Švedska

Povzetek Over recent years, the European Union has increased efforts to strengthen its resilience to hybrid threats. A model of preparedness based on the notions of 'whole-of-society', 'whole-of-government' and 'societal resilience' has gained ground in the EU's policy work. Although some progress has been made, many obstacles and challenges remain. The EU needs to address conceptual questions involved with the mapping of hybrid threats to facilitate targeted and effective countermeasures, as well as initiatives to improve societal resilience. Although the EU recognises the strategic value of resilience, the concept's precise meaning and level of added value remain vague. Its exact relationship to national preparedness and hybrid threats, as well as the whole-of-society approach requires clarification. In addition to addressing these issues, this study analyses some best practices from the whole-of-society approach by examining action taken by Finland, Sweden and Australia in this regard. The study also provides recommendations for further actions.

Študija [EN](#)

[The impact of teleworking and digital work on workers and society](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-05-2021

Zunanji avtor Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI et al.

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje | Regionalni razvoj | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delo na daljavo | delo na domu | delovni čas | digitalno gospodarstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | duševno zdravje | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravje pri delu | zdravstvo

Povzetek The study analyses recent trends in teleworking, its impacts on workers, employers, and society, and the challenges for policy-making. It provides an overview of the main legislative and policy measures adopted at EU and national level, in order to identify possible policy actions at EU level. The study is based on an extensive literature review, a web survey, interviews with representatives of European and national stakeholders, and five case studies of EU countries: Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Romania.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The informal economy and coronavirus in Latin America

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-05-2021

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | Latinska Amerika | Mednarodna organizacija dela | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nacionalni računi | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika sodelovanja | pomoč EU | razvojna pomoč | revščina | siva ekonomija | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic has resulted in Latin America's worst economic and social crisis in decades, with a disproportionate impact on informal workers. The informal economy describes economic activity by workers or economic units that is not or only insufficiently covered by formal legal or practical arrangements. Although it is on the decline in Latin America, the informal economy still accounts for slightly over half of all jobs in the region. To counteract the spread of Covid-19, various confinement measures were implemented in Latin American countries. These lockdowns have had a substantial effect on earnings in the informal economy, some estimations show income contraction of up to 80 %. By its very nature, the informal economy leaves workers vulnerable to external shocks. Inadequate or non-existent social safety nets mean that income losses can quickly lead to poverty or death. Despite several Latin American countries being classified as high- or upper middle-income countries, large parts of the region's inhabitants lack access to health care. For those who do have access, out-of-pocket expenses are high. Furthermore, many public hospitals are overstrained and lack the qualified staff to deal with a health crisis. The pre-existing levels of high inequality have been aggravated since the start of the pandemic. Various economic and social policy responses have been implemented to alleviate the current circumstances. Nevertheless, limited fiscal space and a lack of state capacity weakens the effectiveness of such policies. The situation is worsened by an expected slow economic recovery: estimates project a return to pre-pandemic levels of aggregate output only by the end of 2023. The European Union has pledged €918 million to support the region under the Team Europe package.

Briefing [EN](#)

The impact of teleworking and digital work on workers and society

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-04-2021

Zunanji avtor Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI et al.

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda analiza gospodarnosti | delo na daljavo | delovna storilnost | delovno okolje | digitalni razkorak | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | duševno zdravje | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | oblikovanje politik | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | raziskovalno poročilo | računovodstvo | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | študija primera

Povzetek The study analyses recent trends in teleworking, its impacts on workers, employers, and society, and the challenges for policy-making. It provides an overview of the main legislative and policy measures adopted at EU and national level, in order to identify possible policy actions at EU level. The study is based on an extensive literature review, a web survey, interviews with representatives of European and national stakeholders, and five case studies of EU countries: Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy and Romania.

Študija [EN](#)

Priloga 1 [EN](#)

Priloga 2 [EN](#)

Priloga 3 [EN](#)

Priloga 4 [EN](#)

Priloga 5 [EN](#)

Update on recent banking developments - Calendar week 17

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-04-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarno poslovanje | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski organ za vrednostne papirje in trge | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančna statistika | finančni nadzor | finančno tveganje | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | prost pretok kapitala | sprememba podnebja | vrednostni papirji

Povzetek This briefing gives an update on and summarises recent events and developments in the Banking Union, based on publicly available information. The following topics are specifically addressed: recent ECB banking supervision publications (the Targeted Review of Internal Models Project Report, the ECB annual report on supervisory activities and the most recent supervisory statistics); the recent SRB guidance on bail-in for international debt securities; risks and vulnerabilities in the financial sector (ESRB Risk Dashboard: Joint Committee Report on Risks and Vulnerabilities); macroprudential concerns in the non-banking sector; recent ESMA publications (consultation on money market funds; peer review on CCPs supervision); and two reports on climate related risks published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The coronavirus pandemic in Latin America](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 28-04-2021

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | brezposelnost | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | finančna pomoč | GEOGRAFIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | Latinska Amerika | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nacionalni računi | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | revščina | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | človekove pravice

Povzetek Latin America is among the world's regions worst affected by Covid-19, and its economies, employment and even human rights are already suffering seriously, and are expected to continue to do so. Governments and international organisations, including the EU, are making efforts to mitigate the consequences, but the results remain uncertain. This is an update of an 'At a glance' note from October 2020.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Disinformation and propaganda: impact on the functioning of the rule of law and democratic processes in the EU and its Member States - 2021 update](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 27-04-2021

Zunanji avtor Judit BAYER; Bernd HOLZNAGEL; Katarzyna LUBIANIEC; Adela PINTEA; Josephine B. SCHMITT; Judit SZAKÁCS; Erik USZKIEWICZ

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda civilna družba | demokracija | dezinformacija | dokumentacija | družbeni mediji | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična propaganda | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | raziskovalno poročilo | temeljne pravice | učinek informacijske tehnologije

Povzetek Between January 2019 and January 2021, the impact of disinformation actions and responses to them were considerably different than in previous years. Our research showed that disinformation actions increasingly merged with genuine content, and their sources became even more difficult to identify. Particularly strong impacts were seen in cases where disinformation and manipulative propaganda were spread by individuals with high levels of political authority, who enjoy the trust and attention of citizens. Diverse legislative and policy measurements were introduced by various Member States and third states, and civil society responses also flourished, particularly in relation to increasing resilience against disinformation. Ongoing research into the psychological mechanism of manipulation and resilience gives more detailed results. This study aims to provide recommendations on legislative and policy measures to protect democracy, the rule of law, and fundamental rights from the impact of disinformation, as well as to create a structured informational ecosystem which promotes and protects these values.

Študija [EN](#)

[EU4Health programme](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-04-2021

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | preprečevanje bolezni | program EU | rak | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on a new health programme (EU4Health) for 2021 to 2027. Announced as part of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery instrument, according to the Commission, the EU4Health programme is intended to boost the EU's preparedness for major cross-border health threats and improve health systems' resilience. EU4Health would be a stand-alone, dedicated funding programme with an originally proposed budget of €10.4 billion (in current prices). However, during the negotiations on the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and NGEU, the budget for EU4Health was revised downwards, with the July 2020 European Council conclusions allocating the programme €1.7 billion. On 14 December 2020, Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the programme, including a budget of €5.1 billion. Stakeholders had broadly welcomed the proposal, but generally regretted the European Council's reduction of the financial envelope allocated to it. The co-legislators' December agreement on an increased budget was thus positively received. After adoption by the Parliament and Council in March 2021, based on the text agreed in trilogue, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators on 24 March 2021. Regulation (EU) 2021/522 entered into force on 27 March 2021 and applies retroactively from 1 January 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - April 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-04-2021

Politično področje Energija | Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Okolje | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Raziskovalna politika | Regionalni razvoj | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izstop iz EU | koronavirusna bolezen | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okrevanje gospodarstva | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | Pogodba o Evropski uniji | pokojninski načrt | politična geografija | poslanec Evropskega parlamenta | pravo Evropske unije | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | socialno varstvo | sprememba podnebja | vrednostna veriga | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: Options to enhance the EU's resilience to structural risks

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-04-2021

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarska reforma | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | krizno upravljanje | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | migracije | migracijska politika EU | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika EU | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | skupna varnostna in obrambna politika | trajnostni razvoj | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek The coronavirus crisis has underlined the need for the European Union (EU) to devote greater efforts to anticipatory governance, and to attempt to strengthen its resilience in the face of risks from both foreseeable and unforeseeable events. This paper builds further on an initial 'mapping' in mid-2020 of some 66 potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade, and a second paper last autumn which looked at the EU's capabilities to address 33 of those risks assessed as being more significant or likely, and at the various gaps in policy and instruments at the Union's disposal. Delving deeper in 25 specific areas, this new paper identifies priorities for building greater resilience within the Union system, drawing on the European Parliament's own resolutions and proposals made by other EU institutions, as well as by outside experts and stakeholders. In the process, it highlights some of the key constraints that will need to be addressed if strengthened resilience is to be achieved, as well as the opportunities that follow from such an approach.

Študija [EN](#)

The rise of digital health technologies during the pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-04-2021

Avtor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Povzetek Coronavirus has accelerated the rise of digital health, a broad concept that includes solutions for telemedicine and teleconsultation, remote monitoring, connected devices, digital health platforms and health apps. The concept also covers the related health data analysis and application in systems based on big data, for instance for epidemiological research and AI-enabled diagnosis support. Digital technologies are becoming critical in the fight against the ongoing pandemic. They have been used, among other things, for online medical consultations from home and for increasing efficiency in diagnosis and treatment of patients through telemedicine, which, like teleworking and online education, has been a novel experience for many. Likewise health workers have been using digital technology to diagnose the virus. For instance, China has developed new e-health apps allowing patients to assess their Covid-19 symptoms remotely. Patients with existing critical illnesses, reluctant to go to hospital because of the risk of contracting the virus, have been able to get online consultations from home and have in some cases been monitored remotely. Moreover, thanks to the availability of digital health records and e prescriptions in many EU countries, it has been possible to issue repeat prescriptions remotely, limiting unnecessary contact between doctors and patients and reducing the chances of exposure to the virus. Nevertheless, there are many challenges to overcome as advances in digitalisation of healthcare come with drawbacks. They highlight a widening 'digital divide' that risks leaving behind the elderly and socially disadvantaged, who are less able to master or afford the technology. In addition, liability, reimbursement and cybersecurity issues are among the other key challenges that need to be considered, as cyber-attacks on hospitals are on the rise. Meanwhile, the transfer of personal health data is fuelling a debate over who owns and controls that data, raising questions over individuals' rights to privacy. What is clear is that digital health is here to stay.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [The rise of digital health technologies during the pandemic](#)

The role of the European Council in negotiating the 2021-27 MFF

Vrsta publikacije Pogljbljena analiza

Datum 09-04-2021

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | FINANCE | finance EU | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalne pristojnosti (EU) | javne finance in proračunska politika | odhodki EU | odobritev proračuna | pravo Evropske unije | priprava zakonodaje EU | proračun | proračun EU | proračunska politika | večletni finančni okvir

Povzetek To assess the role of the European Council in the process of the adoption of the multiannual financial framework and its evolution over time, this paper provides a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the European Council's involvement in the 20142020 and 20212027 MFF negotiations. An additional content analysis of EU leaders' Twitter communication on the MFF focuses in particular on key moments in the European Council's decision-making process. The 20212027 MFF negotiations provide yet another example of the ways in which EU leaders not only intervene in the parts of the policy cycle envisaged for the European Council in the Treaties, but extend the scope of their involvement and influence, to areas where this is expressly prohibited by the Treaties, such as regarding legislation. The European Council's involvement in legislative matters against the letter of the Treaties can be considered both as 'dèjà vu' and as a further evolution of its involvement.

Pogljbljena analiza [EN](#)

Prospects for EU-Asia connectivity: The 'European way to connectivity'

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-04-2021

Avtor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda ASEAN | Azija | Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | države ASEAN | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno srečanje | skupna trgovinska politika | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | strategija EU | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | zdravstvo | ZNANOST | zunajevropske organizacije

Povzetek Asia matters to Europe: home to the world's largest population and fastest-growing economies, Asia is a major trade partner of the EU. Recognising this, the EU has promoted the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), established five strategic partnerships – including with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) – and negotiated or concluded free trade agreements with several Asian countries. In September 2018, the EU adopted a joint communication on 'Connecting Europe and Asia – Building blocks for an EU strategy'. The strategy proposes that the EU engage with its Asian partners through a sustainable, comprehensive and rules-based approach to connectivity, exploiting existing and planned EU networks. It acknowledges the presence of a significant investment gap in connectivity and recognises the need to mobilise and strengthen cooperation with private investors, national and international institutions, and multilateral development banks. Analysts welcomed the strategy as the EU response to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This initiative has been raising concerns in the EU and in several participating countries, some of which are worried about possible 'debt traps'. Echoing these concerns, the European Parliament has warned that the 17+1 format of cooperation between China and 17 central and eastern European countries could undermine the EU's common position towards Beijing. In January 2021, MEPs called for the creation of a global EU connectivity strategy as an extension of the current EU-Asia connectivity strategy. In September 2019, the EU and Japan launched the EU-Japan Partnership on Sustainable Connectivity and Quality Infrastructure. In December 2020, the EU and ASEAN issued a joint ministerial statement on connectivity. Financing Europe-Asia connectivity is a key challenge in the years to come, together with the challenges highlighted by the coronavirus crisis. This is a revised and updated edition of a briefing from October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the video-conferences of EU leaders on 25 March 2021

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-03-2021

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Evropski semester | Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | carinska politika | cepivo | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | enotni trg | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | odnosi EU | politična geografija | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | Rusija | spremljanje gibanja bolezní | TRGOVINA | videokomunikacije | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo | Združene države

Povzetek Due to the worsening epidemiological situation, EU leaders met on 25 March 2021 in a series of video-conferences instead of a two-day physical meeting. The top priority was the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, notably through increasing production, delivery and deployment of vaccines. Another highlight of the European Council meeting was the exchange of views with the President of the United States, Joe Biden – the first such meeting for 11 years – which focused on the coronavirus pandemic and common challenges. In addition, EU leaders reviewed recent work in the area of the single market, industrial policy and digital, and discussed the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and relations with Turkey. The Euro Summit video-conference discussed the international role of the euro.

Briefing [EN](#)

Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on EU industries

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 29-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Jan Maarten DE VET, Daniel NIGOHOSEYAN, Jorge NÚÑEZ FERRER, Ann-Kristin GROSS, Silvia KUEHL, and Michael FLICKENSCHILD

Politično področje Industrija | koronavirus

Ključna beseda dobavna veriga | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska politika | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | konkurenčnost | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | organizacija poslovanja | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | vrednostna veriga | zdravstvo

Povzetek The COVID-19 crisis has had a substantial impact on the EU27 economy and triggered unprecedented policy responses across Europe and the globe. With evidence on the effects on the EU industry manifested until the beginning of 2021, this report aims to address the following key issues: (1) impact of COVID-19 on the EU economy as a whole and across sectors; (2) impact on strategic value chains; and (3) necessary recovery measures to meet the needs of the EU industry. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Študija [EN](#)

Digital green certificate

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 26-03-2021

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Promet

Ključna beseda carinska politika | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državljani EU | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | prosto gibanje oseb | TRGOVINA | zdravstveni nadzor | zdravstveno spričevalo | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 17 March 2021, the European Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation on a 'digital green certificate' allowing for safe and free movement of EU citizens during the pandemic, and an accompanying proposal covering third-country nationals legally staying or residing in the EU. The certificate would provide proof that the person has been vaccinated, give results of Covid-19 tests and/or information on the acquisition of antibodies. The aim is to help restore free movement of people in the EU. On 25 March 2021, the European Parliament decided to accelerate work on the Commission proposals, using the urgent procedure.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The impact of the coronavirus crisis on Roma and Travellers

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 23-03-2021

Avtor LECERF Marie

Politično področje koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | graditev Evrope | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | mehanizem podpore | migracije | nomadstvo | pomoč socialno ogroženim | Romi | socialna vključenost | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | socialno varstvo | strategija EU | zdravstvo

Povzetek The EU's Roma and Traveller communities are among those most at risk of contracting Covid-19. This only adds to the multiple difficulties they face as regards employment, education, housing and health, compounded by discrimination and anti-Gypsyism. To tackle this situation, the European Commission has introduced targeted measures and provided financial support. The European Parliament has repeatedly expressed its deep concern about the conditions of the Roma and people of other backgrounds during the ongoing pandemic.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Securitisation package – Coronavirus amendments

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-03-2021

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna institucija | finančna kontrola | finančno tveganje | kapitalski trg | koronavirusna bolezen | kredit | kreditne in finančne institucije | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | proračun | prost pretok kapitala | razpoložljiva denarna sredstva | uredba (EU) | zdravstvo

Povzetek To cushion the economic fallout from the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission has taken several measures, including in financial markets. One of these involves updating the EU regulatory framework with regard to on-balance-sheet synthetic securitisation and the securitisation of non-performing exposures (NPEs) to enhance the capacity of securitisation to contribute to the economic recovery of the EU. The European Parliament is expected to vote during the March II plenary session on the provisional agreements resulting from interinstitutional negotiations on the two Commission proposals making up the package.

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

Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 25-26 March 2021

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-03-2021

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Evropski semester | Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | euro | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | obdavčenje | obdavčitev digitalnega gospodarstva | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | politična geografija | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | Rusija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | srečanje na vrhu | zdravstvo

Povzetek One year after the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the fight against the virus will again top the agenda of the European Council meeting on 25-26 March 2021. EU leaders are expected to focus their discussions on 'digital green certificates' (providing proof of vaccination and/or Covid-19 test results) and progress on production, delivery and deployment of vaccines. They will work further on developing a common EU approach to the gradual lifting of restrictions and refer to global solidarity. Other agenda points are digitalisation, including digital taxation, the single market and industrial policy. In respect of external relations, EU leaders will review the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and hold a strategic discussion on Russia. The subsequent Euro Summit will discuss the international role of the euro.

Briefing [EN](#)

Public hearing with Andrea Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 19-03-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski odbor za sistemska tveganja | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančno tveganje | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | obvladovanje tveganja | poročilo o dejavnosti | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 23 March 2021. During the hearing, Chair Enria will present the Annual Report on supervisory activities 2020, which will be published the same day. This paper addresses (i) the implications of supervisory measures in response to COVID-19; (ii) supervisory work for 2021 (supervisory priorities, stress test, fit and proper assessments, recovery planning); (iii) medium and longer term structural risks (Basel III, anti-money laundering, climate risk, and completing the Banking Union); (iv) recent ECB publications; and (v) recent developments in the banking sector relating to the Greensill case.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Thematic digest: Non-performing loans and asset management companies

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-03-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda banka | bančni sistem | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | investicijska družba | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna institucija | kreditne in finančne institucije | okrevanje gospodarstva | posojilo | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document presents summaries of seven external papers commissioned by the European Parliament in November 2020 upon request of the Economic and Monetary Committee (ECON). Papers were delivered, analysed and published in March 2021. ECON has requested its Banking Expert Panel to address the topic of "Non-performing Loans – New Risks and Policies".

Briefing [EN](#)

Thematic digest: When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-03-2021

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | bančni sistem | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski bančni organ | FINANCE | finance EU | finančni nadzor | finančno tveganje | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | mehanizem podpore | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | posojilo | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document presents the summaries of four external papers commissioned by EGOV in November 2020 upon request of the Economic and Monetary Committee (ECON). Papers were delivered, analysed and published in March 2021. ECON has requested its Banking Panel to address the question of when and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU climate action policy: Responding to the global emergency

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 18-03-2021

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

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje

Ključna beseda ekonomska in socialna kohezija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | obremenitve okolja | ogljična nevtralnost | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okoljsko sodelovanje | politika sodelovanja | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | sprememba podnebja | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | toplogredni plin | trajnostni razvoj | zeleno gospodarstvo | čista tehnologija

Povzetek 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.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Rising sea levels](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system? The quest for safe landing place

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 17-03-2021

Zunanji avtor A. Resti

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančni sistem | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski bančni organ | FINANCE | finančno tveganje | fiskalna politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | obdavčenje | posojilo | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek Bank loans increased considerably in 2020, due to an unprecedented wave of extraordinary measures aimed at supporting bank borrowers. Where constraints posed by public-sector deficits were tighter, the response was more focused on contingent/fiscally-neutral measures (e.g. public guarantees and moratoria), which might lead to greater unbalances in the future. Post-Covid recovery can be expected to be selective in nature, both across industries and within. Accordingly, emergency measures cannot simply be dismantled, but rather must be replaced by interventions aimed at smoothing the transition towards a different economic environment.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? NPL resolution after COVID-19](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-03-2021

Zunanji avtor J. Kasinger, J.P. Krahnen, S. Ongena, L. Pelizzon, M. Schmeling, M. Wahrenburg

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda banka | bančni sistem | civilno pravo | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna institucija | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | plačilna sposobnost | posojilo | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper discusses policy implications of a potential surge in NPLs due to COVID-19. The study provides an empirical assessment of potential scenarios and draws lessons from previous crises for effective NPL treatment. The paper highlights the importance of early and realistic assessment of loan losses to avoid adverse incentives for banks. Secondary loan markets would help in this process and further facilitate bank resolution as laid down in the BRRD, which should be upheld even in extreme scenarios.

Študija [EN](#)

[Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? NPL resolution after COVID-19](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-03-2021

Zunanji avtor J. Haynes, P. Hope, H. Talbot

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančni sistem | civilno pravo | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | okrevanje gospodarstva | organizacija poslovanja | plačilna sposobnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | posojilo | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | razpoložljiva denarna sredstva | stečaj | zdravstvo

Povzetek The COVID-19 crisis is a significant and exogenous shock to the EU corporate sector, with implications for the operations and funding of many businesses. We compare key indicators for the global financial crisis (GFC) and the current situation, and assess implications for the policy response. We find that while many policy actions taken in response to the GFC remain valid, the nature of COVID-19 suggests a more tailored response is appropriate, with support focused on sectors most directly affected and corporates whose continuation value exceeds their liquidation value.

Študija [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – March I 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-03-2021

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | dnevni red | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | Evropski varuh človekovih pravic | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javno zdravje | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | nadzor nad ribolovom | naložbe EU | pobuda EU | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravna država | program EU | ribištvo | zasedanje parlamenta | zdravstvo

Povzetek The highlight of the March I 2021 plenary session was the official signature of the Joint Declaration on the Conference on the Future of Europe, allowing the Conference's work finally to get under way. Another important point was the celebration of International Women's Day, which was held just before the start of the session, with Kamala Harris, Vice President of the United States of America, and Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand, addressing the plenary in video messages, and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, also participating, in the chamber. The main debates held during the session concerned the economic impact of the Covid 19 pandemic – focusing on investment, competitiveness and skills, as well as the proposed action plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, in preparation for the Social Summit in Porto in May. Members also discussed the application of the rule of law conditionality mechanism, respect for the partnership principle in the preparation and implementation of national recovery and resilience plans, and ensuring good governance of the expenditure of EU funding. Proposals on the European Semester annual strategies, corporate due diligence and corporate accountability, as well as the InvestEU and EU4Health programmes, were also debated and voted. Parliament also adopted a resolution declaring the EU an LGBTIQ Freedom Zone. Members debated government attempts to silence free media in Poland, Hungary and Slovenia. Debates were held on reforming the EU policy framework to end tax avoidance in the EU following the OpenLux revelations. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on the current political situation in Georgia and on the continuing conflict in Syria.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Non-performing Loans - New risks and policies? NPL resolution after COVID-19

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 12-03-2021

Zunanji avtor A. C. Bertay, H. Huizinga

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda banka | bančni sistem | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna garancija | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | okrevanje gospodarstva | posojilo | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper reviews the main differences between the prospects for NPL build-up and resolution between the current pandemic and the financial crisis of 2008-2009. To facilitate NPL reduction following the pandemic, the ECB should actively counter the revealed tendency of banks with low profitability to implement relatively low loan loss provisions.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system?

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 12-03-2021

Zunanji avtor T. Tröger, R. Haselmann

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | bančni sistem | civilno pravo | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | krizno upravljanje | likvidnost denarnega trga | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | plačilna sposobnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This in-depth analysis proposes ways to retract from supervisory COVID-19 support measures without perils for financial stability. It simulates the likely impact of the corona crisis on euro area banks' capital and predicts a significant capital shortfall. We recommend to end accounting practices that conceal loan losses and sustain capital relief measures. Our in-depth analysis also proposes how to address the impending capital shortfall in resolution/liquidation and a supranational recapitalisation.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Thinking Beyond the Pandemic: Monetary Policy Challenges in the Medium- to Long-Term

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Marek DABROWSKI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | fiskalna politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | nadzor likvidnosti | obdavčenje | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek The economic characteristics of the COVID-19 crisis differ from those of previous crises. It is a combination of demand- and supply-side constraints which led to the formation of a monetary overhang that will be unfrozen once the pandemic ends. Monetary policy must take this effect into consideration, along with other pro-inflationary factors, in the post-pandemic era. It must also think in advance about how to avoid a policy trap coming from fiscal dominance. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Študija [EN](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system?

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 09-03-2021

Zunanji avtor T. Beck, B. Bruno, E. Carletti

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | bančni sistem | civilno pravo | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna garancija | kreditne in finančne institucije | likvidnost denarnega trga | plačilna sposobnost | posojilo | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek Designing exit strategy requires judgment, coordination among different institutions, and graduality. Restoring banks' balance sheet transparency is a first-order objective. To this end, borrower relief measures should be phased out ahead of the other measures. Relaxation of loan classification and provisioning policies can be lifted in a second stage. The last one to be unwound would be capital relief initiatives. To provide banks time and space of manoeuvre, exit strategies needs to be communicated in a clear and timely manner.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[EU/EA measures to mitigate the economic, financial and social effects of coronavirus State of play 8](#)

[March 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 09-03-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | RAKIC Drazen | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mehanizem podpore | okrevanje gospodarstva | prost pretok kapitala | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document compiles information, obtained from public sources, on the measures proposed and taken at the EU or Euro Area level to mitigate the economic and social effects of Covid19 since its outbreak to early March 2021.

[Poglobljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

[Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-03-2021

Avtor KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | finančni instrument EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarska reforma | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | naložba | okrevanje gospodarstva | pomoč EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | strukturno prilagajanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek In response to the coronavirus pandemic, on 28 May 2020 the Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility (the Facility). The Facility will provide €672.5 billion in loans and grants over the coming years to help mitigate the consequences of the pandemic across the EU and to make EU economies more sustainable. The Facility will disburse funds based on the achievement of a set of milestones and targets. The Parliament's Committees on Budgets and on Economic and Monetary Affairs have been working jointly on the file, and adopted their report in November 2020. In December 2020, the Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on the Facility in trilogue. The Parliament approved the agreed text at first reading on 9 February 2021. The act was then formally adopted by the Council, and published in Official Journal on 18 February 2021, entering into force the following day.

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

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-03-2021

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Kultura | Okolje | Peticije Evropskemu parlamentu | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Varnost in obramba | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda diskriminacija na podlagi spolne usmerjenosti | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kakovost zraka | koronavirusna bolezen | kultura in religija | kulturna politika | mednarodno pravo | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | politika EU | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | skupna varnostna in obrambna politika | umetna inteligenca | velepodatki | zdravstvo

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

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Vaccination debates \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-03-2021

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | obvladovanje tveganja | okrevanje gospodarstva | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | Svetovna zdravstvena organizacija | trgovina | TRGOVINA | zanesljivost oskrbe | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek As the second wave of the coronavirus passes, numbers of new infections and the death rate are currently both in decline globally. At the same time, countries across the world have begun vaccination programmes. In parallel, fears that the impact of the disease will continue, as some new, highly contagious mutations of the virus have spread, have lead governments to adopt additional preventive border restrictions and lockdowns. Among many debates on the subject, two stand out – the slower vaccination rate in the EU compared to the UK and US, and the imbalance between rich and poor countries in the availability of vaccines, with a third debate, on vaccination passports, emerging rapidly. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the pandemic and related issues. A previous item from this series on the coronavirus was published in February 2021.

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

Non-performing Loans – Different this Time? NPL resolution after COVID-19

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 05-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Jakob DE HAAN

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda banka | bančni sistem | davčna olajšava | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna garancija | kreditne in finančne institucije | Nizozemska | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | posojilo | zdravstvo | študija primera

Povzetek Model estimates of NPLs of a large sample of banks in the euro area suggest that macro-economic factors drive NPLs. This implies that the NPL-ratio may not increase in a similar fashion as after the global financial crisis. However, the low fit of the model shows that idiosyncratic factors play a major role in explaining NPLs. This is illustrated in a case study for the Netherlands which suggests that deferred tax payments may lead to increasing NPLs. This paper was prepared by the Economic Governance Support Unit (EGOV) at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Recalibrated Monetary Policy Instruments to Address the Economic Fallout from COVID-19

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Marek DABROWSKI, Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL, Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | fiskalna politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | likvidnost denarnega trga | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | obdavčenje | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the severe recession it has produced, the ECB Governing Council has adopted, since March 2020, an extraordinary set of monetary policy measures aimed at preserving favourable financing conditions and safeguarding price stability in the face of high uncertainty. The monetary policy instruments were recalibrated in the course of 2020, lastly in December 2020. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, discussing the effectiveness and side effects of the monetary policy instruments employed as well as interactions between them. This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 18 March 2021.

Študija [EN](#)

When and how to unwind COVID-support measures to the banking system?

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 04-03-2021

Zunanji avtor A. Lehmann, Bruegel

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančni sistem | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski bančni organ | FINANCE | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditna garancija | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | obvladovanje tveganja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | posojilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper examines regulatory measures and supervisory practices that have supported public guarantee schemes and moratoria in euro-area countries. The focus is on flexibility shown with regard to default classifications, accounting practices and the treatment of non-performing loans. The paper identifies a number of undesirable effects and examines how soon such policies can be normalised. This document was provided by the Economic Governance Support Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

[Path to Recovery: Dangers of Cliff Effects](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Charles WYPLOSZ, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKH, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Jan Phillip FRITSCHKE, Anna GIBERT, Chi Hyun KIM

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | fiskalna politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | obresti | okrevanje gospodarstva | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek From the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, fiscal, monetary and prudential authorities were quick to provide an unprecedented level of support to the real economy and the financial system. Most adopted measures are temporary and due to be phased out once economic and financial conditions start improving. However, an untimely and divergent phase-out would introduce potentially destabilising cliff effects that could lead to increased fragility among euro area governments, firms and households. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, discussing the possible cliff effects and ways to mitigate them, while weighing the benefits and costs of protracted policy support.

This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 18 March 2021.

Študija [EN](#)

[EU4Health programme 2021-2027](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 03-03-2021

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bolezen | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | financiranje EU | graditev Evrope | javno zdravje | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | preprečevanje bolezni | program EU | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a programme for the Union's action in the field of health for the 2021-2027 period (EU4Health programme). Interinstitutional negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council were concluded on 14 December 2020 with a provisional agreement on the programme, including a budget of €5.1 billion. Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety endorsed the final compromise on 15 January 2021. Parliament's first-reading vote is expected during the March plenary session.

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

[The coronavirus crisis: An emerging gender divide?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 02-03-2021

Avtor LECERF Marie | SABBATI Giulio

Politično področje koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda delavka | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enako plačilo | enakost spolov | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | kadrovske zadeve in nagrajevanje | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | statistika EU | statistika zaposlenosti | trg dela | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | življenjski standard

Povzetek The European Union remains severely hit by the coronavirus crisis, whose impact extends far beyond public health. The economic, social and psychological consequences of the pandemic are at the forefront of Member States' and EU institutions' concerns. Employment and working conditions have undergone major upheavals, raising the issue of a possible reversal of progress on gender equality. This infographic aims to shed light on the socioeconomic and psychological impacts of the pandemic on women, through the lens of the transformation of the labour market, work-life balance and well-being. It is based on Eurostat data and a study conducted by Eurofound on living and working in the times of Covid-19.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Covid-19 increases women's unpaid care work](#)

From the Cliff to the Top: The Path to a Resilient and Sustainable Europe

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Jan Phillip FRITSCH, Anna GIBERT, Chi Hyun KIM

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna intervencija | finančna stabilnost | gospodarska politika | gospodarska reforma | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna likvidnost | okrevanje gospodarstva | plačilna sposobnost | pomoč EU | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek The European Union has put in place an extraordinary array of policy measures to mitigate the devastating economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The sheer amount and extent of the support economic lifelines makes a rushed termination of policies potentially subject to dire cliff effects. Avoiding these cliff effects requires a combination of decisive and long-lasting fiscal stimuli with an accommodating monetary stance, as well as a renewed European strategy that presents a unified fiscal policy, growth-enhancing investments, and a green modernisation of the economy.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Adjusting Support in a K-Shaped Recovery

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKHAR

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska politika | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančni trg | fiskalna politika | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek As recovery from the pandemic continues, fiscal and monetary support can be reduced, at least for industry. Cliff effects are unlikely to arise under a gradual reduction of support. With financial markets in a "risk on" phase, monetary policy support becomes less relevant. The withdrawal of the various pandemic measures should not pose a risk to the recovery or to financial stability.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on EU Fiscal Surveillance

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | evropski semester | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | gospodarska napoved | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | pakt o stabilnosti | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the fiscal part of the European Semester autumn package adopted by the Commission in November 2020. The fiscal elements of the package include the Commission Opinions on euro area 2021 Draft Budgetary Plans, the fiscal policy recommendation for the euro area and some elements of the 2021 Alert Mechanism Report. In March 2020, the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact was activated and the Commission and the Council are expected to reassess its duration soon. The Commission has announced that it will publish on 3 March guidance for the related discussions ("One year since the outbreak of COVID-19: fiscal policy response").

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

The ECB's Measures in Support of the COVID-19 Crisis

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda analiza informacij | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropa | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Italija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek This paper illustrates and discusses the monetary policies activated in response to the COVID-19 crisis. We argue that these policy measures have stabilised the European economic and financial system by incentivising banks' lending to households and businesses and by indirectly creating short-term fiscal capacity also for those Member States of the euro area that have a very high government debt/GDP ratio.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market (At A Glance - Study In Focus)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor J. Scott MARCUS et al.

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodno pravo | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | potrošnja | PRAVO | prosti pretok blaga | prosto gibanje oseb | TRGOVINA | varstvo potrošnikov | zdravstvo

Povzetek This At A Glance summarises the key findings of the original study, which assesses the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Internal Market and consumer protection, including the impact of measures introduced at national and EU level to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic. What further measures should be considered in order to reinforce the resilience of the EU's Internal Market in the face of future crises? This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Na kratko [EN](#)

Balanced Withdrawal of Policy Support to Avoid Cliff Effects

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Klaus-Jürgen GERN

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomske analize | FINANCE | finančni nadzor | fiskalna politika | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance in proračunska politika | monetarna politika | nepolna zaposlenost | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | pakt o stabilnosti | prost pretok kapitala | zadolževanje javnega sektorja | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek The COVID-19 crisis has triggered unprecedented concerted economic policy response. The paper investigates potential cliff effects that may arise from the temporary nature of the measures adopted and their different phase-out schedules. It finds that the concern that premature policy tightening could jeopardise the recovery are overblown. The major challenges for economic policy lie in the medium term.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Monetary Policy During the Pandemic: Fit for Purpose?

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU, Jérôme CREEL

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda centralna banka | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančno tveganje | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | makroekonomija | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This contribution reviews the ECB measures since the start of the COVID-19 crisis, i.e. the extension of APP and the introduction of PEPP. We show that APP announcements have helped steer inflation expectations upward. We also show that PEPP has alleviated fragmentation risk. Finally, we show that since the mid-2000s, ECB measures have had real effects on euro area unemployment rates, nominal effects on inflation rates and financial effects on banking stability.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 01-03-2021

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane | LECARTE Jacques | MELLAR Balazs | PERNICE Davide

Zunanji avtor ORIGINAL STUDY

PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Thomas de WINTER, Ljubica KNEZEVIC
Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA, Barbara ANTONUCCI,
Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU
POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija prevoza | pomoč EU | prevoz blaga | prevoz oseb | PROMET | prometna politika | trajnostna mobilnost | trajnostni razvoj | turizem | varnost delovnega mesta | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the EU transport and tourism sectors and policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The Challenging Cliff-Edge

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Charles WYPLOSZ

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | fiskalna politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obdavčenje | obresti | odbor EP | okrevanje gospodarstva | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek From an economic policy viewpoint, the harder part will come once the pandemic is over. The crisis will leave many scars that are likely to significantly slow growth down. Countering these effects will require continuous and well-targeted fiscal policy support. Monetary policy, which provided adequate support during the crisis, will have to eventually normalise its interest rates. The ECB could play a crucial role in reducing the large debts that fragilize several member countries.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Unconventional Policy Instruments and Transmission Channels: A State-Contingent Toolbox for the ECB

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 01-03-2021

Zunanji avtor Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarni trg | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | euroobmočje | Eurosistem | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | monetarna politika | obresti | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek We present a general framework apt to explain why central banks care about the co-existence of different transmission channels of monetary policy, and hence they endow themselves with different policy instruments. Within this framework, we then review and examine the key instruments adopted by the ECB to tackle the post-pandemic challenges, with a view to their consistency and efficacy. Finally, we make a few considerations about the future perspectives of monetary policy.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 18 March 2021.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Migrant seasonal workers in the European agricultural sector

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-02-2021

Avtor AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delavec migrant | delovni pogoji | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | kmetijska delovna sila | kmetijski sistemi | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | pomanjkanje delovne sile | PRAVO | prosto gibanje delavcev | sezonski delavec | sezonsko delo | socialni okvir | trg dela | tuji državljani | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | življenjske razmere

Povzetek The EU fruit and vegetable sector is heavily dependent on a non-national labour force, either from other EU Member States or third countries. Germany, Italy, Spain, France and Poland, in particular, employ high numbers of migrant seasonal farm workers. While these numbers have been steadily increasing, they compensate only partly for the ongoing decline in national agricultural workforces. Migrant seasonal workers from the EU are entitled to fully equal treatment with nationals of the host country under the fundamental right to the free movement of workers within the EU, whereas third-country nationals are covered by the Seasonal Workers Directive of 2014, which grants them equal treatment as regards terms of employment and some social benefits. EU Member States manage their own seasonal worker schemes depending on the needs of the domestic labour market, their ties with third countries and their broader immigration system. The reality of seasonal agricultural work is a harsh one, with generally poor working and living conditions. Undocumented migrants, but also legal ones, can fall victim to illegal gang-master practices or even modern forms of slavery. Exploitation of women occurs in certain regions. The coronavirus pandemic, which disrupted harvests in the spring of 2020 as seasonal workers faced travel restrictions, also highlighted their essential role in EU agriculture and laid bare their sometimes appalling working and living conditions. Reacting to this situation, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the protection of seasonal workers in June 2020, calling on Member States to ensure proper implementation of the relevant EU legislation and on the European Commission to issue new specific guidelines and propose long-term solutions to fight abusive practices and protect victims. In July 2020, the Commission responded to this call by issuing new guidelines on the protection of seasonal workers in the context of the pandemic, announcing further action, including ongoing work with the European Labour Authority.

Briefing [EN](#)

The SURE: Main Features

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 26-02-2021

Avtor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda boj proti brezposelnosti | brezposelnost | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nujna pomoč | politika sodelovanja | pomoč EU | pravo Evropske unije | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | uredba (EU) | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document presents the main features of the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE) and compares such facility with other financial assistance instruments that were already available in the European Union. It also highlights the differences between the Commission proposals and the final version agreed in Council. This note updates a previous version.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 26-02-2021

Zunanji avtor J. Scott MARCUS et al.

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | mednarodno pravo | notranja meja EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | potrošnja | pravice potnikov | PRAVO | PROMET | prometna politika | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | TRGOVINA | varstvo potrošnikov | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek This study assesses the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the Internal Market and consumer protection, including the impact of measures introduced at national and EU level to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic. What further measures should be considered in order to reinforce the resilience of the EU's Internal Market in the face of future crises?

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Študija [EN](#)

[Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 25 February 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 26-02-2021

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | G-20 | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | Svetovna zdravstvena organizacija | svetovne organizacije | telekonferenca | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek For the tenth time since the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, the European Council met by video-conference, however this time in two separate sessions. The first, on 25 February, dealing with the ongoing coronavirus pandemic and ways of increasing the EU's health resilience, is covered in this paper, while the second, the following morning, addressed security and defence as well as the southern neighbourhood, and is covered by a separate paper. Regarding the pandemic, EU leaders called for acceleration in the authorisation, production and distribution of vaccines, reiterated their solidarity with third countries, and acknowledged that non-essential travel still needed to be restricted while ensuring the unhindered flow of goods and services within the single market. To strengthen the EU's resilience to future health emergencies, EU leaders will seek to improve coordination to ensure better prevention, preparedness and response. However, further EU integration in health policy was excluded, with the conclusions stressing that these actions should be carried out 'in line with the Union competences under the Treaties'. EU leaders also called on the Commission to draw up a report on the lessons learned from this crisis, to take forward the work on the European health union, and underlined the need for a global approach, including an international treaty on pandemics.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Covid-19: The need for a gendered response](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-02-2021

Avtor SHREEVES Rosamund

Politično področje koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda delo žensk | demografija in prebivalstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | enakost spolov | epidemija | kazensko pravo | koronavirusna bolezen | nasilje v družini | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | razvrščanje po spolu | reproduktivno zdravje | smrtnost | spolna diskriminacija | spolno nasilje | tveganje za zdravje | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek In the midst of the current pandemic, adopting a gender perspective may seem a secondary concern. However, pandemics are known to affect women and men differently, making it essential to recognise these differences in order to understand the impacts on individuals and communities and to respond effectively and equitably. There is already clear evidence that the ongoing health, social and economic crisis is having gendered impacts. Disaggregated data show that sex and gender are playing a role in exposure to the virus and risks of severe outcomes, and that some groups of women and men are particularly vulnerable. Lockdown measures have led to an increase in violence against women and disrupted access to support services. Access to sexual and reproductive healthcare has also been affected. Successive lockdowns have widened the existing gender divide in unpaid care work that was already keeping more women than men out of the labour market. Greater work-life conflict is one of the factors leading to women's employment being worse hit than men's, with potential long-term impacts on women's employment, pay and career advancement. The pandemic has also brought the issue of women's participation in decision-making to the fore. Without a gender-sensitive approach, the pandemic could have far-reaching implications, including a real risk of exacerbating gender inequalities and sending progress into reverse. At the same time, gender mainstreaming tools such as gender impact assessments and gender budgeting exist that could, if used effectively, mitigate the negative consequences and contribute to achieving gender equality. Internationally and within the European Union (EU), there have been calls for gender-sensitive emergency and long-term responses. In January 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution setting out recommendations on both aspects.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Covid-19 increases women's unpaid care work](#)

The future of regional airports: Challenges and opportunities

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-02-2021

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | letališče | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | organizacija prevoza | prevoz oseb | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | trajnostna mobilnost | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo | zračni in vesoljski promet | zračni promet

Povzetek Regional airports are an important part of the aviation system in the European Union (EU). They are engines of socio-economic development and improve accessibility to certain locations, in particular those that are remote or not well served by other forms of transportation. They also have a vital role in terms of economic and social cohesion, stimulating tourism and employment, as well as facilitating access to essential services. In addition, they can help to reduce congestion at major hub airports. The Covid 19 pandemic has hit regional airports hard, especially those more dependent on passenger traffic, which has been more severely hit than cargo traffic. The situation is so difficult that without government support, many regional airports, which serve local communities, face the risk of insolvency. Meanwhile, the pandemic is putting airports under pressure to become more digital. Moreover, a greater focus on tackling climate change is driving various projects to make airports more sustainable. The recovery from the crisis is likely to take several years. It will depend on several factors, such as the duration and magnitude of the crisis, pace of vaccination and consumer confidence. The speed with which the economy recovers will also affect how long the recovery of air travel will take. All this requires support. The EU has taken steps to ensure that Member States can make full use of the flexibility allowed under State aid rules, to provide regional airports with support to overcome this unprecedented crisis. Since March 2020, the European Commission has approved numerous State aid schemes from which regional airports can benefit. The EU can also support airports through its Recovery and Resilience Facility, which aims at making Europe more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Mapping Fake News and Disinformation in the Western Balkans and Identifying Ways to Effectively Counter Them

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 23-02-2021

Zunanji avtor Samuel GREENE, Gregory ASMOLOV, Adam FAGAN, Ofer FRIDMAN, Borjan GJUZELOV

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | ozaveščanje javnosti | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična propaganda | razširjanje informacij | razširjanje informacij EU | volilna propaganda | volilni postopek in glasovanje | Zahodni Balkan | zdravstvo | ZNANOST | širjenje evropske ideje

Povzetek Disinformation is an endemic and ubiquitous part of politics throughout the Western Balkans, without exception. A mapping of the disinformation and counter-disinformation landscapes in the region in the period from 2018 through 2020 reveals three key disinformation challenges: external challenges to EU credibility; disinformation related to the COVID-19 pandemic; and the impact of disinformation on elections and referenda. While foreign actors feature prominently – chiefly Russia, but also China, Turkey, and other countries in and near the region – the bulk of disinformation in the Western Balkans is produced and disseminated by domestic actors for domestic purposes. Further, disinformation (and information disorder more broadly) is a symptom of social and political disorder, rather than the cause. As a result, the European Union should focus on the role that it can play in bolstering the quality of democracy and governance in the Western Balkans, as the most powerful potential bulwark against disinformation.

Študija [EN](#)

Post Covid-19 value chains: options for reshoring production back to Europe in a globalised economy

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 19-02-2021

Zunanji avtor Werner Raza, Jan Grumiller, Hannes Grohs, Jürgen Essletzbichler, Nico Pintar

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Globalno upravljanje | Industrija | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda delokalizacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | industrijska proizvodnja | koronavirusna bolezen | kraj poslovanja | organizacija poslovanja | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | proizvodnja | proizvodnja EU | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | trgovina | TRGOVINA | vrednostna veriga | zanesljivost oskrbe | zdravstvo

Povzetek Against the background of supply shortages with respect to medical products during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the shift in the international order towards geopolitical rivalry between the US and China, reshoring of production has become a topical issue in the recent EU policy debate. The study discusses economic and political justifications for reshoring with respect to security of supply concerns and the debate on the EU's strategic autonomy. With reshoring pre-COVID-19 having remained an empirical phenomenon of limited significance, potential for reshoring at the sector and GVC level are assessed in light of recent economic changes, the digital transformation and the changing geopolitical environment. Though reinforced in the recent past, the success of reshoring policies of the US, the UK and Japan is found to have been modest. While a more proactive policy approach to mitigate security of supply concerns and to promote strategic autonomy in the EU is important, reshoring should be primarily focused on specific critical sectors and products with pronounced supply bottlenecks.

Študija [EN](#)

[Background Reader on the European Semester - Winter Edition 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 18-02-2021

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | evropski semester | FINANCE | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance in proračunska politika | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | pakt o stabilnosti | politika zaposlovanja | program stabilnosti | strukturno prilagajanje | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

[Understanding EU financing for external action](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 16-02-2021

Avtor LILYANOVA Velina

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | finančni instrument EU | graditev Evrope | humanitarna pomoč | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna vloga EU | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naložba | politika sodelovanja | proračun EU | razvojna pomoč | strategija EU | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek To achieve its external objectives and priorities, the EU needs financial means in adequate proportions. Its global role and impact are defined to a great extent by the scope of its resources, but just as importantly by their efficient and coordinated use. This paper aims to examine the structure of the EU external financing in the 2014-2020 MFF and the agreed changes for the upcoming post-2020 period. It gives a general outline of the main financing instruments and mechanisms along with the multiple actors involved, while also underlining the complexity of the architecture and highlighting the proposed changes and main trends for the future of financing the EU's external action.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Complementary executive capacity](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-02-2021

Avtor MAŃKO Rafał | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delovanje institucij | dokumentacija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast | pobuda EU | Pogodba o delovanju EU | Pogodba o Evropski uniji | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravo Evropske unije | priprava povzetka | pristojnost EU | urad ali agencija EU

Povzetek Against the backdrop of new and unprecedented crises and challenges, the advantages of coordinated approaches and effective cross-border responses are all the more evident, and gaining support among Europeans, as shown by recent Eurobarometer surveys. In this context, EU complementary executive capacity could be a way of meeting citizens' expectations, through complementing, without replacing, the executive capacities of the Member States. The concept of complementary EU executive capacity dovetails naturally with the ongoing transformation of the EU from a legislative union to a hybrid (legislative–executive) union, as it becomes more involved in implementing law rather than purely enacting it. Essentially, the notion repackages pre-existing administrative practices in a way that facilitates their operationalisation, draws attention to new areas of potential EU executive involvement, and presents a tool for communication with citizens that can be understood.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The future of work: Trends, challenges and potential initiatives](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-02-2021

Avtor KISS Monika

Politično področje koronavirus | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | brezposelnost | delavec na spletni platformi | delo na daljavo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | računalniška pismenost | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | trg dela | trg dela | umetna inteligenca | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek The current coronavirus pandemic and its accompanying health and economic crises have highlighted and heightened certain trends and challenges which were already affecting the labour market in Europe. These include accelerated digitalisation and automation, increased use of artificial intelligence, constraints relating to a lack of digital skills, and problems concerning the status of platform workers and other workers in non-standard forms of employment. In parallel, there has been an unprecedented expansion in teleworking, and in the development of transport and delivery platforms, as a result of the need for social distancing during the pandemic. Many of these changes will outlive the current crisis and generate in turn new challenges, which the EU and Member States will need to address.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – February 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-02-2021

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | dnevni red | družbeni mediji | enakost spolov | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | FINANCE | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kapitalni trg | kazensko pravo | komunikacije | krožno gospodarstvo | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | trgovina z ljudmi | zasedanje parlamenta

Povzetek The main debates held during the February 2021 plenary session concerned the state of play of the EU's Covid 19 vaccination strategy and the de facto abortion ban in Poland. Members also debated democratic scrutiny of social media platforms and the protection of fundamental rights, including the challenges ahead for women's rights more than 25 years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The impact of coronavirus on young people and sport, relief measures for the transport sector, homologation and distribution of transparent masks and the humanitarian situation in Ethiopia were also discussed. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on his visit to Russia in the light of the recent crackdown on protestors and the opposition, on the humanitarian and political situation in Yemen, and on the situation in Myanmar.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The EU's regulatory and supervisory response to addressing non-performing loans

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 12-02-2021

Avtor GRIGAITÉ KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski bančni organ | Evropski odbor za sistemska tveganja | FINANCE | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | investicijska družba | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | posojilo | prost pretok kapitala | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek Building on earlier EGOV papers, this briefing addresses the evolution of non-performing loans (NPLs) over time, the EU regulatory and supervisory approaches to manage NPLs and highlights areas where gaps may still be observed. Renewed interest in asset management companies as a possible instrument to deal with NPLs is discussed in an annex. Concerns around NPLs are growing, as the impact of COVID-19 crisis related responses on banks' balance sheets begin to be further scrutinised. This briefing will be updated in light of relevant developments.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Coronavirus: Uncertainty and discontent [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-02-2021

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska politika | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | odnosi EU | poročilo | preprečevanje bolezni | priprava povzetka | zdravstvo

Povzetek As the latest wave of the coronavirus pandemic intensifies and some highly infectious new mutations of the virus spread, a growing number of countries have increased restrictions on travel and some lockdowns have been intensified. Whilst a series of vaccines are progressively gaining official approval, and their roll-out has started, pharmaceutical companies struggle with production capacity issues, the effectiveness of the vaccines on mutations is still uncertain, and a broader debate is opening up on the global fairness of vaccine distribution beyond the 'first' world. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 04-02-2021

Avtor KARABOYTCHEVA Miroslava Kostova

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarska reforma | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | pomoč EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | strukturno prilagajanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 28 May 2020, the European Commission proposed a new recovery instrument, Next Generation EU, and a modern long-term EU budget. On 18 December 2020, Parliament and Council agreed on its biggest component, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RFF). Parliament is expected to vote on the RFF during the February plenary.

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

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - February 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 04-02-2021

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Promet | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Raziskovalna politika | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Regionalni razvoj | Socialna politika | Varnost hrane | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Research for CULT Committee - The Situation of Artists and Cultural Workers and the post-COVID-19

Cultural Recovery in the European Union - Background Analysis

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-02-2021

Zunanji avtor Dr Mafalda DÁMASO

Culture Action Europe: Tere BADIA, Gabriele ROSANA, Kornelia KISS, Sebastiano BERTAGNI, Maya WEISINGER

Politično področje Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Kultura | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda avtorska pravica | delovni pogoji | digitalna distribucija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kadrovske zadeve in nagrajevanje | koronavirusna bolezen | kultura in religija | kulturna industrija | odsrke umetnosti | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | plačilo za delo | poklicna pot | poučevanje | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | TRGOVINA | trženje | umetniški poklic | umetnostna vzgoja | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | človekove pravice

Povzetek This background analysis on the situation of artists and cultural workers and the post-COVID-19 cultural recovery in the European Union is prepared for the European Parliament. It provides an overview of key characteristics of artists' and cultural workers' status across Europe, their working conditions, precariousness and career paths. It outlines the justification for specific policy solutions and provides a mapping of key challenges for a European framework for working conditions in the cultural and creative sectors and industries.

Študija [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 01-02-2021

Zunanji avtor PANTEIA: Maria RODRIGUES, Tharsis TEOH, Carolina RAMOS, Thomas de WINTER, Ljubica KNEZEVIC

Università degli Studi Roma Tre: Edoardo MARCUCCI, Giacomo LOZZI, Valerio GATTA, Barbara ANTONUCCI,

Nicole CUTRUFO, Lidia MARONGIU

POLIS: Giacomo LOZZI, Ivo CRÉ

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | državna pomoč | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | organizacija prevoza | pomoč EU | prevoz blaga | prevoz oseb | PROMET | strukturno prilagajanje | turizem | zdravstvo

Povzetek This briefing provides the European Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) with an overview of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the EU transport and tourism sectors and policy recommendations to address the challenges emerging from the crisis. This overview briefing will be followed by 5 thematic briefings, focusing on specific issues relating to transport/tourism and COVID-19.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Covid-19 vaccination campaigns: The public dimension](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-01-2021

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Povzetek The arrival of the Covid-19 vaccines marks a turning point in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic. For European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, vaccination is about self protection and solidarity. For many people, it is also about trust. Some are hesitant to get vaccinated, while others are against vaccination on principle. According to estimates, coverage of at least 60 % to 75 % is needed to establish population immunity through vaccination. Polls show that sizeable numbers of people in the EU are hesitant – or even opposed – to vaccination in general. As regards Covid-19 vaccination, surveys suggest that Europeans are among the most sceptical in the world. According to the World Health Organization, vaccine hesitancy is complex and context-specific, varying across time, place and vaccine. Science has identified several behavioural factors underpinning vaccine uptake. Vaccine scepticism can also be linked to trust in government and is associated with certain political mindsets. Many commentators agree that Covid-19 vaccine communication is a collective endeavour that should ideally involve institutional actors, healthcare professionals, scientists, journalists and people with standing in communities. There is a need to engage with the wider public, in particular with groups that have a low level of trust in scientists and are less favourable to vaccines. It is considered key to move towards an open dialogue that respects people's emotions, and to understand the individual values behind doubters' fears. Reaching diverse populations is deemed instrumental, as is involving political and community leaders in communication strategies. The December 2020 European Council conclusions stressed the importance of providing clear factual information on Covid-19 vaccines and countering disinformation. The European Commission is set to roll out a two-phase vaccine communication campaign complementing the Member States' efforts. The European Parliament has insisted on the need to counter the spread of unreliable, misleading and unscientific information on vaccination, and Members have repeatedly called for more transparency on the EU advance purchase agreements with vaccine developers.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Covid-19 vaccination campaigns: The public dimension](#)

[Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2021](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-01-2021

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DELIVORIAS Angelos | MILOTAY Nora | SAPALA Magdalena

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska analiza | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarsko načrtovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | politika zaposlovanja EU | proračun EU | večletni finančni okvir | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study, the fifth in an annual series, provides an overview of the economic and budgetary situation in the EU and beyond, and summarises the main economic indicators in the EU and euro area and their two-year trends. It also explains the annual EU budget, provides an overview of its headings for 2021, and sets out the wider budgetary framework – the post-2020 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and the Next Generation EU recovery instrument. This year's special 'economic focus' puts the spotlight on EU social and employment policies in the context of the coronavirus outbreak.

[Študija DE, EN, FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2021](#)

How the COVID-19 crisis has affected security and defence-related aspects of the EU

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 27-01-2021

Zunanji avtor Christoph O. Meyer, Sophia Besch, Prof. Martin Bricknell, Dr Ben Jones
Christoph O. MEYER, Martin BRICKNELL, Ramon PACHECO PARDO, Ben JONES.

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | epidemija | evropska obrambna politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | oborožene sile | obramba | politika sodelovanja | skupna varnostna in obrambna politika | tretja država | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek This paper looks at how the COVID-19 pandemic has directly and indirectly affected European security and defence. It documents how missions and operations of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) were directly impacted. It finds that COVID-19 has accentuated already recognised capacity shortfalls of the CSDP, such as strategic airlift, secure communications and command and control. Defence spending through EU instruments, and to a lesser extent at national level, has come under pressure although it may still escape post-2008 style cuts. The pandemic revealed the vulnerabilities of Member States' infrastructure and supply chains, and the limited competences of the EU in supporting Member States' management of public health emergencies. COVID-19 tends to act as a threat multiplier and source of instability, particularly in low-income countries already affected by socio-economic imbalances and governance problems. The pandemic is likely to accelerate existing trends, including the declining share of the US and the EU in the world economy compared to Asia, intensifying concerns about China's growing assertiveness, growing attention to IT security and cyber capabilities, and the interconnection between conventional and unconventional security risks. This analysis also looks at which lessons the EU should learn in order to better manage and prepare for such crises. At a strategic level, the EU needs to invest in lesson learning exercises with the European Parliament playing a key role in making the learning publicly accessible. It should also be proactive in shaping international discourses about international governance and the role of the EU post COVID-19. Furthermore, the paper elaborates 19 short and longer-term recommendations, for instance, on how CSDP missions can become more resilient in public health emergencies and which capability shortfalls need addressing most; how defence spending can be made more efficient and better targeted; or how the EU can help to better coordinate military support to civilian authorities. Finally, it advocates investment in health intelligence and better managing the biosecurity risks arising from growing access to dual-use technologies. The EU should forge a preventive approach to future pandemics and associated risks and embrace a comprehensive approach to security and resilience. Yet, one should not lose sight of the distinctive function of the CSDP and what it can currently deliver.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 21 January 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 25-01-2021

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus

Povzetek Discussions at the 21 January video-conference meeting of EU leaders largely focused on a coordinated response to the coronavirus pandemic, including the evolving public health situation with the spread of new virus variants coming from the UK and South Africa, vaccination strategies and international solidarity. While agreeing to further restrictive measures to limit non-essential travel, keeping borders open to ensure the functioning of the EU's single market was emphasised as essential. At the meeting, EU leaders also raised the issue of the detention of Alexei Navalny, condemning it and calling on the Russian authorities to release him.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Plenary round-up - January 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-01-2021

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Varnost in obramba | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različenost | Zaposlovanje | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda delo na daljavo | delo parlamenta | dnevni red | enakost spolov | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | evropski zaporni nalog | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna trgovina | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | POLITIKA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | TRGOVINA | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zasedanje parlamenta | človekove pravice

Povzetek The main debates of the January 2021 plenary session were on the inauguration of the new President of the United States, and the presentation of the Portuguese EU Council Presidency. Members also debated the humanitarian situation of refugees and migrants at the EU's external borders, as well as the EU global strategy on Covid 19 vaccinations, and the social and employment crisis caused by the pandemic and the EU's response. Lack of transparency in Council appointments to the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the consequences of earthquakes in Croatia were also discussed. Members discussed the Court of Auditors' annual report, and Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on the arrest of Aleksei Navalny, on enhancing EU external action in Latin America and the Caribbean, and on the latest developments in the National Assembly of Venezuela.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Economic dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 22-01-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda akcijski program | bančna unija EU | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomsko upravljanje (EU) | epidemija | Evropski mehanizem za stabilnost | evropski semester | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | finančni instrument | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | prost pretok kapitala | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek Paschal Donohoe has been invited to his first Economic Dialogue in the ECON Committee since his election as President of the Eurogroup in July 2020. The previous dialogue with Mário Centeno took place on 21 April 2020. The exchange of views with Members of the ECON Committee will cover the ongoing work of the Eurogroup, notably short term policy measures intended to combat the economic, financial and social consequences of COVID-19, medium term policies to support a sustainable recovery and increase resilience of the Euro Area and longer term objectives relating to the robustness of the EMU governance framework, including completing the Banking Union. This briefing covers the following issues: the Eurogroup work programme until June 2021 (Section 1); Economic situation and developments (Section 2); the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the 2021 European Semester Cycle (Section 3); EU/EA policy measures taken to mitigate the economic effects of the pandemic (Section 4); Financial assistance programmes and reform of European Stability Mechanism (Section 5) and Banking Union developments (Section 6). For an overview of the role of the President of the Eurogroup, please see Briefing: The role (and accountability) of the President of the Eurogroup.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

[Banking Union: Postponed Basel III reforms](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-01-2021

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | bančni sistem | civilno pravo | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančno tveganje | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | obvladovanje tveganja | plačilna sposobnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PRAVO | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This briefing summarises the Basel Committee's decision to postpone the implementation of the outstanding Basel III standards, their main content, and their estimated impact on banks' capital needs.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Economic Dialogue and Exchange of Views with the President of the Council \(ECOFIN\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-01-2021

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[How coronavirus infected sport](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-01-2021

Avtor KATSAROVA Ivana

Politično področje koronavirus | Kultura

Povzetek Nearly a year after its initial outbreak, the deadly strain of the coronavirus, Covid-19, is still raging across the world and the sports ecosystem has not been spared. Whilst countries' responses have varied widely, the global response prompted the almost total shutdown of competitions at all levels, including multiple postponements of mega sports events such as the Olympic Games and the European Football Championship. Estimates show that nearly a million sports-related jobs have been impacted in the EU, not only for sports professionals but also for those in related retail and sporting services such as travel, tourism, infrastructure, transportation, catering and media broadcasting, to name but a few. Additionally, Covid-related measures are estimated to have caused the loss of some €50 million in GDP across the EU-27. The results of a 2020 survey among European national Olympic committees show that over 93 % have had to significantly review their work-related practices, and over two thirds (67 %) reported their elite athletes were unable to use training facilities. While larger clubs in major sports are likely to have the financial resources to cope with a temporary loss of income, the same is not true for grassroots sports facilities that rely on self-employed coaches and volunteers and face a greater risk of shutting down. Even though its role in the area of sport is limited to 'soft' policy instruments, the EU has responded promptly to limit the spread of the virus and help EU countries to withstand its social and economic impact. In addition to the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (CRII) and the CRII+, both approved by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU in record time, the European Commission has set up a temporary framework allowing EU countries to derogate from State aid rules, and proposed a European instrument for temporary support (SURE) to help protect jobs and workers affected by the coronavirus pandemic. To keep their players and fans engaged, traditional sports have had to adapt their models by blurring the lines between traditional sports and Esports. However, research reveals that Covid-19-related restrictions have only increased the appeal of outdoor activities and made initiatives such as the European Week of Sport more necessary than ever.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The proposed amendments to the Treaty establishing the European Stability Mechanism](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 18-01-2021

Avtor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | država euroobmočja | Ekonomska in monetarna unija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski mehanizem za stabilnost | FINANCE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodni sporazum | pravo Evropske unije | revizija Pogodbe (EU)

Povzetek This document presents the proposed amendments to the Treaty establishing the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). The note outlines the relevant changes and provides a comparison between the current ESM Treaty and the proposed amended one. This note will be updated in light of relevant developments and it complements two separate EGOV briefings: The European Stability Mechanism: Main Features, Instruments and Accountability and the ESM Pandemic Crisis Support.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Human Rights report](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-01-2021

Avtor PICHON Eric

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda demokracija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enako obravnavanje | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gibanje za človekove pravice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politični okvir | poročilo o dejavnosti | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo | človekove pravice

Povzetek During the January 2021 plenary session, the European Parliament is due to debate the annual EU report on human rights and democracy in the world. The latest annual report, adopted by the Council in June 2020, highlights the EU's leading role in promoting human rights and democracy in 2019, against the backdrop of negative trends globally. The report of Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs takes into account more recent developments, such as the impact of coronavirus. It points out that the response to the pandemic has caused a decline in the respect of democratic and human rights standards in some countries. Based on this report, Parliament is expected to formulate recommendations for future EU action in favour of human rights and democracy.

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

The right to disconnect

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-01-2021

Avtor MILOTAY Nora

Politično področje koronavirus | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delo na daljavo | delovni čas | EVROPSKA UNIJA | informacijska tehnologija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | učinek informacijske tehnologije | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravje pri delu

Povzetek In the context of the digital transformation in the world of work, the European Parliament's Employment and Social Affairs Committee has adopted a legislative-initiative report calling on the Commission to propose an EU directive that lays down minimum requirements for the right to disconnect. The practice of remote working through digital tools intensified through the coronavirus lockdown measures has drawn increasing attention to the issues of constant connectivity and the blurring boundaries between working and non-working time. Parliament is expected to vote on this legislative initiative during its January 2021 plenary session.

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

Achieving gender equality in the face of the pandemic and existing challenges

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-01-2021

Avtor SHREEVES Rosamund

Politično področje koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda digitalno gospodarstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | enakost spolov | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | položaj žensk | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | računalniška pismenost | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | spolna diskriminacija | strategija EU | usklajevanje poklicnega in zasebnega življenja | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek In March 2020, the European Commission released its new European Union (EU) Gender Equality Strategy for 2020-2025, setting out measures to tackle persistent gender inequalities and bring a gender perspective to future priorities such as the digital and green transitions. Since the Strategy's release, the coronavirus pandemic has exposed and exacerbated gender inequalities, creating further challenges. Reports on the EU Gender Equality Strategy, women's participation in the digital economy and the gender impacts of the pandemic are due to be put before the European Parliament during its plenary session in January.

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

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - January 2021

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-01-2021

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Okolje | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Raziskovalna politika | Regionalni razvoj | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | državna pomoč | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | konkurenca | koronavirusna bolezen | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | politika o podnebnih spremembah | položaj žensk | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | regije in regionalna politika | regionalne razlike | svobodna konkurenca | vesoljska politika | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Air pollution and COVID-19

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-01-2021

Zunanji avtor Bert BRUNEKREEF et al.

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | epidemiologija | GOSPODARSTVO | gradnja in urbanizem | kakovost zraka | koronavirusna bolezen | mestno območje | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | onesnaževalo zraka | podeželje | regije in regionalna politika | socialna neenakost | socialni okvir | tveganje za zdravje | zdravstvo

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

Študija [EN](#)

The use of pesticides in developing countries and their impact on health and the right to food

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 08-01-2021

Zunanji avtor Swagata SARKAR, Juliana DIAS BERNARDES GIL, James KEELEY, Niklas MÖHRING, Kees JANSEN

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Okolje | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | izvoz (EU) | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nepridružena država | pesticid | politika sodelovanja | potrošnja | sredstva kmetijske proizvodnje | trgovina | TRGOVINA | uvoz (EU) | varnost hrane | varstvo potrošnikov | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study provides a broad perspective on the main trends regarding the use of pesticides in developing countries and their impacts on human health and food security. Information is provided on the challenges of controlling these hazardous substances, along with the extent to which pesticides banned within the European Union (EU) are exported to third countries. The analysis assesses the factors behind the continuation of these exports, along with the rising demand for better controls. Recommendations are intended to improve the ability for all people, including future generations, to have access to healthy food in line with United Nations declarations. These recommendations include collaborating with the Rotterdam Convention to strengthen capacity building programmes and the use of the knowledge base maintained by the Convention; supporting collaboration among developing countries to strengthen pesticide risk regulation; explore options to make regulatory risk data more transparent and accessible; strengthen research and education in alternatives to pesticides; stop all exports of crop protection products banned in the EU; only allow the export of severely restricted pesticides if these are regulated accordingly and used properly in the importing country; and support the re-evaluation of pesticide registrations in developing countries to be in line with FAO/WHO Code of Conduct.

Študija [EN](#)

The Twitter activity of members of the European Council

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 07-01-2021

Avtor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Proračun | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda analiza informacij | dokumentacija | družbeni mediji | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javna izjava | komunikacije | razširjanje informacij EU

Povzetek Over recent years, the members of the European Council have, in a number of landmark declarations such as the Bratislava Declaration, pointed to the need to improve communication with citizens, as part of the process of building greater trust and confidence in the European Union and its institutions. As social media, and notably Twitter, have become an important part of politicians' communication strategy generally, this study looks specifically at how EU leaders in the European Council communicate on Europe via Twitter. This EPRS study explores provides an overview of the activity on Twitter of all members of the European Council over an 18-month period – in just over 31 000 tweets posted between January 2019 and June 2020 – covering a very wide range of issues. The study identifies the European topics that EU-27 leaders tweet about – their own interactions, external relations and the EU budget – and it explores the ways in which they communicate and engage with their target audiences, as well as pointing to differences of approach between them. EU-related tweets represent on average about a fifth of all EU leaders' tweets, with a greater emphasis on meetings as such than on substantive policy issues.

Študija [EN](#)

Ten issues to watch in 2021

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 06-01-2021

Avtor BASSOT Etienne

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Kultura | Proračun | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | cepivo | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | enako obravnavanje | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | krožno gospodarstvo | kultura | kultura in religija | mednarodna trgovina | migracije | migracijska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prehranska varnost | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | surovine | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | Turčija | vodja države | zdravstvo | Združene države

Povzetek This is the fifth edition of an annual EPRS publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed are: the Covid-19 race for a vaccine; the recovery plan; access to food; inequality; challenges for culture and the performing arts; a digital boost for the circular economy; critical raw materials; border controls; Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean; and the new US administration.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Ten issues to watch in 2021](#)

The link between biodiversity loss and the increasing spread of zoonotic diseases

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 22-12-2020

Zunanji avtor Frank VAN LANGEVELDE, Hugo René RIVERA MENDOZA, Kevin D. MATSON, Helen J. ESSER, Willem F. DE BOER, Stefan SCHINDLER

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Okolje

Ključna beseda biotska raznovrstnost | bolezni živali | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekosistem | kmetijstvo | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | nalezljiva bolezen | naravno okolje | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | preprečevanje bolezni | rastlinstvo in živalstvo | tveganje za zdravje | zavarovano območje | zdravstvo | zoonoza

Povzetek Over the last decades, a variety of fatal infectious diseases have had zoonotic origins. The linkages between hosts, vectors, parasites and pathogens can be influenced by a multitude of factors, such as biodiversity, wildlife and land use. High levels of biodiversity may be a potential source of pathogen transmission, but biodiversity loss can also promote transmission by increasing the number of competent hosts for a pathogen. Biodiversity conservation reduces the risk of zoonotic diseases when it provides additional habitats for species and reduces the potential contact between wildlife, livestock and humans. Additionally, host and vector management is a viable option. Other crucial measures include the restriction and sanitary control of wildlife trade, while considering the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities. Each case requires an assessment of the best way to reduce risk while considering implications for other ecosystem functions or services. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – December 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-12-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepljenje | delo parlamenta | dnevni red | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | izstop iz EU | koronavirusna bolezen | parlamentarna razprava | POLITIKA | politična geografija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | večletni finančni okvir | visoki predstavniki Unije za zunanje zadeve in varnostno politiko | zasedanje parlamenta | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek The December 2020 plenary session focused on the agreement on EU finances for the coming years, as well as the conclusions of the 10-11 December European Council meeting. Members debated future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom, and adopted first-reading positions on temporary contingency measures on air and road connectivity, fisheries and aviation safety, to come into force should no agreement be reached with the UK by the end of this year. Members also discussed the preparation of an EU strategy on Covid 19 vaccination, including its external dimension, an EU Security Union strategy and a dedicated Council configuration on gender equality. Members discussed the European Citizens' Initiative, Minority Safepack, seeking to protect minority languages and cultures. Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on recent developments in the Eastern Partnership, on the situation in Mozambique and on the 25th anniversary of the Barcelona Process and the Southern Neighbourhood.

Na kratko [EN](#)

What if AI could improve thermal imaging, to help fight coronavirus?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-12-2020

Avtor KRITIKOS Michail

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Raziskovalna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | neionizirajoče sevanje | nova tehnologija | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | preprečevanje bolezni | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | umetna inteligenca | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | varstvo podatkov | zdravstvo

Povzetek Thermal imaging cameras are currently being installed in office buildings, hospitals, shopping malls, schools and airports as a means of detecting people with fever-like symptoms. Given that these cameras are not necessarily designed to operate as medical devices, there are questions about their suitability in the context of the current pandemic. This note provides an overview of the use of thermal imaging empowered with artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities, its suitability in the context of the current pandemic and the core technical limitations of this technology. The main legal responses and ethical concerns related to the use of AI in the context of thermal imaging at entry points to identify and triage people who may have elevated temperatures are also examined.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What if AI could assist thermal imaging in fighting coronavirus?](#)

Sudan: A transition under pressure

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-12-2020

Avtor PICHON Eric

Politično področje koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Afrika | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarska struktura | gospodarska tranzicija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | gospodarstvo v tranziciji | humanitarna pomoč | inflacija | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | politična reforma | politični okvir | razvojna pomoč | sprememba političnega sistema | Sudan | vzpostavitev miru

Povzetek One year after its inception, the transitional government of Sudan, born out of the protests that brought down the 30-year regime of Omar al-Bashir in 2019, continues to face grave challenges at domestic and international level. The hybrid government, composed of civilians and members of the security forces, declared that peace negotiations and tackling the economic crisis would be its priorities during a 39-month transitional period leading up to elections in 2022. On 3 October 2020, the government concluded a peace deal with several armed groups. Although spurned by the main armed group in Darfur, peace negotiations made headway towards addressing persistent inequalities between the centre and the peripheries, amending originally agreed power-sharing arrangements and securing a commitment from the new cabinet to hand over the suspects wanted by the International Criminal Court. Funding constraints could however threaten the implementation of a peace deal, as long-standing structural issues, unsustainable levels of debt and crippling inflation already beset Sudan's economy, further damaged by the impact of the lockdown imposed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Economic concerns have spilled over onto the diplomatic sphere: under US pressure, Sudan has agreed to a rapprochement with Israel in order to secure its removal from the US terror list, a prerequisite for obtaining debt relief. This has further tested the coalition's coherence, and public support for government policies. The EU has been supporting the transition towards a civilian government and has pledged a massive rise in development and humanitarian funding.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU response to the coronavirus pandemic: Citizens' views and expectations

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-12-2020

Avtor DOBREVA Alina

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | javnomnenjska raziskava | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | pravo Evropske unije | pristojnost držav članic | pristojnost EU | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | socialni okvir | ukrep EU | zdravstvo

Povzetek Citizens' expectations regarding European Union (EU) policy involvement and spending in healthcare and economic growth were already increasing before the coronavirus pandemic. These rising expectations created a gap between their demands and their evaluation of current EU action. At the same time, trust in the EU is at its highest level for a decade, and higher than the average level of trust in national governments. Apart from the direct consequences for health, the pandemic caused a wide spectrum of financial difficulties for people in the EU. A fear of future loss of income and widespread uncertainty became the prevailing emotional status of Europeans, although the level of hope is also considerable. The EU response to the pandemic aligns with citizens' preferences for areas of priority action and spending, especially with the introduction of the Next Generation EU (NGEU) recovery package. However, neither the scope of EU competences, nor the flexibility of EU finances, allow for immediate and full closure of the gap between citizens' preferences and their evaluation of EU action. Citizens' evaluation of the measures implemented by the EU to combat the coronavirus pandemic and its consequences are almost equally divided between the positive and negative. In the context of the pandemic, there is a significant change of preference among Europeans regarding the size of EU financial means. An absolute majority of Europeans would like the EU to have more competences (66 %) and greater financial means (54 %) to fight the pandemic. This leads to the hypothesis that a lack of sufficient EU competences is a factor contributing to a degree of popular dissatisfaction with the EU in its response to the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Impact of state aid on competition and competitiveness during the COVID-19 pandemic: an early assessment

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 17-12-2020

Zunanji avtor Jan VAN HOVE

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | državna pomoč | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | konkurenca | konkurenčnost | koronavirusna bolezen | nadzor državnih pomoči | organizacija poslovanja | politika konkurence EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek This economic assessment of EU state aid principles and practises related to the COVID-19 pandemic confirms the clear focus on maintaining the level playing field in the EU single market. Future monitoring and policy fine-tuning, focusing on SMEs, and keeping all Member States involved are the main challenges. Moreover, current policies fail to incorporate a strong focus on broader, strategic policy goals like the green and digital transformation of the European economy or the enhancing of EU firms' global competitiveness. This document was prepared by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Študija [EN](#)

Cash for development? The use of microcredits and cash transfers as development tools

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 17-12-2020

Zunanji avtor Aitor PEREZ, Nicolas AYENSA, Maricruz LACALLE

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | FINANCE | finančna pomoč | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | kreditne in finančne institucije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mikrokredit | nacionalni računi | nujna pomoč | politika sodelovanja | pomoč socialno ogroženim | pomoč v denarju in bonih | razvojna politika | revščina | socialno varstvo

Povzetek Microcredits and cash transfers are two distinct tools, but they both target poor households and individuals with cash alike. This report provides details of the latest advances in these cash-for-development tools at a time when the EU is reshaping its development finance tools for the 2021-27 period. Through a literature review, our study provides the current state of knowledge on microcredits and cash transfers. It then considers current EU support for these modalities and assesses this support in light of the main findings and conclusions drawn from the literature. Research reveals much evidence confirming cash-for-development tools' contributions to poverty reduction. Furthermore, it identifies a second layer of positive economic effects resulting from their use that can be of value when determining responses to the Covid-19 crisis. Moreover, even though microfinance and cash transfers have undergone exponential growth in recent decades, their use remains very limited at EU Institution level. The report recommends that a broader and more systematic use of cash-for-development tools should be explored by EU Institutions, albeit framed within broader programming and context analysis.

Študija [EN](#)

The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market and consumer protection - IMCO Webinar Proceedings (At A Glance - Study In Focus)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 16-12-2020

Zunanji avtor Milieu Consulting SRL

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek This At A Glance summarises the presentations and discussions at the IMCO webinar that was held on 9 November 2020. The webinar on the impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market and consumer protection was structured in two panels, each consisting of two presentations and two Q&A sessions. The first panel focused on the free movement of goods and people. The second panel was devoted to consumer protection and provision of services. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Na kratko [EN](#)

The European space sector as an enabler of EU strategic autonomy

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 16-12-2020

Zunanji avtor Daniel FIOTT

Politično področje koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Povzetek Today, the European Union can boast a degree of strategic autonomy in space. Projects such as Galileo have not only enhanced the EU's economy, but they may confer on the Union the ability to amplify its Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defence Policy. While the EU continues to promote the safe, secure and sustainable use of space, it is also true that space is rapidly becoming a political arena that hangs over geopolitical competition on earth. Space is crucial for EU security and defence. Yet the EU is at a cross-roads and it needs to develop ways to ensure that it maintains its strategic autonomy in space. Without strategic autonomy in space, there can be no strategic autonomy on earth. There is a need for the Union to invest in its space presence, push the technological frontier in space, ensure that its ground- and space-based critical infrastructure is protected, ensure that its industrial supply chains are resilient and utilise new initiatives in security and defence to further enhance the EU's ability to act autonomously.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#), [FR](#)

Financing the European Union

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-12-2020

Avtor JONES Fabia

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda boj proti brezposelnosti | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje EU | financiranje proračuna | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance in proračunska politika | lastna sredstva | odhodki EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | proračun | proračun EU | sistem načrtovanja proračuna | večletni finančni okvir | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek Responding to requests for a common recovery plan to complement national efforts to tackle the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, substantial new EU financial instruments have been rapidly introduced such as temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE). The European Council meeting on 17-21 July agreed a recovery package based on a 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) of €1 074.3 billion, topped up with €750 billion in extra resources for EU programmes, financed by borrowing on financial markets under the Next Generation EU (NGEU) instrument (the so-called 'recovery fund') backed by an increase in own resources. The package also included agreement on a regulation to protect the EU budget in case of deficiencies in the rule of law. In line with its resolution of 23 July 2020, the European Parliament swiftly took the steps needed to allow the launch of the recovery fund, and to improve on the European Council agreement to ensure that the EU finances respond to needs and expectations now and in the future. These improvements included top-ups to priority programmes and more flexibility in the use of the MFF, a legally binding place for the introduction of new own resources, better scrutiny of the mobilisation of the NGEU instrument, and enhancements in the application of the rule of law mechanism. Final agreements within and between the institutions, secured in December 2020, enable the new MFF to be in place as of 1 January 2021. This paper describes reforms already secured by the European Parliament and suggests further ideas that could be considered to improve the financing of the European Union, restore the link between EU strategy and financing, and better communicate the benefits of spending at EU level.

Briefing [EN](#)

Air services: Revision of Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-12-2020

Avtor DINU Alina Ileana

Politično področje koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Promet

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | letalo | letalska linija | letalski potniški promet | organizacija prevoza | pravo Evropske unije | prevoz oseb | prevozni predpisi | PROMET | prometna politika | strategija EU | uredba ES | zdravstvo | zračni in vesoljski promet | zračni promet | študija učinkov

Povzetek New rules regulating the air services are expected by the end of year. The basic legal act organising the internal EU aviation market, namely Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008, is expected to be revised by the European Commission, after being evaluated in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

When and how to deactivate the SGP general escape clause?

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 15-12-2020

Zunanji avtor Luisa LAMBERTINI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obresti | odbor EP | pakt o stabilnosti | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper analyses the conditions under which to lift the SGP general escape clause (GEC). It is advisable that the timing for lifting the GEC be Member State-specific and contingent to the Member State's return to its pre-Covid-19 output gap or real GDP level. Medium-Term Budgetary Objectives should be redesigned to take into account the debt-to-GDP level and the interest rate-growth differential. Maintaining government debt yields at low levels after the pandemic would make debt reduction less costly in terms of output.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders on 10 and 11 December 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-12-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javna varnost | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obremenitve okolja | odnosi EU | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravna država | sprememba podnebja | srečanje na vrhu | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek On Thursday 10 and Friday 11 December 2020, the European Council agreed on clarifications to the rule-of-law conditionality mechanism, which pave the way for the adoption of the Multiannual Financial Framework and the Next Generation EU recovery fund. The language used by EU leaders in their conclusions satisfied all actors involved, and avoided triggering renegotiation of the compromise reached between the co-legislators on the proposed regulation on rule-of-law conditionality. EU leaders also achieved a significant breakthrough in combating climate change, by committing to a binding EU reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55 % by 2030. Moreover, the European Council discussed the development, purchase and the EU-wide distribution of effective vaccines against Covid-19 and stressed the need to take forward proposals for a health union. EU leaders also agreed to step up the fight against radicalisation, terrorism and violent extremism.

Briefing [EN](#)

Webinar proceedings: Mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-12-2020

Avtor CIUCCI MATTEO

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | duševna bolezen | duševno zdravje | e-zdravje | epidemija | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | ozaveščanje javnosti | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | stroški zdravstvenega varstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek This briefing summarises presentations delivered by the invited experts during a remote webinar on "Mental health" organised on 10 November 2020 by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the ENVI committee.

Briefing [EN](#)

China's economic recovery and dual circulation model

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-12-2020

Avtor GRIEGER Gisela

Politično področje koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | domači trg | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski razvoj | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | naložba | notranja trgovina | nova tehnologija | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek After a delayed response to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus in late 2019, China has expanded its sophisticated digital surveillance systems to the health sector, linking security and health. It has apparently successfully contained the virus, while most other countries still face an uphill battle with Covid-19. China emerged first from lockdown, and its economy rapidly entered a V-shaped recovery. As in 2008, China is driving the global recovery and will derive strategic gains from this role. However, China's relations with advanced economies and some emerging markets have further deteriorated during the pandemic, as its aggressive foreign policy posture has triggered pushback. This has created a more hostile environment for China's economic development and has had a negative impact on China's hitherto almost unconstrained access to these economies. The need to make the Chinese economy more resilient against external shocks and the intention to tap into the unexploited potential of China's huge domestic market in order to realise the nation's ambitions of becoming a global leader in cutting-edge technologies have prompted the Chinese leadership to launch a new economic development paradigm for China. The 'dual circulation development model' still lacks specifics but is expected to be a key theme in China's 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) to be officially approved in March 2021. The concept suggests that, in future, priority will be given to 'domestic circulation' over 'international circulation'. China's more inward-looking development strategy geared towards greater self-reliance in strategic sectors requires major domestic structural reform and investment to unleash the purchasing power of China's low-end consumers and the indigenous innovation efforts to achieve the technological breakthroughs needed. These innovation efforts are expected to be largely state-driven. For the EU the envisaged shifts create challenges and opportunities. On the one hand, competition with China will become fiercer and, on the other, the EU can pursue openings for supply chain diversification with like-minded countries and thus boost its open strategic autonomy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Older people in the European Union's rural areas: Issues and challenges

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 10-12-2020

Avtor AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure | MCELDOWNEY James

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | digitalni razkorak | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | izobraževanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kmetijski sektor | koronavirusna bolezen | obremenitve okolja | odvisnost starejših | OKOLJE | permanentno izobraževanje | podeželje | podeželsko prebivalstvo | razvoj podeželja | regije in regionalna politika | sprememba podnebja | staranje prebivalstva | starejša oseba | zdravstvo

Povzetek One of the key demographic challenges facing rural areas is the ageing population, not only among farmers but also among the rural population in general. This paper examines the demographic profile of older people in the EU's rural areas, and presents a series of issues pertaining to the situation facing older people. Topics covered include health and access to services, issues of social isolation and loneliness, the role of technology and lifelong learning, access to social care, and the impact of climate change. The impact of the coronavirus pandemic has brought the health status of older people more sharply into focus and highlighted their vulnerability. The views of a number of stakeholders are summarised along with the measures available under the EU's rural development policy and other structural funds.

Poglabljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

REACT-EU recovery assistance

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-12-2020

Avtor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politično področje koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | naložbe EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | pomoč EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | regionalna pomoč | sklad (EU) | zdravstvo

Povzetek In light of the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission proposed the REACT-EU package for the regions most hit by the crisis. It will mobilise additional resources of €47.5 billion and offer flexibility for Member States to address the coronavirus-related challenges using EU funds. It also complements two previous Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives delivered through cohesion policy. The European Parliament is expected to vote during its December plenary session to adopt its first-reading position on the proposed regulation, confirming the compromise political agreement reached with the Council in November.

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

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-12-2020

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Industrija | Javno mednarodno pravo | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda Agencija Evropske unije za sodelovanje energetskih regulatorjev | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | eksteritorialna pristojnost | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | okrevanje gospodarstva | organizacija pravnega sistema | poročilo | PRAVO | razširjanje informacij | razširjanje informacij EU | Schengenski sporazum | zdravstvo | član Računskega sodišča (EU)

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

regional development, cohesion policy, COVID19, WTO, budget control, budget, economy, international affairs, international law, Schengen governance, single market, European court of Auditors, energy.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Next generation or lost generation? Children, young people and the pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-12-2020

Avtor MILOTAY Nora

Politično področje Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | digitalni razkorak | dostop do izobraževanja | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | duševno zdravje | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija | izobraževanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mlad človek | računalniška pismenost | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zaposlovanje mladih | zdravstvo

Povzetek The next generation, sometimes referred to as 'Generation Z' or 'Gen Z', includes children and young people born after 1995/1996. Also known as the 'iGeneration' they are the first digital natives: they have grown up with smartphones and tablets, and most have internet access at home. While, in the EU, they are the most diverse generation when it comes to their origins, and best educated, in terms of level of education, they are the most vulnerable, including on the labour market. They are the generation most at risk of poverty, and worst affected by the lack of intergenerational earning mobility. In addition, they have been hardest hit by the coronavirus crisis, following school closures and also job losses. The negative trends this generation was facing prior to the pandemic solidified during the outbreak and the lockdown measures. The well-being, educational success and labour market integration of this generation have a major impact on the general well-being of society, as well as on productivity growth, and thus on the entire economy now and in the future. It will, however, be another 15 years before this generation, along with the 'Millennials' (born between 1981 and 1995/1996) form the majority in the voting age population across the EU, and their views, expectations and attitudes are taken into consideration when designing policies. In this context, policies must address Generation Z from a young age as active citizens who need to be both protected and empowered. In the von der Leyen Commission more than half the Commissioners have been entrusted with tasks that directly address challenges for this generation, ranging from access to quality education, health, housing, nutrition and labour markets to combating poverty and protecting children's and young people's rights. This is an opportunity to design comprehensive policies that cut across sectors and that address the entire generation under the age of 22/24 in a multidimensional way. It is also a way to include children and young people in the democratic process and monitor their progress across multiple indicators in relation to the United Nations sustainable development goals. Stronger pro-child and pro-youth policies can help to achieve more balanced and efficient welfare states that genuinely protect the entire population.

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

[Update on recent banking developments](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-12-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda banka | bančna unija EU | civilno pravo | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | Evropska centralna banka | Evropska komisija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski bančni organ | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | organizacija poslovanja | plačilna sposobnost | poročilo o spremljanju | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PRAVO | priprava povzetka | prost pretok kapitala | združevanje podjetij

Povzetek This briefing gives an update on and summarises recent events and developments in the Banking Union, based on publicly available information. It gives an overview of: 1) the Eurogroup agreement on the backstop to the Single Resolution Fund; 2) the 7th monitoring report on risk reduction indicators; 3) recent European Central Bank publications, namely the Financial Stability Review and guidance on climate-related and environmental risks; 4) recent Single Resolution Board publications, specifically its 2021 Work Programme and guidance on bank mergers and acquisitions; and 5) the EBA's benchmarking exercise of national insolvency regimes.

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

[Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 10-11 December 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-12-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski mehanizem za stabilnost | Evropski svet | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javna varnost | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obremenitve okolja | odnosi EU | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | sprememba podnebja | srečanje na vrhu | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek On 10 and 11 December, EU leaders will meet for their 13th meeting of 2020, bringing to a close a year of exceptionally intensive activity for the European Council. EU Heads of State or Government will address a packed agenda, covering most of 2020's key issues: the coronavirus pandemic, climate change – notably the new EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for 2030 – and the fight against terrorism, as well as various external relations issues, such as relations with the US and with Turkey. Two crucial issues, which are not on the formal agenda but could dominate discussions, are rule-of-law conditionality for the 2021-27 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the EU-UK negotiations. EU leaders are also expected to appoint a new member of the European Central Bank's executive board. The Euro Summit on 11 December will focus on the revision of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) treaty and on progress towards a banking union.

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

[The impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market and consumer protection - IMCO Webinar Proceedings](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 07-12-2020

Zunanji avtor Caterina MARIOTTI, Agnieszka MARKOWSKA and Marta BALLESTEROS

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodno pravo | opravljanje storitev | potrošnja | PRAVO | prosti pretok blaga | prosto gibanje oseb | TRGOVINA | trženje | turizem | varstvo potrošnikov | zdravstvo

Povzetek These proceedings summarise the presentations and discussions that took place during the IMCO webinar held on 9 November 2020 on the impact of COVID-19 on the Internal Market and consumer protection. The webinar was structured in two panels, each consisting of two presentations and two Q&A sessions. The first panel focused on the free movement of goods and people. The second panel was devoted to consumer protection and provision of services. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

[Poglabljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

[Coronavirus testing: Contributing to efforts to stem the second wave](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-12-2020

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravniška diagnoza | zdravstvena tehnologija | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic remains a major threat to public health in the European Union (EU). Testing is considered an essential aspect of the response to the pandemic. There are different types of coronavirus tests, each having its own merits and limitations. The timing of tests is also critical. Among the tests that detect current infection, (rapid) antigen tests have recently come to the fore. In view of a resurgence of coronavirus cases, the European Commission adopted on 28 October 2020 a recommendation for a common EU testing approach for Covid-19. It addresses key points linked to testing capacities and resources, as well as rapid antigen tests. This was followed on 18 November by a recommendation on the use of rapid antigen tests for the diagnosis of Covid-19, which provides guidance on how to select rapid antigen tests, when they are appropriate and who should perform them. It also calls for validation and mutual recognition of tests and their results. EU and international public health bodies, including the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and the World Health Organization, have given testing recommendations and outlined strategies and objectives. Several Member States have started to use rapid antigen tests in practice. Testing policies range from testing only people who both have symptoms and also meet specific criteria, to testing anyone with symptoms, to open public testing, including asymptomatic people. In a September 2020 resolution, the European Parliament called for the adoption and implementation of a common testing strategy under which test results would be recognised in all Member States. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, coronavirus testing has rapidly evolved and will continue to play an important role. New methods are emerging, including 'out of the box' options.

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

[Coronavirus: The battle continues \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-12-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | cepljenje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | države v razvoju | epidemija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | možganski trust | poročilo | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | zdravstvo

Povzetek As the second wave of the coronavirus pandemic appears to be peaking in Europe, governments and citizens are buoyed by the successful human trials of several vaccines which their producers hope to be able to distribute widely over the coming months. There is growing expectation that, as these vaccines start to become available to the general public in coming months, daily life may gradually return to normal, or at least to a 'new normal', during the course of 2021. Meanwhile, many regions of the world continue in some form of lockdown to stave off the second wave. The political debate on health policy is currently focussed not only on priorities for distributing the vaccine in the advanced economies, such as those of the EU, but on how to make it available to poorer countries too, as scientists underline that the virus knows no borders. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic-related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 10 November.

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

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Normative response and parliamentary oversight in EU Member States during the first wave of the pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-12-2020

Avtor DIAZ CREGO Maria | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | izredne razmere | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni parlament | parlament | parlamentarni nadzor | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | ustava | zakonsko pooblastilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study examines the normative response of the 27 EU Member States during the first phase of the Covid 19 pandemic (March to mid June 2020) and parliamentary oversight over the measures adopted. The study reveals that Member States' normative responses to the pandemic were generally efficient, as very few of them were not preventively equipped with a set of rules enabling the national authorities to adopt the containment measures needed to address the first peak of the health crisis, and because the Member States lacking those normative tools were able to adopt the necessary empowering legislative acts quickly. The study also reveals that all EU national parliaments played some role in the management of the pandemic, either through the supervision of the measures adopted by the executive to contain the spread of the virus or through the exercise of their ordinary legislative and budgetary powers to provide the government with the normative tools needed to address the pandemic.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 03-12-2020

Avtor KONONENKO Vadim | NAVARRA Cecilia | STAMEGNA CARLA | TITIEVSKAIA Jana | ZUMER KLEMEN

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Socialna politika | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | digitalna tehnologija | digitalno gospodarstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | globalizacija | gospodarska politika | gospodarska struktura | gospodarsko sodelovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | politika sodelovanja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | svetovno gospodarstvo | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | zdravstvo

Povzetek Slowbalisation – understood as the slowdown in global integration – is said to have started in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. The coronavirus pandemic brought about a further dramatic fall in cross-border movement of goods, services, capital and people, to the extent that commentators have proclaimed the beginning of deglobalisation. This paper examines whether the phenomenon described as slowbalisation is myth or reality, by looking at five different pathways of globalisation: international trade, financial openness, increasing inequality, cross-border social movement, and digital exchanges. The key conclusion is that slowbalisation has not been a uniform trend. While international economic globalisation has indeed slowed, the 'digital leap' and continued inequality suggest that globalisation is merely changing form, not disappearing.

Poglabljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'](#)

Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on the 2021 European Semester Cycle

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 03-12-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MARCHIONNI MATTIA | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VEGA BORDELL Javier Maria | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska konvergenca | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | javne finance in proračunska politika | konjunkturna brezposelnost | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | proračunska politika | strategija EU za rast | strukturna politika | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioners Schmit and Gentiloni have been invited to an Economic Dialogue to discuss the 2021 European Semester Cycle, in line with the relevant EU law. This briefing note covers the main elements of the 2021 European Semester Package proposed by the Commission. It gives an overview of the implementation of the previous Semester Cycles and of the on-going work to strengthen the governance and the resilience of Economic and Monetary Union.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

The European Semester during the Pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-12-2020

Avtor HAGELSTAM Kajus | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska konvergenca | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | finance EU | finančna stabilnost | fiskalna politika | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | gospodarsko sodelovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mehanizem podpore | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika sodelovanja | prost pretok kapitala | strategija EU za rast | zdravstvo

Povzetek Due to the pandemic, the European Semester for economic policy coordination will look rather different (in both form and substance) to what it was in previous cycles. This document provides an overview on how the various policy instruments comprised in the European Semester have been or are being implemented as part of the EU Recovery Plan, notably the interactions with the proposed Recovery and Resilience Facility.

Briefing [EN](#)

Exceptional coronavirus support measures of benefit to EU regions

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-12-2020

Avtor MARGARAS Vasileios

Politično področje koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski strukturni in investicijski skladi | finance EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | pomoč EU | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic is severely impacting the European population and the economy. Consequently the social and economic impact of the crisis is being felt in all EU regions. Although it is still too early to make concrete predictions about the long-term economic impact, the risks of increased disparities and the unravelling of previous years' progress are real. Furthermore, the consequences of the Covid 19 pandemic could well further impede the social, economic and territorial cohesion of the EU, by exacerbating existing divisions between EU regions. The European Commission has put forward a number of proposals to alleviate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on EU territories. The European Parliament has been generally supportive of the Commission's proposals, triggering urgent procedures to approve them swiftly so that EU citizens could benefit immediately. Actions under various EU funds and policy instruments are now geared towards health-related purposes and the rekindling of the economy. In these critical times, cohesion policy is increasingly drawn upon to provide emergency relief and liquidity support to affected small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and companies. Amendments to the regulation governing the European structural and investment (ESI) funds were approved by Parliament to allow flexible use of the funds in addressing the challenges posed by the crisis. A number of additional regulations and policy instruments meanwhile complement the ESI funds in the fight against the pandemic's negative consequences. Local and regional authorities are at the forefront of the pandemic, as they are often responsible for providing much of the emergency response. They can use the adopted EU measures to reinforce their coronavirus action and to support their economic sectors. This briefing is an update of an earlier edition, published in May 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – November II 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-11-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Proračun | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | dnevni red | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropske volitve | Evropski parlament | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javna izjava | kazensko pravo | koronavirusna bolezen | parlamentarna razprava | POLITIKA | pravice in svobosčine | PRAVO | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | spolno nasilje | svoboda izražanja | visoki predstavnik Unije za zunanje zadeve in varnostno politiko | volilni postopek in glasovanje | zasedanje parlamenta | zdravstvo

Povzetek During the second November 2020 plenary session, Parliament held a number of debates with Council and the European Commission. Discussions concerned fundamental rights issues such as abortion rights in Poland, the new LGBTIQ equality strategy, and Hungarian interference in the media in Slovenia and North Macedonia. In a debate with Council and Commission, Members also discussed the forthcoming European Council meeting, on 10-11 December 2020. Debates with the Commission included discussion of a new consumer strategy and a pharmaceutical strategy for Europe. Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on escalating tensions in Varosha, and on the fight against impunity for crimes committed against journalists around the world, followed by a debate with Members. Members also voted, inter alia, on representative actions for the protection of the collective interests of consumers, on customs duties on certain products, on tariff quotas with Northern Ireland, as well as on a number of own-initiative reports, including on industrial policy.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Towards a common EU approach to lifting coronavirus-related restrictions on freedom of movement

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-11-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda daljinsko zaznavanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | programska oprema | Schengenski sporazum | spremljanje gibanja bolezni | svoboda gibanja | zdravstvo

Povzetek In an effort to tackle the second wave of the coronavirus outbreak, EU Member States started reinstating restrictions on the freedom of movement in October 2020. To prevent a new series of severe and uncoordinated restrictions at countries' internal borders similar to those of March this year, there have been renewed efforts at the EU level to establish a coordinated approach towards coronavirus-related restrictions on movement. While the focus is now on the ongoing health crisis, concerns about the functioning of the Schengen area of free movement predate the pandemic. As recent terrorist attacks in Europe remind us, scant progress and unfinished reforms in the area of migration, external borders and security both weaken and threaten to undo the important achievements of Schengen cooperation. This briefing discusses the key steps taken by the EU to develop a common response to the above challenges and thus to safeguard the Schengen area. It provides an overview of the main restrictions on movement imposed by EU and Schengen countries as of 25 November 2020. Since contact-tracing apps have been promoted as a key tool in combating the pandemic and restoring freedom of movement, this briefing also provides an overview of the existing coronavirus applications in the EU Member States and their interoperability across borders.

Briefing [EN](#)

No way back: Why the transatlantic future needs a stronger EU

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 25-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Louise VAN SCHAIK, Ties DAMS

Politično področje koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Okolje | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Kitajska | konkurenca | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | mednarodni odnosi | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | NATO | odnosi EU | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | omejevanje konkurence | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | sodelovanje EU-NATO | svetovne organizacije | TRGOVINA | trgovinski odnosi | Združene države | čezatlantski odnosi

Povzetek There is no way back for transatlantic politics; in recent years it has suffered severe setbacks that cannot be undone. Although the Biden win promises opportunities for EU-US cooperation, the EU's drive for strategic autonomy will not stop here. It is high time to look afresh at the very foundations of the transatlantic partnership, in light of not only the politics of today, but also the structural trends in the global balance of power and the lasting institutional ties between the two continents. Above all, the transatlantic future needs a stronger EU. For this to happen, the following issues should be given priority: i) dealing with an increasingly assertive China; ii) gaining more from transatlantic trade relations; iii) safeguarding the benefits of NATO and multilateral institutions like the WTO; iv) battling disinformation and other hybrid threats; and v) reinvigorating cooperation over climate change and global health. Because understanding of and trust in US intelligence and foreign policy positions has been eroded, a 'thickening' of transatlantic dialogue structures, including among elected representatives, should be pursued. This could include staff exchanges, track-two dialogues with think tanks and civil society, and an increased frequency of the Transatlantic Legislators Dialogue, possibly supplemented with more subordinate bodies on specific issues, such as dealing with China.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 19 November 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 24-11-2020

Avtor BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda cepivo | delovanje institucij | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | merilo za pridobitev pomoči | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravna država | telekonferenca | terorizem | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek Initially planned to discuss only the EU response to the coronavirus pandemic, recent developments required EU leaders to dedicate attention to other issues during the European Council video-conference meeting of 19 November 2020. In this context, they addressed notably the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), specifically the rule-of-law conditionality linked to the MFF, and the fight against terrorism. While the vast majority of Member States agree with the compromise reached between negotiators from the Council and the European Parliament on the issue of rule-of-law conditionality, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia are currently not able to support it. The President of the European Council, Charles Michel, indicated that discussions to find an acceptable solution for all would continue. The exchange of information on the coronavirus pandemic focused in particular on the development of vaccines, ensuring that they would be available and affordable to all EU citizens, and on the coordination of the exit from the second-wave restrictions. The European Council agreed once more to further strengthen coordination of action against the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Istanbul Convention: A tool to tackle violence against women and girls

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-11-2020

Avtor JURVISTE Ulla | SHREEVES Rosamund

Politično področje koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda boj proti kriminalu | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | enakost spolov | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | kazensko pravo | mednarodna konvencija | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nasilje v družini | položaj žensk | pravice in svoboščine | pravice žensk | PRAVO | pristop k sporazumu | spolna diskriminacija | spolno nasilje

Povzetek The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) is the first instrument in Europe to set legally binding standards specifically to prevent gender-based violence, protect victims of violence and punish perpetrators. Following the EU's signing of the Convention in June 2017, the European Parliament's consent is required for the EU's accession to the Convention. Pending Council's formal request for that consent, Parliament adopted an interim resolution in September 2017, and subsequently reviewed progress towards EU accession, in April and November 2019. EU accession to the Istanbul Convention is one of the priorities in the new EU 2020-2025 gender equality strategy.

Na kratko [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Financial Stability Board (FSB). An overview of the work for 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-11-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna intervencija | finančna politika | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | finančno tveganje | G-20 | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna organizacija | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | prost pretok kapitala | svetovne organizacije | zdravstvo

Povzetek The briefing provides an overview of the latest work by the Financial Stability Board (FSB). It first addresses the FSB as an institution, its mandate, members and governance arrangements, and second, outlines its current work. This paper builds and updates an earlier version.

Briefing [EN](#)

Guidance by the FSB, BCBS and IAIS on COVID related measures

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-11-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | LARA MIRANDA ISABEL | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | likvidnost denarnega trga | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | politika sodelovanja | prost pretok kapitala | zavarovanje | zavarovanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek This briefing gives an overview of measures proposed by the Financial Stability Board, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors to address the COVID-19 pandemic related financial consequences.

Briefing [EN](#)

G20 Summit of November 2020: Great expectations despite boycott calls

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-11-2020

Avtor ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | ekonomska geografija | FINANCE | G-20 | GEOGRAFIJA | gibanje za človekove pravice | gospodarske razmere | gospodarsko sodelovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne sankcije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | Saudova Arabija | srečanje na vrhu | svetovne organizacije | človekove pravice

Povzetek On 21-22 November, under Saudi Arabia's presidency, the G20 will hold its first regular summit in a virtual format. Unavoidably the focus will be on the current crisis, more specifically on protecting lives and livelihoods and restoring growth. Given the crucial role it played in tackling the 2008-2009 financial crisis, hopes are high regarding the G20's potential role in proposing a financial and economic solution to deal with the ongoing downturn. Several major G20 members have invested massive amounts of money to keep their economies afloat, in line with the decision of the extraordinary G20 summit held in the spring, but the depth of the current crisis requires additional action. Some critics have argued that the G20 is not up to its perceived role. The lack of US leadership in particular has been seen as an obstacle preventing the group from living up to its full potential. One of the crucial measures adopted by the G20 has been to freeze the official debt payments of developing countries, with the measure recently being extended. Many voices consider that this will not be enough to avoid state defaults however. Saudi Arabia, the first Arab country to hold the presidency, has been eager to use the opportunity provided by its G20 presidency to showcase its ambitious internal reform programme and its economic potential. The Saudis' leadership of the G20 in these times of turmoil has not escaped criticism, first of all because of the perceived inconsistency between stated objectives at G20 level and internal reality in the country, but also because of the role the country played in the oil price crash of 2020. Given the dire human rights situation in Saudi Arabia and in its fighting in Yemen, calls for a boycott of the summit have been multiplying. The European Parliament has suggested that the EU should downgrade its presence at the summit.

Briefing [EN](#)

The foreign policy implications of the pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 19-11-2020

Avtor ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | evropska politika sosedstva | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | kazensko pravo | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | okrevanje gospodarstva | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | resolucija EP | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | večstranski odnosi | zdravstvo | zunanja politika

Povzetek During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to debate an own-initiative report on the foreign policy consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. Considering the pandemic a 'game changer', the report makes the case for stronger and more effective EU external policies, along with a set of recommendations.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Violence against women in the EU: State of play

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-11-2020

Avtor PRPIC Martina | SHREEVES Rosamund

Politično področje koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda boj proti kriminalu | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | enakost spolov | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | kazensko pravo | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nasilje v družini | policijsko sodelovanje | politika sodelovanja | položaj žensk | pomoč žrtvam | pravice in svoboščine | pravice žensk | PRAVO | spolna diskriminacija | spolno nasilje | strategija EU

Povzetek Violence against women is a violation of human rights and a form of gender-based discrimination. Rooted in inequalities between men and women, it takes many forms. Estimates of the scale of the problem are alarming. Such violence has a major impact on victims and imposes a significant cost burden on society. The instruments put in place by the United Nations and Council of Europe, including the latter's 'Istanbul Convention', to which the EU plans to accede, are benchmarks in efforts to combat violence against women. The EU is tackling the problem in various ways, but has no binding instrument designed specifically to protect women from violence. Although there are similarities between national policies to combat violence against women, the Member States have adopted different approaches to the problem. Parliament's efforts have focused on strengthening EU policy in the area. Parliament has repeatedly called for a European Union strategy to counter violence against women, including a legally binding instrument. Stakeholders have expressed a range of concerns, also regarding the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the related need to expand and adapt support for victims, and have highlighted the need for a comprehensive EU political framework on eliminating violence against women. They have also launched new initiatives of their own. This is a further update of an earlier briefing by Anna Dimitrova-Stull, of February 2014. The most recent previous edition was from November 2019.

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

Uncertainty in the Euro Area During the First Wave of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 18-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Atanas PEKANOV, Stefan SCHIMAN

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | euroobmočje | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | fiskalna politika | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | konjunktura brezposelnost | koronavirusna bolezen | krizni načrt | obdavčenje | prost pretok kapitala | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek Uncertainty - a state in which assessing future conditions by economic agents is hampered - rose sharply during the current pandemic. A bout of uncertainty can have similar effects like an adverse demand shock, dampening private consumption, investment and, hence, inflation. According to our own estimations, however, the pandemic-induced spike of uncertainty has caused little macroeconomic damage so far. The introduction of PEPP was a quick and decisive action that stopped uncertainty from rising further and probably contained its adverse economic effects. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

[Poglobljena analiza EN](#)

Monetary Policy in the Time of COVID-19, or How Uncertainty is Here to Stay

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 18-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Maria DEMERTZIS, Marta DOMINGUEZ-JIMENEZ

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obresti | zdravstvo

Povzetek The COVID-19 crisis has compounded the uncertainty that has come to characterise the European economy. We explore how this uncertainty manifests itself in terms of ECB decision-making and the long-run challenges the ECB faces. Confidence in ECB actions will come from the contingency scenarios it considers and communicates on, and from the adoption of potential policies for a wide range of such scenarios. Greater clarity around the ECB's inflation target and surrounding tolerance bands would also be beneficial. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

[Poglobljena analiza EN](#)

Uncertainty and the Pandemic Shocks

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 18-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | Ekonomska in monetarna unija | ekonomska politika | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | koronavirusna bolezen | makroekonomija | zdravstvo

Povzetek The COVID-19 pandemic shocks are a significant source of uncertainty in several aspects. In particular, these shocks influence the landscape, in which policymakers operates, and create further uncertainty about policy decisions and about their effectiveness. The aim of this paper is to offer some relative measures of the uncertainty caused by the pandemic, and to discuss the impact of this uncertainty on the possible evolution of European economies during the second wave of COVID-19. Emphasis will be placed on the effectiveness of the policies implemented. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

[Poglobljena analiza EN](#)

Plenary round-up – November I 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 16-11-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | dnevni red | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | finance EU | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | označba porekla | parlamentarna razprava | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | program EU | ribiški sporazum | ribištvo | terorizem | trajnostno ribištvo | TRGOVINA | trženje | večletni finančni okvir | zasedanje parlamenta | zdravstvo

Povzetek During the first November 2020 plenary session, the main debate followed Council and Commission statements on the multiannual financial framework (including own resources), on a rule of law conditionality mechanism and the recovery fund for Europe, subsequent to the agreements recently reached by Parliament's negotiators in trilogue negotiations. Members also discussed the outcome of the United States presidential elections, and condemned recent terror attacks following Council and Commission statements on fighting terrorism and the right to freedom of expression and education. Members also held debates on access to Covid 19 vaccination and the impact of Covid 19 emergency measures on democracy, fundamental rights and the rule of law.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Research and innovation

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-11-2020

Avtor KARAKAS Cemal

Politično področje koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enotni digitalni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | graditev Evrope | inovacija | koronavirusna bolezen | naložba | odhodki za raziskave (EU) | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | zdravstvo

Povzetek With less than seven per cent of the global population, the European Union (EU) accounts for almost 20 per cent of global investment in research and innovation (R&I). However, despite the well-known correlation between research, development, innovation and competitiveness, when it comes to R&I expenditure as a percentage of GDP, the Union performs poorly compared to South Korea, Japan, the United States (US) and China. Moreover, regional disparities in R&I and a lack of private investment are significant indicators of certain R&I related shortcomings at EU level. While the EU has reacted relatively rapidly to the challenges deriving from the coronavirus pandemic, challenges remain. To better withstand unexpected future shocks and to strengthen the EU's R&I capacity, this Briefing explores a number of options: (i) R&I related funding and budget lines should be increased. Public and private investments should be promoted to bridge regional disparities and to meet the Barcelona objective of spending 3 % of GDP on R&I; (ii) European and national laws could be more innovation-friendly, while the Union should further promote guidelines and best practice to enhance R&I; (iii) the EU could translate visions into meaningful EU-wide missions and better support the market launch of promising innovations; (iv) The Union should enhance its strategic autonomy in the digital field and empower entrepreneurs and citizens to use digital skills; and (v) the realisation of the European research area and European universities initiative has to proceed while further promoting the open access/science approach.

Briefing [EN](#)

Opportunities of post Covid-19 European recovery funds in transitioning towards circular and climate neutral economy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Sigrid STAGL

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Okolje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krožno gospodarstvo | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | sprememba podnebja | trajnostni razvoj | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo | zmanjšanje emisij plinov

Povzetek The briefing presents specific green economic recovery measures that stabilise livelihoods, creates jobs and reduce biophysical impact. These measures are more effective, when accompanied by full carbon pricing, prioritizing investment in green infrastructure and innovation, phasing out of subsidies and tax exemptions for emissions-intensive activities, and promoting green finance. Although COVID-19 has reduced GHG emissions in 2020, the overall impact will be driven by investment choices. In the current economic climate, public investment is a key driver of the transition to a more sustainable economy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[COVID-19 and Economic Policy Toward the New Normal: A Monetary-Fiscal Nexus after the Crisis?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 12-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Thomas MARMEFELT

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cene | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | obdavčenje | odbor EP | okrevanje gospodarstva | raziskovalno poročilo | stabilnost cen | zdravstvo

Povzetek Current developments during the COVID-19 pandemic involve strongly complementary monetary and fiscal policy, but both as responses to COVID-19 and not the outcome of an emergent monetary-fiscal nexus. Therefore, the ECB maintains its independence by using unconventional monetary policy measures to reach price stability, according to its mandate.
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 19 November 2020.

[Poglabljena analiza](#) [EN](#)

[Social Impact Investment - Best Practices and Recommendations for the Next Generation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ, Žilvinas MARTINAITIS, Fiorenza LIPPARINI, Barbara Constance SCHECK, Izabela STYCZYŃSKA.

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | naložba | odbor EP | raziskovalno poročilo | socialna politika | socialni okvir | socialni učinki

Povzetek Social Impact Investment (SII) is a strategy that seeks to solve key societal challenges. The study sets out the rationale behind and the definition of SII and analyses the different components of the SII ecosystem. It looks at trends and challenges in SII in the EU, highlights a number of successful SII market initiatives, and makes recommendations on potential EU-level measures.

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

[Social Impact Investment - Best Practices and Recommendations for the Next Generation](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 10-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ, Žilvinas MARTINAITIS, Fiorenza LIPPARINI, Barbara Constance SCHECK, Izabela STYCZYŃSKA.

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | naložba | odbor EP | raziskovalno poročilo | socialna politika | socialni okvir | socialni učinki

Povzetek Social Impact Investment (SII) is a strategy that seeks to solve key societal challenges. The study sets out the rationale behind and the definition of SII and analyses the different components of the SII ecosystem. It looks at trends and challenges in SII in the EU, highlights a number of successful SII market initiatives, and makes recommendations on potential EU-level measures.

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

[Priloga 2](#) [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Europe confronts the second wave \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-11-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek As the United States has been choosing its President, an explosion of cases in a second wave of the coronavirus pandemic has forced many governments in Europe to reintroduce strict confinement measures, including new lockdowns, curfews, bans on meetings and the closure of many businesses, notably in the hospitality and tourism sectors. The moves are meant to act as a firebreak on the exponential growth in Covid-19 infections and prevent health sectors in many countries from becoming overloaded. Whatever happens next, economies will contract this year in the great majority of countries around the world, even if in varying degrees, with significant social and political implications. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 23 October.

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

Effects of Pandemic-Induced Uncertainty on Monetary Policy

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 09-11-2020

Zunanji avtor Maria Demertzis, Marta DOMINGUEZ-JIMENEZ, Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI, Atanas PEKANOV, Stefan SCHIMAN, Christophe BLOT, Paul HUBERT and Fabien LABONDANCE

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obresti | zdravstvo

Povzetek The COVID-19 pandemic has fuelled a significant or even, according to some measures, unprecedented increase in economic uncertainty. For central banks, such uncertainty makes effective calibration of monetary policy challenging. Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, presenting the different measures used as proxies of uncertainty and evaluating the effects of the current pandemic-induced uncertainty on economic outcomes in the euro area, in particular on inflation.

This publication is prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 19 November 2020.

Študija [EN](#)

The EU's new health programme: EU4Health

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 05-11-2020

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | graditev Evrope | javne finance in proračunska politika | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | odhodki EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | preprečevanje bolezni | program EU | proračun | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | uredba (EU) | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 28 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of a programme for the Union's action in the field of health for the 2021-2027 period (EU4Health programme). It was announced as part of the Next Generation EU recovery instrument, aimed at countering the impact of the coronavirus pandemic. The July European Council meeting reduced the programme's budget from the initially proposed €9.4 billion to €1.7 billion. In its report, European Parliament's Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety proposes, inter alia, to restore EU4Health's initial budget. Parliament is expected to vote on the report during the November I plenary session. This would open the way for trilogue negotiations.

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

Air transport survival during the pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-11-2020

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Promet

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | prevoz po zraku | PROMET | sektorska pomoč | zdravstvo | zračni in vesoljski promet

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic has had an unprecedented impact on air transport in the European Union and the rest of the world. During the first wave, most Member States imposed entry or flight bans and other travel restrictions, bringing passenger flights almost to a standstill. However, many airports serving major cities stayed open for limited scheduled, humanitarian, repatriation, and cargo flights, and for aircraft parking. The drop in passenger flights has meant that the air freight sector has had to adjust to the situation by occasionally carrying cargo in passenger compartments. As the industry looks for ways to cut costs, it has announced job cuts and/or reduced work patterns, wage reductions and hiring freezes. A number of airlines have already declared bankruptcy. With the public health situation improving in the EU by the summer of 2020, Member States started to lift some travel restrictions, allowing airlines to slowly resume operations while leaving in place numerous inconsistent and constantly changing travel rules and guidelines, limiting air travel significantly. In addition, airlines and airports apply strict health and sanitary measures that entail higher costs both for the industry and passengers. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) forecasts that airlines would lose about 66 % of their passengers and see total revenues drop by US\$419 (€357) billion in 2020. The final impact of the crisis on air transport will depend on factors such as its duration and magnitude, the level of consumer confidence, and the stringency of the containment measures. In all likelihood, the sector will feel the effects well beyond 2020. The EU has worked on several levels to help the sector meet the challenge, whether by publishing guidelines (e.g. on passenger rights) and recommendations, or by legislative work. One of the first measures it took was to change EU rules on the allocation of airport slots, so as to help airlines avoid flights with very low load factors. However, a lot of work still lies ahead, in particular regarding the coordination of travel restrictions. The European Commission has also authorised several national aid schemes for airlines and airports. However, this raises questions about fair competition and whether the aid should be linked to environmental considerations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 29 October 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-11-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | Francija | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naftna industrija | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | telekonferenca | terorizem | Turčija | vrtanje v morsko dno | zdravniška diagnoza | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek On 29 October 2020, the Heads of State or Government met by video-conference to exchange information and coordinate efforts to defeat the pandemic, placing testing, tracing and vaccines at the centre of their strategy. EU leaders stressed the urgency of ensuring mutual recognition of rapid tests so as to enable the free movement of persons and to maintain open borders within the EU, as this is key to preserve a functional internal market. They condemned recent terrorist attacks in France and have also discussed the tense situation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus in the 'Disunited States of America'

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-10-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politična propaganda | politični okvir | politični položaj | predsedniške volitve | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | vodja države | volilna propaganda | volilni postopek in glasovanje | zdravstvo | Združene države

Povzetek The potential of the ongoing pandemic to accelerate already existing or underlying trends has become particularly visible ahead of the Presidential election in the United States. The coronavirus crisis has boosted environmental factors that can increase radicalisation, while at the same time intensifying the spread of conspiracy theories that can have a similar effect. The accelerated 'truth decay' and the partisan polarisation of the debate about the handling of the continued surge in Covid 19 cases and deaths will likely further undermine trust in institutions, while accelerated societal anxiety could increase the potential for post-election tension.

Na kratko [EN](#)

State of play of EU-Iran relations and the future of the JCPOA

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 30-10-2020

Zunanji avtor Rouzbeh PARSI, Aniseh BASSIRI TABRIZI

Politično področje koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Iran | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | odnosi EU | politična geografija | večstranski odnosi | večstranski sporazum | Združene države

Povzetek The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), spearheaded by the European Union (EU), was a successful multilateral non-proliferation agreement. The hope was that it would also pave the way for dealing with other outstanding issues over which the EU and United States (US) were at loggerheads with Iran. Instead, with the election of President Trump, the main focus has been to save the JCPOA. As Iran has decreased its compliance with the deal and regional friction has intensified, particularly as a result of the US maximum pressure campaign, the EU has faced increasing challenges to maintain a working relationship with Tehran and to pursue its strategic objectives on Iran – a tall order even in more conducive circumstances. While the outcome of the US presidential elections in November 2020 will affect developments thereafter, the EU should shape its policy independent of a return to constructive multilateralism in Washington. It must further develop its strategic autonomy, enhance and expand its interaction with Tehran to ensure the JCPOA's survival, while also taking a more proactive role in mitigating and mediating conflicts in the region.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Tackling violence against women and domestic violence in Europe – The added value of the Istanbul Convention and remaining challenges

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-10-2020

Zunanji avtor Nathalie MEURENS, Hayley D'SOUZA, Saredo MOHAMED, Nazia CHOWDHURY, Stelios CHARITAKIS, Kate, REGAN, ICF Prof. Dr Els LEYE, Ghent University/Consultant

Politično področje koronavirus | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | demografija in prebivalstvo | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | enakost spolov | epidemija | Evropa | evropska konvencija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kazensko pravo | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nasilje v družini | odbor EP | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | ratifikacija sporazuma | raziskovalno poročilo | spolno nasilje | Turčija | zdravstvo | ženska

Povzetek This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee. It aims to understand the implementation of the Convention, its added value, arguments against the ratification of the Convention, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on violence against women (VAW) and domestic violence (DV). The 27 EU Member States are included in the study, together with Turkey, which offers a comparator of the impact of the ratification of the Convention by a non-EU country.

Študija [EN](#)

The coronavirus pandemic in Latin America

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-10-2020

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | finančna pomoč | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | humanitarna pomoč | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | Latinska Amerika | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | preprečevanje bolezni | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek Latin America is among the regions of the world worst affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and its economies, employment and even human rights will suffer seriously. Governments, and regional and international organisations, including the EU, are making efforts to mitigate the consequences, but the results remain uncertain.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The relaxation of bank capital and liquidity requirements in the wake of the coronavirus crisis

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 29-10-2020

Zunanji avtor J.ABAD, R.REPULLO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda analiza informacij | Azija in Oceanija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek EU banks entered the coronavirus crisis with high capital and liquidity buffers resulting from the reforms undertaken after the global financial crisis of 2007-2009. This allowed a bold and swift response by supervisors oriented towards supporting banks' ability to provide credit to the real economy. This paper provides an overview and an assessment of the regulatory response to the crisis, and suggests some recommendations for the future design of countercyclical regulation.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Intra-African Migration](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-10-2020

Zunanji avtor Cristina UDELSMANN RODRIGUES, Jesper BJARNESEN

Politično področje koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Varnost in obramba | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Afrika | Afrika | delovna migracija | demografija in prebivalstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska migracija | GEOGRAFIJA | migracije | migracijska politika | migrant | statistika migracij

Povzetek This study provides a broad perspective of the main trends in intra-African migration, emphasising its regional variations and complex drivers. The analysis is focussed on mapping and describing the structures – routes, hubs, settlements and sites of migration within the continent – as well as identifying the relevant infrastructures that facilitate these movements – ranging from road, railway and transportation networks to social connectivities and brokerage. The analysis not only of spaces and flows, but also of infrastructure within these networks shows that there is a multiplicity of interrelations, interconnections and interdependences that need to be captured and understood in order to address both the potential and problems for intra-African migration. By grasping the 'big picture' of intra-African migration, policies and activities generated by both the African Union and the European Union will be capable of providing comprehensively integrated and tailored responses. Recommendations are directed towards: improving knowledge of the many structures and infrastructures, along with their articulations and functioning; identifying the negative and positive aspects of migration conducive to sustainable development; and addressing the present Africa-Europe polarisation of views through diplomacy and monitoring.

Študija [EN](#)

[The Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure: An introduction](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 28-10-2020

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda ekonomske analize | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | makroekonomija | prost pretok kapitala

Povzetek What is the macroeconomic imbalance procedure? What are the elements of its scoreboard? Once those elements are taken into account, how does the procedure evolve in the wider context of the European Semester? This paper attempts to put these elements in context and provides an introduction to the subject, as well as a flavour of the debate driven by academia and European institutions, in view of the general discussion on European economic governance, taking place in 2020 and 2021.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Plenary round-up – October II 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 26-10-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | dnevni red | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | Evropski sklad za prilagoditev globalizaciji | FINANCE | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | kmetijska politika | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krčenje gozdov | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | parlamentarna razprava | POLITIKA | proračun | razrešnica glede proračuna | skupna kmetijska politika | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | umetna inteligenca | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zasedanje parlamenta | zdravstvo

Povzetek During the second October 2020 plenary session – the first at which Members were able to speak remotely, and not only vote, from the Member States – the European Commission presented its 2021 work programme, which Members largely welcomed. Members also discussed the conclusions of the 15-16 October 2020 European Council meeting, EU measures to mitigate the social and economic impact of Covid 19, police brutality within the EU, the sale of EU passports and visas to criminals, the State of the Energy Union and aligning the Energy Charter Treaty with the European Green Deal. Parliament announced that its 2020 Sakharov Prize will be awarded on 16 December to the Belarusian opposition, in particular the Coordinating Council, for 'an initiative launched by courageous women'.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Public hearing with Elke König, Chair of the Single Resolution Board](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-10-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | bančna unija EU | delo parlamenta | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | javno zaslišanje | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | odbor EP | POLITIKA | politična geografija | poročilo o dejavnosti | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek This note is prepared in view of an ordinary public hearing with the Chair of the Single Resolution Board (SRB), Elke König, which will take place on 27 October 2020. The central aim of the meeting is to discuss the SRB 2019 annual report. Following the structure of the SRB 2019 annual report, this briefing addresses (i) COVID-19 response measures taken by the SRB, and the need to consider a COVID-19 exit strategy going forward; (ii) resolution plans for banks under the SRB's remit; (iii) preparation for the 2020 resolution planning cycle; (iv) resolvability assessments; (v) preparations for the UK's withdrawal from the EU; (vi) cooperation with the European Parliament; (vii) contributions to the Single Resolution Fund; (viii) investments of these funds; (ix) management of resources; and (x) appeal panel.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Public hearing with Andrea Enria, Chair of the ECB Supervisory Board](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-10-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | bančna unija EU | delo parlamenta | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | javno zaslišanje | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | odbor EP | POLITIKA | politična geografija | pranje denarja | prost pretok kapitala | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo | član Evropske centralne banke

Povzetek This note is prepared in view of a regular public hearing with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, which will take place on 27 October 2020. The briefing addresses (i) recent supervisory measures in response to the COVID-19 crisis, including an overview of the ECB's COVID-19 vulnerability analysis and a discussion on the effectiveness of certain capital relief measures; (ii) the SSM's response to the European Parliament's 2019 Banking Union Report; (iii) short-term risks for the banking sector (low profitability, NPLs and Brexit); (iv) longer-term challenges, including consolidation in the banking sector and completing the Banking Union; and (v) supervisory issues, namely anti-money laundering and addressing cyber and IT risks.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU agricultural policy and health: Some historical and contemporary issues](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 23-10-2020

Avtor MCELDOWNEY James

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | javno zdravje | kmetijska politika | KMETIJSKO ŽIVILSTVO | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | potrošnja | prehrana | skupna kmetijska politika | TRGOVINA | varstvo potrošnikov | zdravstvo | živila | živilo

Povzetek This paper examines the links between agriculture and health in the EU. Following an explanation of the links between agriculture, nutrition and diet, a chronology of some of the key studies and developments in this field is provided. This begins with an examination of efforts in the early 1970s to address high rates of cardiovascular disease before moving onto more recent assessments of the role of the EU's common agricultural policy in relation to nutrition-related public health matters, and the extent to which the policy has influenced current dietary patterns. A brief overview is provided of the health status of EU citizens, including some key features and trends in EU health, diets and nutrition. The paper also takes account of the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, including its implications for health considerations across all policies. Drawing on the range of studies and commentaries consulted, the paper concludes with a number of ways in which agriculture and agricultural policies can address or have an impact on the EU's public health challenges.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Coronavirus: The second wave \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-10-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek A resurgence in the number of coronavirus infections since the summer has evidently turned into a second wave of the pandemic, which has now hit many European Union countries. The pandemic is putting renewed pressure on European health systems, and authorities are introducing stringent but targeted preventive measures in a bid to cushion the negative economic impacts while preserving people's health and ensuring hospitals are not once again overwhelmed. An increasing number of EU countries are clamping down on travel and imposing strict social distancing measures, such as night-time curfews in major cities and limits on social contacts, although most schools and businesses remain open throughout Europe. The International Monetary Fund said in its October World Economic Outlook (WEO) that global growth in 2020 is projected at -4.4 per cent owing to the pandemic, a less severe contraction than forecast in the June 2020 WEO. The revision reflects better than anticipated second quarter GDP outturns – mostly in advanced economies, where activity bounced back sooner than expected following the scaling back of national lockdowns in May and June – as well as indications of a stronger recovery in the third quarter. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 25 September.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Amending the European Fund for Sustainable Development](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-10-2020

Avtor PICHON Eric

Politično področje koronavirus | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | proračun | proračun EU | rebalans proračuna | sklad (EU) | trajnostni razvoj | zdravstvo

Povzetek The EU is in the process of adapting its budgetary instruments to respond to the consequences of the coronavirus crisis, in particular in raising the established ceilings for some financial instruments. The proposed adjustments include, among other things, measures aimed at helping the most fragile third countries recover from the consequences of the pandemic. In particular, on 28 May 2020, the European Commission put forward a proposal concerning the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) in order to expand its coverage and raise the funds dedicated to leverage private investment for sustainable development and the guarantees to de-risk such investment. On 21 July 2020, the European Council rejected the draft amending budget that would have provided increased EFSD funding for the current year.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Minimum wage in the EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-10-2020

Avtor LECERF Marie

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | evropska socialna politika | kadrovske zadeve in nagajevanje | minimalna plača | socialna vključenost | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek In 2020, most European Union (EU) Member States have a statutory minimum wage (21 of 27), while six others have wage levels determined through collective bargaining. Expressed in euros, monthly minimum wages vary widely across the EU ranging from €312 in Bulgaria to €2 142 in Luxembourg (July 2020). The disparities are significantly smaller when price level differences are eliminated. Expressed in purchasing power standard, the minimum wage ranges from PPS 547 in Latvia to PPS 1 634 in Luxembourg. The question of setting a minimum wage is one of the most analysed and debated topics in economics. Over recent years and in the context of the economic and social crisis engendered by the Covid 19 outbreak, the creation of a European minimum wage is increasingly considered as a useful instrument to ensure fair wages and social inclusion. In November 2017, the EU institutions jointly proclaimed the European Pillar of Social Rights, setting out the European Union's commitment to fair wages for workers. Since then, the European Commission has shown its willingness to address this issue. In particular, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stated in her political guidelines that she will propose a legal instrument to ensure that every worker in the Union has a fair minimum wage. Such minimum wages should be set according to national traditions, through collective agreements or legal provisions. On 14 January 2020, the Commission launched the first phase of consultation with social partners on fair minimum wages for workers in the EU, to gather social partners' views on the possible direction of EU action. Based on the replies received, the Commission concluded that there is a need for EU action. The second phase of consultation was launched on 3 June 2020; with a deadline of 4 September 2020 for social partners to provide their opinion. A Commission proposal is expected by the end of 2020. The European Trade Union Confederation welcomed the European Commission's initiative and called for the Commission to propose a directive. Conversely, employers' organisations believe wage-setting should be left to social partners at national level. In their view, if the Commission wished to act, only an EU Council recommendation would be acceptable. The European Parliament has often debated the issue of low income and minimum income over the last decade, advocating a more inclusive economy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Minimum wage in the EU](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-10-2020

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Konkurenčno pravo in ureditev na tem področju | koronavirus | Proračun | Raziskovalna politika | Regionalni razvoj | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomska konvergenca | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | FINANCE | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | nadzor komunikacij | poročilo | razširjanje informacij | razširjanje informacij EU | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | zdravstvo

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

World Food Programme: Food for peace

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-10-2020

Avtor PICHON Eric

Politično področje koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda dobavna veriga | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | lakota | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | neustrezna prehrana | politika sodelovanja | pomoč v hrani | prehrana ljudi | prehranska varnost | programi in skladi ZN | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | samooskrba s hrano | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek On 9 October 2020, the Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) 'for its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict'. Adding to a worrying rise in food insecurity, the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic have pushed millions more people to the brink of famine. The WFP's expertise on emergencies, often in conflict areas, has provided relief to the most fragile populations. The EU supports the WFP through funding, knowledge-sharing, and protecting its vessels from piracy in certain waters.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Key issues in the European Council: State of play in October 2020

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-10-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | PAPUNEN Annastiina

Politično področje Demokracija | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Okolje | Promet | Varnost in obramba | Zaposlovanje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda analiza politik | delovanje institucij | dokumentacija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | POLITIKA | raziskovalno poročilo

Povzetek This EPRS publication, 'Key issues in the European Council', is updated quarterly to coincide with European Council meetings. It aims to provide an overview of the institution's activities on major EU issues, by analysing twelve broad policy areas, explaining the legal and political background and the main priorities and orientations defined by the European Council in each field. It also assesses the results of European Council involvement in these policy areas to date, and identifies future challenges in the various policy fields.

Študija [EN](#)

Mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund – Shipbuilding ancillary sectors in Spain

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-10-2020

Avtor DOBREVA Alina

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropa | Evropski sklad za prilagoditev globalizaciji | Galicija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | ladjedelništvo | odpoved zaradi poslovnih razlogov | politična geografija | pomoč za zaposlovanje | ponovna vključitev v delo | regije držav članic EU | strojogradnja | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | Španija

Povzetek The European Commission has proposed to mobilise €2 054 400 under the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) to address redundancies in the ancillary sectors linked to shipbuilding in Galicia (Spain), resulting from the financial difficulties of two shipyards in the region. The European Parliament's Committee on Budgets backs the proposal and reiterates that assistance from the EGF must not replace actions which are the responsibility of companies, by virtue of national law or collective agreements. Parliament is expected to vote on this proposal during the October II plenary session.

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

[Bolivia in the run-up to the 2020 elections](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-10-2020

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Povzetek The Plurinational State of Bolivia has been experiencing a difficult socio-political situation since the resignation of former President, Evo Morales, and the annulment of the 2019 general election. The new elections called for May 2020 have had to be postponed twice, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and will finally be held on 18 October 2020. Morales' party, Movement for Socialism (MAS), and its presidential candidate, Luis Arce, are leading the polls, closely followed by Carlos Mesa (Citizens' Community, CC), making a second round seem likely.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: Capabilities and gaps in the EU's capacity to address structural risks](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 09-10-2020

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropska unija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | oblikovanje politik | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek The current coronavirus crisis emphasises the need for the European Union to devote more effort to anticipatory governance, notably through analysis of medium- and long-term global trends, as well as structured contingency planning and the stress-testing of existing and future policies. In order to contribute to reflection on and discussion about the implications of the coronavirus pandemic for EU policy-making, this paper builds on an initial 'mapping' of some 66 potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade. Taking 33 risks which are assessed as being more significant or likely, it looks first at the capabilities which the EU and its Member States already have to address those risks, and then looks at the various gaps in policy and instruments at the Union's disposal, suggesting possible approaches to overcome them in the short and medium terms.

Študija [EN](#)

[Tourism sector: EU funding to cope with the coronavirus crisis](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-10-2020

Avtor MARGARAS Vasileios

Politično področje koronavirus | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | naložbe EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | pomoč EU | program EU | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | turizem | zdravstvo

Povzetek Tourism has been severely hit by the coronavirus crisis. At the peak of the pandemic, most EU Member States introduced measures restricting free movement across borders. Tourism businesses were among the last to be allowed to resume activities, and have had to apply strict health protocols and containment measures, meaning that they are operating at restricted capacity with increased costs. Most tourist destinations have seen a huge drop in tourist numbers and their season curtailed. Many Member States have recently begun to impose new confinement and quarantine measures and travel restrictions.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Solvency Support Instrument](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-10-2020

Avtor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda civilno pravo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | organizacija poslovanja | plačilna sposobnost | podjetje v težavah | pomoč EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | uredba (EU) | zdravstvo

Povzetek In May 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal on a Solvency Support Instrument. The aim is to support otherwise viable companies in the Union that face solvency difficulties as a result of the coronavirus crisis, and to mitigate possible distortions to the single market and its level playing field. Such distortions are to be expected given the differing degree to which the Member States are affected and the likely unevenness of their responses, which may depend on their fiscal capacity and level of debt. The Commission proposes to increase the guarantee provided to the European Investment Bank under the European Fund for Strategic Investments and to use it to support financial intermediaries, which will then select companies eligible for solvency help. At the European Council meeting in July 2020, EU Heads of State or Government did not take up the idea of the solvency support instrument. Both the European Parliament and Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, have expressed regret at this. Continuing the examination of the proposal in Parliament, the co-rapporteurs have published a draft report in which they propose to widen the scope of eligible companies and ensure fair geographical distribution.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recovery and Resilience Facility: Key features and developments

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-10-2020

Avtor KARABOYTCHEVA Miroslava Kostova

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | porazdelitev sredstev EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | strategija EU za rast | zdravstvo

Povzetek The Recovery and Resilience Facility is intended to be the Union's main tool in support of economic and social recovery from the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. It will provide €672.5 billion in grants and loans as financial support over the coming years. The aim of the Facility is to promote economic, social and territorial cohesion and secure lasting recovery. In its 2021 annual sustainable growth strategy, the Commission set out strategic guidance for implementation of the Facility. Currently, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission are committed to completing the Facility's design phase and ensuring its prompt entry into force.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Outcome of the special European Council meeting, 1-2 October 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-10-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | Industrija | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Armenija | Azerbajdžan | Azija in Oceanija | Belorusija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | GEOGRAFIJA | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | naftna industrija | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | politična geografija | Rusija | Turčija | vojna | vrtanje v morsko dno | zdravstvo

Povzetek The European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020 was largely dedicated to external relations. EU leaders discussed a wide range of foreign policy issues, including relations with China, Nagorno-Karabakh and the Navalny poisoning attempt. Particular attention was paid to the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean, with EU leaders extending an offer to cooperate with Turkey – provided the current path to dialogue was maintained – while envisaging all options otherwise. On Belarus, the leaders agreed on restrictive measures against officials responsible for repression and election falsification. Also on the agenda were the single market, industrial policy and digital transformation, notably in the context of EU strategic autonomy. There was also an in-depth discussion on coordination of the coronavirus pandemic response. Finally, the President presented the new Leaders' Agenda 2020-21, foreseeing the main topics for discussion up to June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Further development of capital markets union

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-09-2020

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda borza vrednostnih papirjev | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski organ za vrednostne papirje in trge | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | finančna tehnologija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | klasifikacija podjetij | mala in srednje velika podjetja | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prost pretok kapitala | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tvegani kapital | unija kapitalskih trgov | upravna formalnost | varstvo naložb | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti

Povzetek Actions taken to create a capital markets union (CMU) should have as their objective improving the range of financing options offered to companies and citizens. The European Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs has adopted an own-initiative report on further development of the CMU, expected to be voted during the October I plenary session. It calls for specific measures to help finance businesses, promote long-term and cross-border investment, strengthen market architecture and support retail investors, as well as the adoption of a framework for digital finance.

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

Theory, Evidence, and Risks of the ECB's Asset Purchase Programme

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda analiza informacij | Azija in Oceanija | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | odbor EP | zdravstvo

Povzetek In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the ECB has relaunched a massive asset purchase programme within its combined-arms monetary strategy. This paper presents and discusses the theory and the evidence of the central bank's asset purchases, mainly in the euro area. It analyses the role of asset purchase programmes in the ECB's toolkit and the potential associated risks, focusing specifically on the problems of the programmes' unwinding. Finally, the paper offers some possible alternatives to the asset purchase programmes. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

COVID-19 and the Future of Quantitative Easing in the Euro Area: Three Scenarios with a Trilemma

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | euro | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | obdavljenje | odbor EP | okrevanje gospodarstva | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek We present the set of measures that the ECB has undertaken to fight the pandemic crisis by outlining the deep impact that COVID-19 is having on economic structures, and by highlighting the differences between the current policy package and previous ECB's programmes. Moreover, we discuss what are the challenges that await the ECB in the medium to long run, contingent on different post-COVID scenarios concerning economic growth and inflation, considering its peculiar multinational jurisdiction. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

In the name of COVID: An Assessment of the Schengen Internal Border Controls and Travel Restrictions in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Sergio Carrera, Ngo Chun Luk

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | Schengenski sporazum | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, assesses the mobility restrictive measures adopted by the EU and its Member States in the fight against COVID-19. It examines the reintroduction of Schengen internal border controls and intra- and extra-EU travel restrictions. It assesses their compatibility with the Schengen Borders Code, including proportionality, non-discrimination, privacy and free movement. The research demonstrates that policy priorities have moved from a logic of containment to one characterized by a policing approach on intra-EU mobility giving priority to the use of police identity/health checks, interoperable databases and the electronic surveillance of every traveller. It concludes that Schengen is not in 'crisis'. Instead there has been an 'EU enforcement and evaluation gap' of Member States compliance with EU rules in areas falling under EU competence.

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

This Time is Different: The PEPP Might Not Work in a Sectoral Recession

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Angela CAPOLONGO, Daniel GROS

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | odbor EP | okrevanje gospodarstva | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek The COVID-19 recession is different from previous downturns because it originates in demand and supply disturbances which are highly specific to certain sectors (contact-intensive services). This sectoral nature renders aggregate demand policies, including monetary policy, much less effective. The PEPP was essential to prevent a financial crisis in the Spring of 2020; but there is no need to increase its size. In a sectoral recession, one should not expect much impact from central bank bond buying on inflation. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Go Big or Go Home? The ECB's Asset Purchase Programmes in Macroeconomic Perspective

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Pierre L. SIKLOS

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | enotna monetarna politika | euroobmočje | evropska valuta | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | prost pretok kapitala

Povzetek Until this year, governments in the single currency area appeared to be 'missing in action'. There is belated recognition that monetary and fiscal policies must coordinate especially in crisis conditions. The euro area has experienced crisis or near crisis conditions for over a decade. Lessons are being learned late but there continue to be several gaps that the euro area and its members need to close. The paper highlights these and the continuing threats to the single currency area. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Študija [EN](#)

APP vs PEPP: Similar, But With Different Rationales

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL and Paul HUBERT

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obresti | odbor EP | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek ECB's asset purchase programmes have been implemented at different times in different economic environments and may pursue different objectives. From the point of view of removing financial fragmentation and taming sovereign stress in the euro area, the PEPP has been successful so far. Moreover, this outcome was obtained without fully using its potential resources. To date and contingent on the available set of information, the current monetary stance has not gone too far and it retains some ammunitions. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

The gendered impact of the Covid-19 crisis and post-crisis period

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Clare WENHAM, Department of Health Policy, London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), London, United Kingdom

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | enakost spolov | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | položaj žensk | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek Outbreaks affect men, women and other genders differentially. This can be both the direct infections with a pathogen, or the secondary effects of public health response policies. COVID-19 is no exception, and the gendered impacts thus far and in the future are numerous. This study outlines some of the key gendered effects thus far and suggestions for how these may extend into the post-crisis period based on currently available data on COVID and longer-term effects of previous outbreaks. This includes the lack of sex-disaggregated data, the role of healthcare workers and care workers, domestic violence, the impact of quarantine on feminised sectors of the economy, the additional unpaid labour on women as a result of lockdown, access to maternity, sexual and reproductive health services. This study commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee.

Študija [EN](#)

The ECB's Asset Purchase Programmes: Effectiveness, Risks, Alternatives

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 30-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Joscha BECKMANN, Salomon FIEDLER, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Stefan KOOTHS, Josefine QUAST, Maik WOLTERS

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | odbor EP | raziskovalno poročilo | zdravstvo

Povzetek We summarise the empirical evidence on effects of asset purchases in the euro area, including the PEPP programme launched in response to the COVID-19 crisis. We conclude that QE is particularly effective during times of high financial stress, i.e. at the peak of a crisis, but tends to lose impact over time. At the same time, QE policies come with prominent risks which may materialise only in the longer term. We suggest a scheme of rule-based intervention in sovereign debt markets that preserves the role of yield spreads as a market signal, while containing the risk of bad equilibria. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Geopolitical implications of the COVID-19 pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 29-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Florence GAUB, Lotje BOSWINKEL; EUISS

Politično področje Demokracija | Globalno upravljanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek Since the Coronavirus began its spread across the world, many analysts have speculated about its impact: would it merely accelerate previously-existing trends, or would it prove to be a geopolitical 'game-changer', creating a world profoundly different than before? The answer is much more complex than either or: the world during and after COVID-19 will have elements of both, the old and the new, the known and the unknown. This study explores both dimensions of the pandemic's impact: how does it affect the geopolitical context it erupted into, and what possibility space does it open up? The first section assesses the geopolitical trends antedating the pandemic and measures its present and expected impact on them, while the second section lays out the space for action and change created by the disruption. In the third section, the interplay of trends and uncertainties is explored in three scenarios set in 2025: Strategic Distancing; Europe in Self-isolation; and Lockdown World. The study finds that European foreign policy is entering an era of re-definition in which the European Parliament should play a crucial role. This means outlining the elements of strategic autonomy, but also streamlining them with each other. As such, classical foreign policy needs to join forces with other policy areas such as environmental and technological matters, trade, strategic communication – and of course, health. In that sense alone, the pandemic is already proving to be a game-changer.

Študija [EN](#)

Update on recent banking developments

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-09-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | SEGALL REBECCA SARAH FANNY

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna zakonodaja | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | izstop iz EU | koronavirusna bolezen | politična geografija | prost pretok kapitala | statistika EU | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek This briefing gives an update on recent events and developments in the Banking Union, based on publicly available information. The following topics are specifically addressed in the first section: banking statistics, non-performing loans, Wirecard, and the equivalence regime in financial services. The second section of this briefing gives a state-of-play on the Commission's work programme on some financial services: Green Finance Strategy, Fintech and digital currencies, the COVID-19 financial services package, Anti-money laundering framework, and the Capital Market Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus vaccines strategy

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 29-09-2020

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinske raziskave | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 17 June 2020, the European Commission presented a strategy to accelerate the development, manufacturing and deployment of vaccines against the coronavirus disease (Covid-19). The strategy aims to secure high quality, safe, effective and affordable Covid-19 vaccines for all in the EU within 12-18 months, if not earlier. To this end, the Commission has started to enter into advance purchase agreements with vaccine producers on behalf of the EU Member States. With the Coronavirus Global Response initiative and its participation in the COVAX facility, the EU is also positioning itself as a leader of global solidarity effort to speed up universal access to vaccines.

Na kratko [EN](#)

On the path to 'strategic autonomy': The EU in an evolving geopolitical environment

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 28-09-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | IMMENKAMP Beatrix | LAZAROU Eleni | SAULNIER JEROME LEON | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | Lizbonska pogodba | mednarodna vloga EU | pravo Evropske unije | raziskovalno poročilo | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek In confronting the EU with an unprecedented crisis, the coronavirus outbreak is testing the bloc's unity, but may also accelerate the construction of EU strategic autonomy, as the roadmap for recovery is implemented. Political will, still in the making, and the capacity to act are key prerequisites for achieving effective European strategic autonomy. The EU is increasingly at risk of becoming a 'playground' for global powers in a world dominated by geopolitics. Building European strategic autonomy on a horizontal – cross-policy – basis would strengthen the EU's multilateral action and reduce dependence on external actors, to make the EU less vulnerable to external threats; while promoting a level playing field that benefits everyone. The EU could thus reap the full dividend of its integration and possibly benefit from greater economic gains. To build European strategic autonomy, the EU may choose to use the still 'under-used' or 'unused' potential of the Lisbon Treaty, with the European Council having a key role to play in triggering some of the Treaty provisions, particularly in foreign and security policy. European strategic autonomy may also result from a deepening of the EU integration process. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether the Member States will wish to grasp the opportunity offered by the Conference on the Future of Europe to deepen the European project.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [What is Strategic Autonomy?](#)

[Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-09-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | enotni trg | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | migracije | migracijska politika EU | naftna industrija | nova tehnologija | oborožitvena industrija | obramba | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | politična geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | Turčija | vesoljska politika | vrtanje v morsko dno | zdravstvo

Povzetek At the special European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020, postponed from 24-25 September, EU Heads of State or Government are expected to dedicate much of their time to external relations issues, notably to a strategic discussion on Turkey and a debate on relations with China. Continuing illegal Turkish drilling activities in the eastern Mediterranean have made the former more urgent, while the latter is long overdue. The European Council is also likely to adopt extensive conclusions regarding the single market, industrial and digital policy, reiterating the key objective of achieving strategic autonomy, whilst maintaining an open economy. EU leaders are expected to call for development of EU autonomy in the space sector, a more integrated defence industrial base, and for the presentation of a 'digital compass' setting out the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 in its move towards digital sovereignty. EU leaders will also take stock of the coronavirus situation and review the coordination of national and European measures. Finally, the President, Charles Michel, is expected to set out his vision of the main issues to be dealt with by the leaders in the coming year, and to propose a work-plan for the European Council, similar to the Leaders' Agenda which guided the work of the European Council during Donald Tusk's second mandate as President.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-09-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | enotni trg | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odnosi EU | politična geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | srečanje na vrhu | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | Turčija

Povzetek At the special European Council meeting of 1-2 October 2020, postponed from 24-25 September, EU Heads of State or Government are expected to dedicate much of their time to external relations issues, notably to a strategic discussion on Turkey and a debate on relations with China. Continuing illegal Turkish drilling activities in the eastern Mediterranean have made the former more urgent, while the latter is long overdue. The European Council is also likely to adopt extensive conclusions regarding the single market, industrial and digital policy, reiterating the key objective of achieving strategic autonomy, whilst maintaining an open economy. EU leaders are expected to call for development of EU autonomy in the space sector, a more integrated defence industrial base, and for the presentation of a 'digital compass' setting out the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 in its move towards digital sovereignty. EU leaders will also take stock of the coronavirus situation and review the coordination of national and European measures. Finally, the President, Charles Michel, is expected to set out his vision of the main issues to be dealt with by the leaders in the coming year, and to propose a work-plan for the European Council, similar to the Leaders' Agenda which guided the work of the European Council during Donald Tusk's second mandate as President.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The second wave? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-09-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | preprečevanje bolezní | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek Since the end of the holiday season, the rate of Covid-19 infection in Europe has increased to levels not seen since their peak in April 2020. Many cities and regions, and now whole countries, have had to reinforce preventive measures. An increasing number of governments around the world already face a dilemma over whether or not to return to strict confinement, which would further cripple their economies. In this context, this year's UN General Assembly, witnessed a bizarre digital stand-off between the Presidents of the United States and China, as they compete respectively for domestic and global approval of their handling of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 4 September 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How the coronavirus pandemic shook up our relationship with food](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 24-09-2020

Avtor LAANINEN Tarja

Politično področje koronavirus | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda dobavna veriga | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | KMETIJSKO ŽIVILSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | prehranska varnost | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | prosti pretok blaga | TRGOVINA | zdravstvo | živila | živilo

Povzetek First there was panic-buying. There were concerns over safety: could one be infected by food? Realisation of the efforts of supermarket staff, truck drivers and warehouse staff to keep food coming to customers. Spring amidst closed borders awakened us to how much we depend on foreign farm workers to pick fruit and vegetables. There were campaigns for furloughed employees to go and work on farms. Then came news about the conditions endured by some foreign workers in the food-processing industry. The rollercoaster of the coronavirus crisis has changed our relationship with food, but whether just temporarily or for good, remains to be seen.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Upholding human rights in Europe during the pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-09-2020

Avtor RADJENOVIC Anja

Politično področje koronavirus | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | izredne razmere | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo | človekove pravice

Povzetek The severe coronavirus outbreak has forced governments across the world to resort to drastic measures in order to slow down the spread of the virus and prevent a public health crisis. As elsewhere, these emergency measures taken in Europe have affected all aspects of societal life and profoundly impacted people's personal freedoms and individual rights, as enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Although certain human rights can be suspended in situations of emergency, human rights conventions, such as the ECHR, continue to apply even then. In fact, many human rights instruments provide for such situations and contain dedicated 'emergency clauses' that give governments additional flexibility to address crises. Indeed, within the ECHR framework, Article 15 is one such clause that allows Council of Europe (CoE) member states to temporarily diverge from their ordinary convention obligations to resolve an emergency, provided certain conditions are met. During the coronavirus pandemic, derogation clauses such as Article 15 of the ECHR, have gained particular importance, as so far 10 CoE member states have notified their intention to derogate from certain ECHR provisions in order to tackle the outbreak. This briefing explains the functioning of Article of the 15 ECHR and its application to the current health emergency. Furthermore, it lists some fundamental rights and freedoms that have been affected by the coronavirus emergency measures, while also showcasing how Member States have sought to reconcile measures to protect public health with the fundamental rights principles enshrined in the ordinary framework of the ECHR. The briefing also stresses that it is key to protect the human rights of vulnerable persons, including during the implementation of recovery strategies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Upholding human rights in Europe during the pandemic](#)

[The evolving consequences of the coronavirus 'infodemic': How viral false coronavirus-related information affects people and societies across the world](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-09-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična propaganda | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek Massive waves of information, including extensive amounts of false information have accompanied the coronavirus pandemic. False information is being spread by a number of different actors for various reasons. Deliberately deceptive (geo-)political disinformation campaigns to undermine democracies – including the European Union (EU) – have been spread by authoritarian state actors and their proxies. Extremist groups have exploited the situation to spread their messaging. Others have propagated misleading information for financial gain. At the same time, a combination of widespread anxiety as well as increased use of social media during lockdowns in many countries have provide fertile ground for 'organic' false information and conspiracy theories by individual users who do not intentionally want to deceive anyone, but inadvertently become part of the problem by spreading and/or amplifying misleading messages. The repercussions of the 'infodemic' are still evolving, but have impacted the ability of authorities to effectively deal with the pandemic, with the infodemic is aggravating the spread of the virus itself. Different regions of the world have been challenged by a variety of types of false information and both general and region-specific narratives – many of which have impacted public health, the economy, geopolitics and societal stability.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Post-COVID-19 Global Currency Order: Risks and Opportunities for the Euro](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 22-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Barry EICHENGREEN, Daniel GROS

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | euro | euroobveznica | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodni denarni sistem | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek The issuance of EU debt in the context of the recovery plan for Europe creates scope for strengthening the international role of the euro. However, with a large share of safe euro assets likely to be absorbed by the pandemic emergency purchase programme of the ECB, a shortage of eligible bonds stands to impede such progress. The ECB could decisively increase the supply of safe assets by issuing tradable ECB certificates of deposit as a way of overcoming this obstacle.

This document was provided by Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Študija [EN](#)

[A European week of sport... like no other](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 21-09-2020

Avtor KATSAROVA Ivana

Politično področje koronavirus | Kultura

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | javno zdravje | ozaveščanje javnosti | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | zdravstvo | športna politika EU

Povzetek This year, the sixth round of the European Week of Sport (23-30 September) will kick off in unusual circumstances. The lockdown measures put in place to curb the coronavirus pandemic have made the initiative more necessary than ever.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Disruption by technology: Impacts on politics, economics and society](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 21-09-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja | BOUCHER Philip Nicholas | LATICI Tania | MADIEGA Tambiama André | SCHMERTZING Leopold | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politično področje Demokracija | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Industrija | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda avtomatizacija | demokracija | dezinformacija | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbena norma | družbeni mediji | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | mednarodne zadeve | mednarodni odnosi | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obramba | obrambna politika | organizacija poslovanja | POLITIKA | politični okvir | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovni model | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | socialni okvir | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | učinek informacijske tehnologije | vrednostna veriga

Povzetek Technological development has long been considered as a disruptive force, provoking change at many levels, from the routine daily activities of individuals to dramatic competition between global superpowers. This analysis examines disruption caused by technologies in a series of key areas of politics, economics and society. It focuses on seven fields: the economic system, the military and defence, democratic debates and the 'infosphere', social norms, values and identities, international relations, and the legal and regulatory system. It also presents surveillance as an example of how technological disruption across these domains can converge to propel other phenomena. The key disruptive force of 2020 is non-technological, namely coronavirus. The pandemic is used here as an opportunity to examine how technological disruption interacts with other forms of disruption.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Disruption by technology](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, September 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 18-09-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Okolje | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | delo parlamenta | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | kopenski promet | koronavirusna bolezen | lastna sredstva | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | onesnaževanje z ladij | parlamentarna razprava | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | PROMET | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | spolna manjšina | zdravstvo | železniški promet

Povzetek The September 2020 plenary session was the sixth conducted with Members participating remotely, using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau, although a majority were again present in Brussels. As well as the Commission President's traditional State of the Union address, Parliament held a joint debate on the risk of breach of the rule of law and LGBTI-free zones in Poland. Parliament also debated European Commission statements on the preparation of the special European Council focusing on Turkey's actions in the eastern Mediterranean, on the consequences for the single market of EU coordination of sanitary measures in the ongoing pandemic, on combatting sexual abuse and exploitation of children, and on the need for a humanitarian EU response to the situation in the Moria refugee camp. Parliament also debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on the situation in Belarus, in Lebanon and the poisoning of Alexei Navalny. Parliament also voted on legislative proposals and resolutions, including on arms exports, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the EU Association Agreement with Georgia, protecting world forests, EU-African security cooperation in the Sahel, type approval of motor vehicles and the importance of urban and green infrastructure.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The ECB's Asset Purchase Programmes: Experience and Future Perspectives

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 18-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Pierre L. SIKLOS, Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Paul HUBERT, Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Joscha BECKMANN, Salomon FIEDLER, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Stefan KOOTH, Josefine QUAST, Maik WOLTERS, Angela CAPOLONGO, Daniel GROS, Pierpaolo BENIGNO, Paolo CANOFARI, Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Marcello MESSORI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | enotna monetarna politika | euroobmočje | evropska valuta | FINANCE | finančna intervencija | finančna stabilnost | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | prost pretok kapitala

Povzetek In response to the unprecedented shock brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Central Bank (ECB) has deployed a massive package of monetary policy stimulus to safeguard the monetary policy transmission mechanism and keep the euro area economy afloat. As part of this package, the ECB has stepped up its asset purchases, including with the introduction of the new pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) with an envelope of EUR 1.35 trillion by June 2021.

Over the years, the impact and the side effects of the non-standard asset purchase programmes have been widely debated. Should they remain as part of the ECB's toolkit in the future, considering that inflation is expected to stay low and that interest rates are in negative territory? Six papers were prepared for the ECON Committee by the Monetary Expert Panel, presenting empirical evidence and discussing future perspectives of the ECB's asset purchase programmes.

This publication is prepared by Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Lagarde on 28 September 2020.

Študija [EN](#)

[Developing a pandemic emergency purchase programme: Unconventional monetary policy to tackle the coronavirus crisis](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-09-2020

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos | STAMEGNA CARLA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cene | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Eurosistem | FINANCE | finančni trg | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | prost pretok kapitala | stabilnost cen | zdravstvo

Povzetek The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union specifies the maintenance of price stability in the euro area as the primary objective of EU single monetary policy. Subject to that, it should also contribute to the achievement of the Union's objectives, which include 'full employment' and 'balanced economic growth'. Responsibility for the conduct of monetary policy is attributed to the Eurosystem, which carries out its tasks through a set of standard instruments referred to as the 'operational framework'. To tackle the financial crisis, the Eurosystem has complemented its regular operations by implementing several non-standard monetary policy measures since 2009. The first strand of these measures had the primary objective of restoring the correct functioning of the monetary transmission mechanism by supporting certain distressed financial market segments, playing an important role in the conduct of monetary policy. A second strand of non-standard measures was aimed at sustaining prices and fostering economic growth by expanding the size of the Eurosystem balance sheet through massive purchases of eligible securities, including public debt instruments issued by euro-area countries. Net purchases were conducted between October 2014 and December 2018, after which the Eurosystem continued to simply reinvest repayments from maturing securities to maintain the size of cumulative net purchases at December 2018 levels. Due to prevailing conditions, however, in September 2019, the European Central Bank (ECB) Governing Council decided to recommence net purchases in November of the same year 'for as long as necessary to reinforce the accommodative impact of its policy rates'. The spread of the coronavirus in early 2020 has impaired growth prospects for the global and euro-area economies and made additional monetary stimulus necessary. In this context, the ECB has increased the size of existing asset purchase programmes, and launched a temporary, separate and additional pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP). This is an updated edition of a briefing published in April 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The future of multilateralism and strategic partnerships](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-09-2020

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | politika sodelovanja | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | večstranski odnosi | zdravstvo | zunanja politika | čezatlantski odnosi

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic of 2020 has exacerbated global geopolitical trends, including the struggle to uphold multilateralism in a climate of growing nationalism, protectionism and rising great power competition. At the same time, it has demonstrated the need for multilateral cooperation for the effective mitigation of cross-border threats, including health crises. Within this environment, the European Union (EU), a multilateral entity in itself, has illustrated the relevance of cooperation. Beyond its internal strengthening, the EU has set the defence and reform of multilateralism as one of its key priorities under the current European Commission. This will require a more coordinated and autonomous EU foreign policy, a smart approach towards the escalating US–China rivalry, reinvigorated cooperation with major democracies, and mobilisation of the EU's foreign policy tools, widely defined. As coronavirus leaves parts of the world more fragile and vulnerable, it also precipitates the need for a reformed multilateral system 'fit for purpose' and able to address the challenges of the future. Thinking through new practices to enrich multilateralism will be important for the further development of international cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Addressing violations of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-09-2020

Avtor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Eurojust | Europol | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | goljufije zoper EU | graditev Evrope | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politični okvir | postopek za ugotavljanje kršitev (EU) | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | temeljne pravice | zdravstvo

Povzetek The common values of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights (DRF) lie at the heart of the European integration process and are central to the values of the European Union (EU). In practice, however, individual and collective (lack of) Member State action can undermine these common values. This situation applied before the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis, but some of the national measures taken since the outbreak of the pandemic have tested the resilience of these values further. More generally, the EU's response to DRF violations has so far not comprehensively tackled the problem. The status quo can result in impunity for criminal activities, as prosecutors are unwilling or unable to take on certain cases, as well as violations of human dignity and fundamental rights. It also denies opportunities for individuals to live out their human potential, and take advantage of economic opportunities, as well as eroding the basis for mutual trust among national administrative and judicial authorities. This Briefing puts forward a set of proposals aimed at enhancing the EU's resilience to DRF violations. It focuses in particular on possibilities for the European Parliament and national parliaments, with their dual mandate from EU citizens, to jointly strengthen their monitoring and investigative capabilities. In particular, they could build on their general resources to evaluate the implementation of (EU) law and further coordinate their tools to ensure the democratic accountability of Member State governments.

Briefing [EN](#)

Strategic sovereignty for Europe

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-09-2020

Avtor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetska politika EU | epidemija | evropska obrambna politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropska varnost | evropsko povezovanje | gospodarska neodvisnost | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | obramba | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | varnost kritične infrastrukture | večstranski odnosi | zdravstvo

Povzetek The current coronavirus pandemic has exposed the vulnerability of the European Union to external actors, and has enhanced its progress towards 'strategic sovereignty'. This notion signifies the ability to act autonomously, to rely on one's own resources in key strategic areas and to cooperate with partners whenever needed. To fully develop such strategic sovereignty, the EU needs to show political will and strengthen its capacity to act. It has to give up its silo approach to policies and address them in a more coordinated manner. It also needs to move progressively towards 'smart power': relying on 'soft power' tools, whilst incrementally developing 'hard power' ones, including a fully-fledged EU defence instrument. Deepening the European project, including by tapping into the still unused/under-used potential of the Lisbon Treaty, will also bring the EU closer to strategic sovereignty, while also allowing it to reap the full benefits of the integration project. A strategically sovereign EU would represent a protective shield preventing powers that are increasingly influential on the global scene from turning it into their 'playground'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Free movement within the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-09-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | prosti pretok blaga | prosto gibanje oseb | svoboda gibanja | TRGOVINA | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus outbreak and the measures taken to counter it have had a profound impact on the free movement of people, goods, services and capital in the European Union (the 'four freedoms'). The uncoordinated border restrictions introduced by Member States in the initial phase of their efforts to halt the spread of the virus all but suspended the free movement of people and greatly affected the free movement of goods and services, causing considerable disruption to the European single market. The Union responded to this emergency with a series of immediate measures aimed at limiting the effects of the crisis, preventing shortages of essential goods, and ensuring a coordinated return to normal. The pandemic has exposed pre-existing shortcomings in the implementation of freedom of movement in the EU. It has also highlighted the importance of free movement, necessary for the provision of essential goods, and based on closely integrated supply chains and the key contributions of mobile workers. The immediate measures will need to be backed by more sustained and structural changes to fully 'reboot' free movement in the EU. Improved implementation of free movement will be key to achieving faster and stronger recovery of economies and societies, based on closer European integration and a deeper single market.

Briefing [EN](#)

The State of the Union 2020 [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-09-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | demokracija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | govor | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | možganski trust | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politični okvir | predsednik Komisije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek In what has now become a tradition, every year in September, the President of the European Commission delivers a State of the Union address before the European Parliament, taking stock of achievements over the past year and presenting priorities for the year ahead. Ursula von der Leyen will deliver her first State of the Union address on 16 September 2020, followed by a debate in plenary. In essence, the Commission's position is that the priorities that it set out at the beginning of its current mandate remain valid, but with both major challenges and opportunities arising from the coronavirus pandemic. After some initial criticism of 'too little action, too late', EU institutions are now working flat out to help to address various aspects of the crisis. Notably, the European Council has agreed on a major financial boost to fight the economic effects of the pandemic, including a measure of common debt. The Commission is also actively pursuing, in parallel, the European Green Deal, the digital agenda, making Europe stronger in the world, a new push for European democracy and efforts to make the economy work for people. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the state of the union and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

Protecting, promoting and projecting Europe's values and interests in the world

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-09-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | pravna država | PRAVO | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | temeljne pravice | večstranski odnosi | zdravstvo | človekove pravice

Povzetek In its foreign policy, the European Union (EU) is committed to 'promoting its values and interests', which include democracy, freedom, human rights, the rule of law, pluralism, peace and security, and multilateralism. Worldwide, however, the values and interests that the EU stands for are under mounting pressure, pressure that the pandemic has further intensified. Growing strategic great power rivalry – witnessed in the 'extraterritorialisation' of US-China tensions, growing pressure on human rights, and the (strategic) undermining of multilateralism – have left something of a moral global leadership vacuum. The need to reinforce the protection, promotion and projection of the EU's values and interests in the world has thus become much more pressing. At the same time, attacks on democracy worldwide during the pandemic have sparked increased global public awareness about fundamental rights, equality and human dignity – values at the heart of the European project. In this sense, the pandemic could be a turning-point when the EU seizes the moment to protect, promote and project its values and visions for the common global good in the century ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

Amending Budget No 8/2020: Covering the financing needs of the Emergency Support Instrument and Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-09-2020

Avtor PARI MARIANNA

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj | Evropski socialni sklad | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | Kohezijski sklad | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | okrevanje gospodarstva | porazdelitev sredstev EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | proračun | sprememba proračuna | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek Draft Amending Budget No 8/2020 (DAB 8/2020) aims to provide additional payments of €6.2 billion in 2020. Of this amount, €1.1 billion is needed for the financing of actions contributing to the deployment of an effective and safe vaccine against Covid-19, assumed under the Emergency Support Instrument (ESI). Cohesion funds will be reinforced with €5.1 billion to ensure that a sufficient amount of payments is available to cover the Member States' reimbursement requests for actions taken under the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus (CRII+). The European Parliament is expected to vote, under the urgent procedure, on the Council position on DAB 8/2020 during the September plenary session.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The platform economy and precarious work

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 11-09-2020

Zunanji avtor Harald Hauben (ed.), Karolien Lenaerts, Willem Waeyaert

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Socialna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delavec na spletni platformi | digitalna tehnologija | ekonomska analiza | ekonomske analize | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | sodelovalno gospodarstvo | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trg dela | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek Platform work has rapidly developed since it first emerged in the EU, though concerns have been raised about the employment and working conditions of platform work and the risk of precariousness it entails. Platform work has, therefore, been identified as a policy priority by European policy-makers. This study presents an analytical literature review that focuses on the challenges and risks of precariousness of platform work and explores possible pathways for EU action. It covers aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis was prepared at the request of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs of the European Parliament.

Študija [EN](#)

EU competitiveness and global growth

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-09-2020

Avtor DE FINANCE Stanislas

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska rast | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | konkurenčnost | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija poslovanja | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | strategija EU za rast | zdravstvo

Povzetek With rising tensions surrounding the multilateral and liberal trading order in recent years, and declining public support for globalisation, the coronavirus pandemic has hit the world economy hard. In the short term, the efforts of the European Union (EU) and its Member States, as well as many other jurisdictions, are focused on supporting a sustained and inclusive economic recovery and on protecting businesses, jobs and livelihoods. At the same time, policy-makers in Europe should seek to address medium- to long-term challenges to minimise long-term scarring and restore eroding competitiveness. Decisive action is needed to secure EU global leadership of environmental and digital transformation. This will include investing in research and innovation, implementing structural reforms, and completing the (digital) single market, while screening foreign investments more efficiently and leading more efficient global coordination. The EU must equip itself with the right toolbox to ensure efficiency and the ability to shape global long-term trends, and prevent or at least mitigate structural risks and threats.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sustainable and smart transport in Europe

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-09-2020

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje | Promet | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politika o podnebnih spremembah | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | PROMET | prometna politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trajnostna mobilnost | trajnostni razvoj | čista tehnologija

Povzetek Innovation will be critical for economic recovery – and the transport sector offers many opportunities for innovation to help drive the post-pandemic economy forward. The European recovery plan, centred around the Green Deal, places great emphasis on the growth potential of transforming the economy to a greener model and taking advantage of technological advancements and digitalisation to bolster European industrial competitiveness. The strategy for sustainable and smart mobility to be tabled at the end of 2020, as part of the Green Deal initiatives, will play a significant role in defining the way ahead, as well as in addressing pandemic-related concerns, in the field of mobility. Key priorities will include developing sustainable urban mobility, harnessing technological development and digitalisation, addressing transport emissions, ensuring resilience of the transport sector and ensuring movement of goods and connectivity. To feed into these discussions, this paper will survey the challenges presented by the pandemic for urban mobility, and the potential of new technologies and digitalisation to provide solutions as well as to support the 'greening' of transport. It will review the continued challenges of sustainability in the transport sector and trends in decarbonisation with the help of fuel and vehicle innovations. It will also outline EU actions to date in these areas and provide some suggestions for potential future action, including areas to consider for measures to boost the resilience of the transport sector.

Briefing [EN](#)

Social and employment policies in Europe

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-09-2020

Avtor MILOTAY Nora

Politično področje Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | politika zaposlovanja | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | trg dela | trg dela | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek Whilst the disruption caused by the coronavirus crisis has affected all segments of society, some groups and geographic areas have been impacted more seriously than others. The crisis has opened up the opportunity to rethink how and what could be done differently and more efficiently over the longer term in the social and employment field at European level, including the possibility of putting social and economic considerations and rights on a more equal footing within the Union's governance framework. Focusing on the European Green Deal as the new growth strategy and strengthening the single market, of which social inclusion and fairness are an organic part, can help to tackle the root causes of the trends highlighted ever more strongly by the coronavirus triple crisis: health, economic and environmental. Some measures might imply changes to the Treaty base of the Union, but many can already be carried out within the current legal framework, where the European Union (EU) can function as a 'holding space' for experimentation and reform and pave the way to a truly resilient, sustainable and fair system. Such a system would then not only be able to absorb shocks but also to grow from them.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Union food system

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-09-2020

Avtor ROSSI Rachele

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda agroživilstvo | dobavna veriga | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | KMETIJSKO ŽIVILSTVO | kmetijsko-živilski sektor | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | organiziranost kmetovanja in kmetijska proizvodnja | politika kmetijske proizvodnje | prehranska varnost | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | samooskrba s hrano | zdravstvo

Povzetek The European Union (EU) food system is a complex and integrated structure of sectors whose governance is ensured by various EU sectoral policies. Its strengths and weaknesses became evident during the coronavirus crisis: food supplies were assured but the pandemic also revealed where action is needed to avoid disruptions threatening food supply. The recent launch of the EU 'Farm to Fork' strategy provides a first attempt at a common EU food policy, outlining the way forward for all food-related sectors. It aims to bring sustainability to the heart of each step of the food chain and constitutes a framework for any further plans. This Briefing sets out the progress to date towards an EU food system and the issues posed by the current coronavirus crisis. The table at the end of the text explores a range of ongoing or potential initiatives for a sustainable EU food system in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

Measures for a sustainable rail market in view of the coronavirus pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-09-2020

Avtor SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | kopenski promet | koronavirusna bolezen | pomoč EU | PROMET | zdravstvo | železniški promet

Povzetek Rail plays a major role in the EU economy and labour market: as of the end of 2016, railways employed roughly one million people. Moreover, by contributing to more sustainable and environmentally friendly transport, rail is critical to achieving the objectives of the Green Deal. The coronavirus outbreak had an adverse impact on domestic and international passenger and freight rail, and could also have negative financial consequences on all rail stakeholders and for the EU rail market structure. During the September plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote under the urgent procedure on a legislative proposal to mitigate the consequences of the Covid 19 crisis on rail through temporary relief measures.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The von der Leyen Commission's six priorities: State of play in autumn 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-09-2020

Avtor BASSOT Etienne

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | delovanje institucij | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropska komisija | evropska socialna politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna vloga EU | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravna država | strategija EU | uporaba informacijske tehnologije | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek In her statements to the European Parliament in July and November 2019, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen outlined the political priorities that would shape the Commission's work programme for the years 2019 to 2024. The 2020 Commission work programme, adopted before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in Europe, mirrored these priorities. Without changing the overall structure of the six priorities, the spread of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and its significant impact across Member States obliged the Commission, however, to focus on immediate crisis management. As a result, at the end of May, the Commission adjusted its work programme for 2020, prioritising initiatives that it considered to be essential or necessary for the EU's post-crisis recovery, in line with the Recovery Plan for Europe. The State of the Union debate provides the opportunity to take stock of the progress made thus far and to look ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Masked in the heat? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-09-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek The summer has initially brought some reprieve in the spread of coronavirus in Europe. However, a series of localised outbreaks gradually spread from one country to another and has transformed into a new upsurge affecting essentially younger age groups. As politicians have introduced various short-term measures to contain the rise in cases, scientists have pressed on in the race to develop a vaccine and analysts have continued to ponder the longer-term implications of the crisis. Although the number of hospitalisations and deaths in Europe has so far remained low following the resurgence in contaminations, governments have faced a dilemma in particular over whether to allow for the physical presence of pupils as the new school year begins in September. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 17 July.

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

[Disinformation and Science: A survey of the gullibility of students with regard to false scientific news](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-09-2020

Zunanji avtor DG, EPRS

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda Avstrija | biološke vede | dezinformacija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene vede | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | Hrvaška | Italija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | Madžarska | mediji | množične komunikacije | naravoslovne in uporabne vede | organizacija pouka | politična geografija | poučevanje | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskava vzorca | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalno poročilo | rezultati raziskav | Slovaška | univerza | zdravstvo | ZNANOST | Češka | študent/dijak

Povzetek The main aim of this report is to present and discuss the results of a survey concerning perspectives on fake news among undergraduate university students in central Europe and northern Italy. The survey was carried out in spring 2020, during the coronavirus pandemic. An online questionnaire was used. The report is therefore the product of what could be achieved under highly unusual circumstances and should serve as a pointer for further studies. Misinformation is always troubling, especially in science. Scientists feel distressed when public understanding diverges from the truth. Intentional disinformation (fake news), however, is not always the cause of misinformation. The report discusses the causes related to social trust and types of media consumption. The sample of the study consisted of several hundred bachelors or masters students from each participating country. Half of the students were recruited from social sciences areas and the other half of the sample were recruited from natural sciences areas. The method of approaching the students was online questioning. One university was chosen from each participating country, and the link to the questionnaire was sent by that university's administration to the students. The response to the questionnaire was naturally anonymous and voluntary.

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

[Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: An initial mapping of structural risks facing the EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 29-07-2020

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | politika EU | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek The current coronavirus crisis emphasises the need for the European Union to devote more effort to anticipatory governance, notably through analysis of medium- and long-term global trends, as well as structured contingency planning and the stress-testing of existing and future policies. In order to contribute to reflection on, and discussion about, the implications of the coronavirus pandemic for EU policy-making, this paper offers an initial 'mapping' of some of the potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade, with 66 such risks analysed briefly in a series of short notes. The document then goes on to take a closer look at some of the more immediate risks to be considered in the near-term and outlines possible EU action to prevent or mitigate them over the remainder of the 2019-24 institutional cycle.

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus: Exploring potential for progress in EU policy-making

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 29-07-2020

Avtor BASSOT Etienne

Politično področje Industrija | Izobraževanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Okolje | Promet | Varnost in obramba | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delo na daljavo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | elektronsko poslovanje | epidemija | evropska varnost | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | INDUSTRIJA | industrijska politika EU | izobraževanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | organiziranost industrije in industrijska politika | PROMET | prometna politika | sprememba podnebja | trajnostna mobilnost | TRGOVINA | trženje | učenje na daljavo | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek Whilst much commentary and analysis has understandably been focused on reaction to, and mitigation of, the immediate impact of the coronavirus crisis in Europe and worldwide, relatively little attention has been paid to areas of potential opportunity which the crisis may offer to improve policy for the future. This EPRS analysis looks at ten areas which may offer potential for progress, including working more closely together on health policy, using climate action to promote a sustainable recovery, re-thinking the world of work, future-proofing education, harnessing e commerce and championing European values and multilateralism.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus](#)

International trade policy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-07-2020

Avtor TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Politično področje koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna trgovina | skupna trgovinska politika | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic caused a significant collapse in international trade in the first half of 2020. Trade accounts for a higher proportion of the EU economy than that of the United States of America (US) or China, which can make the EU's economic model more vulnerable to import and export disruptions. In recent years, the multilateral liberal trading order has already been facing unprecedented turbulence. The rise of protectionism and zero-sum thinking, trade wars and the blockage within the World Trade Organization (WTO) Appellate Body have been severely undermining the basis on which trade had been conducted in recent decades. At the same time, the European Commission remains committed to the promotion of free and fair trade. Thus the five main priorities for EU trade policy after coronavirus will be economic recovery, re-establishing a positive transatlantic relationship, levelling the playing field with China, negotiating a fair new trade relationship with the United Kingdom, and improving enforcement and implementation of the EU's trade agreements with 76 countries around the world. Each of these priorities will need to be balanced against the requirements of the WTO, a comprehensive regulatory approach to digital trade and mainstreaming of sustainability objectives into trade policy. Creative solutions, such as instruments to tackle foreign subsidies and the WTO pharmaceutical agreement can also help Europe to navigate the new geo-economic and post-coronavirus era of global trade successfully.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate change and climate action

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-07-2020

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | sprememba podnebja | zdravstvo | zmanjšanje emisij plinov

Povzetek The coronavirus crisis presents challenges as well as opportunities for policies to address the issue of climate change. Measures taken in reaction to the pandemic have led to a dramatic fall in economic and social activity, and to a corresponding temporary drop in greenhouse gas emissions. Certain behaviour changes adopted during the crisis, such as teleworking and video-conferences, may persist and lead to permanently reduced emissions related to commuting and business travel. On the other hand, use of private cars may increase if public transport is considered as unsafe. The economic crisis has had a negative impact on household or corporate finances, which may lead to reduction or delay to investment in low-carbon technologies. Recovery packages for restarting the economy offer an opportunity for promoting low-carbon investment, but also bring the risk of financing the continuation of emission-intensive products and activities. The postponement of the COP26 climate change conference by one year slows down international climate action, but also offers the opportunity for the Parties to develop ambitious long-term strategies in the aftermath of the coronavirus crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Linking the levels of governance in the EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-07-2020

Avtor RITTELMEYER Yann-Sven | ZUMER KLEMEN

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko povezovanje | evropsko sodelovanje | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | meddržavno sodelovanje (EU) | medinstitucionalno sodelovanje (EU) | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus crisis has further underlined the need for a more cohesive European Union (EU). Previous ideas about how best to link the levels of the EU's system of multilevel governance have become even more important, while new paths of cooperation have been opened by changes triggered by the crisis itself. Every level of governance, from the EU to the local, via the national and regional levels, has been affected by the crisis and all are involved in the response. This crisis has shown that coordination between the levels can improve and should be improved. EU decision-making could become even more effective, efficient and legitimate if it draws appropriate lessons from the crisis. The first part of this paper focuses on the rationale for, and form of, an EU strategy to better connect the different levels of the multilevel system of governance in Europe. The second part assesses the consequences of the current crisis for the links between EU governance levels, reflecting on the various lessons to be drawn, for each level, and suggesting different practical implications for the process, such as the need to adjust the network of key partners and seize the moment to further incorporate digital technologies in partnership-building. Finally, the paper highlights the historic opportunity provided by the forthcoming Conference on the Future of Europe to develop and establish a more permanent system to link the levels of our Union. Concrete proposals are summarised in a table of potential initiatives.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU civil protection capabilities](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-07-2020

Avtor SCHMERTZING Leopold

Politično področje koronavirus | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda civilna zaščita | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ECHO | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | POLITIKA | politika EU | politika in javna varnost | politika sodelovanja | pomoč žrtvam nesreč | zdravstvo

Povzetek Civil protection is the protection of people, the environment and property against natural and man-made disasters. The Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) is a highly visible and tangible promise by the European Union (EU) to its citizens to protect them when in need, and to act in solidarity in times of extraordinary suffering. It is a distinctively civilian approach to the problem. On the basis of Articles 196 and 222 (the 'solidarity clause') of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it relies on a voluntary system of mutual assistance and on capacity pre-committed by the Member States. In 2019, this was complemented by dedicated EU capacities via a new tool, called RescEU, and improvements in risk prevention and preparedness. However, the current coronavirus crisis has shown that the current structures and processes might still not be fit for purpose or in the required state of readiness. The EU needs to broaden and increase its capabilities. This paper explores the issue and identifies potential initiatives to further improve the structural and capability components of EU crisis response. They include options for streamlining civilian and military crisis response and management, improving cooperation with industry, enhancing foresight, war-gaming, international exercises and cyber capabilities, and the development of capability goals, readiness monitoring, and ensured mobility of urgently needed assets.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU budget and recovery fund: Is it a done deal? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 29-07-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | FINANCE | finance EU | finančna kontrola | finančna revizija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | možganski trust | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politični okvir | porazdelitev sredstev EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | pravna država | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | proračun | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | računovodstvo | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek After nearly five days of tough negotiations, the European Council agreed on the EU's next seven-year budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), worth more than one trillion euros from 2021 to 2027, and crucially, on an additional 750-billion euro fund to help countries recover from the economic downturn caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Many politicians and analysts have hailed the agreement on the recovery fund in particular as an 'historic moment'. For the first time, some EU debt will be mutualised and the EU will tap financial markets on a significant scale to secure funds, which will be disbursed in the form of grants and loans. The European Parliament - which must approve these spending plans - welcomed the fund but criticised the lack of parliamentary scrutiny in its implementation as well as some of the cuts leaders made in spending on innovation and the climate as compared to the European Commission's MFF proposals and the Parliament's own demands, and regretted the weakened link between budget spending and the rule of law. This note offers links to first reactions from international think tanks on the budget deal. Earlier publications on financing the EU can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June 2020.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Road and rail transport and coronavirus: Mapping the way out of the crisis

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-07-2020

Avtor SOONE Jaan

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet

Ključna beseda cestni prevoz | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | kopenski promet | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | pomoč EU | PRAVO | PROMET | prosto gibanje oseb | zdravstvo | železniški promet

Povzetek In the first weeks of the coronavirus crisis, the lockdown and border closures halted most passenger services in road and rail transport and left road hauliers to face uncertainty and very long waiting times at many border crossings. With the pandemic easing, some passenger services resumed in certain EU countries from late April onward, and with the introduction of 'green lanes' the situation at border crossings stabilised allowing smoother passage for road hauliers. Nonetheless, the initial estimates of the costs to the transport sector are immense and the impact is expected to continue well beyond 2020. The EU took a number of steps in the early stages of the crisis to alleviate the situation and to provide relief to the transport sector. As the situation progressed, the European Commission introduced further measures to help coordinate the exit from confinement and safely restart transport services. The Commission has also tabled a European recovery plan with a number of new instruments, which will allow the provision of assistance to key sectors, including the transport sector. The European Council reached a political agreement on the recovery fund on 21 July. To support their economies, EU governments have introduced a number of economy-wide measures, but also sector-specific measures, including for transport and tourism, as well as support for individual transport companies. The Commission has further enabled governments to use State aid to help firms in difficulty by putting in place a temporary framework for State aid.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU public health policy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-07-2020

Avtor QUAGLIO Gianluca

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper explains the origins and current role of public health policy at European Union level, details how the Union has responded to the 2020 coronavirus pandemic to date, and analyses the European Commission's recent proposal for a flagship policy initiative in this field, the EU4Health programme, which could represent a 'paradigm shift' in how the EU deals with health. It then goes on to explore a range of possible further initiatives that could be taken to over the medium- to long-term to strengthen healthcare system across Europe. In the context of the Franco-German proposition that the EU should acquire some form of 'health sovereignty', it looks at the possibility of developing a more comprehensive vision for, and strengthening of, public health policy, in order to better respond to current and future needs.

Briefing [EN](#)

How the COVID-19 crisis has affected security and defence-related aspects for the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-07-2020

Zunanji avtor Christoph O. Meyer, Sophia Besch, Prof. Martin Bricknell, Dr Ben Jones

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | evropska obrambna politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obramba | skupna varnostna in obrambna politika | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek This briefing examines the impact that the COVID-19 crisis has had on security and defence-related aspects for the European Union (EU) between December 2019 and June 2020. Based on this analysis, it identifies key problems or questions that require more attention from policymakers in the coming months and years. Four areas are singled out for analysis, as follows.
Section (i), on the security environment and implications for strategy, discusses how COVID-19 tends to feed violent conflict and empowers non-state actors, but also highlights new opportunities to make cease-fires stick. It makes the case for examining in what areas and through what steps Europe can strengthen its self-reliance, unity and strategic leadership capability amidst the growing risk of great power competition.
Section (ii), on Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and defence-related mechanisms, capabilities and resources, identifies the growing risk to Europe's defence budget, capabilities and ambitions and suggests a number of ways in which Member States can manage these risks through fiscal measures, greater prioritisation and collaboration.
Section (iii) highlights the multi-faceted positive contributions that the armed forces have made to support civilian authorities at home, but suggests substantial untapped potential to do more in future emergencies. It makes the case for analysing the long-term implications of COVID-19 on readiness and generating forces for overseas operations.
Section (iv), on the different ways CSDP operations and missions have been affected by COVID-19 and the ways in which they have adapted to support host countries, makes the case for tackling pre-existing problems with staffing of missions and the resilience of missions to infectious diseases. It also recommends reviewing the rationale and scope for what might be termed 'health diplomacy'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Future financing of the Union: MFF, Own Resources and Next Generation EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-07-2020

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | lastna sredstva | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okrevanje gospodarstva | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravna država | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | sprememba podnebja | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 21 July, EU Heads of State or Government reached a political agreement on the future design of EU finances. The next step involves negotiations between Parliament, whose consent is required for the adoption of the EU's multiannual financial framework (MFF), and Council. In an extraordinary part-session two days later, Parliament is expected to vote on a motion for a resolution that confirms Parliament's readiness to enter immediately into negotiations to improve the deal and sets out conditions for its consent to the MFF.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain future \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-07-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek The spread of the coronavirus pandemic is reshaping the world economy and politics. Analysts and politicians argue that the extent of changes will depend on the persistence of the crisis and the ability of global powers to cooperate in efforts to contain and control it. In Europe, where containment rules have already been eased in many countries, governments and citizens fear a second wave of the pandemic, especially given that infection rates are again slowly rising in certain regions. Worldwide, populations in conflict-zones find themselves in an especially precarious situation. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 10 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Tracking key coronavirus restrictions on movement and social life in the EU Member States](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-07-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | mednarodno pravo | notranja meja EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | prosti gibanje oseb | zdravstvo

Povzetek All the EU Member States adopted emergency measures in an attempt to contain the spread of the coronavirus. These measures restricted a number of fundamental freedoms, including movement across and within national borders, access to education, freedom of association and, more broadly, freedom to engage in social and economic activities. Following a decrease in the number of coronavirus cases, most Member States have gradually begun to lift or ease these restrictions. This briefing presents an overview of 10 key measures taken by the Member States in response to the pandemic. They relate to cross-border travel (controls at internal EU borders, entry bans affecting EU and non-EU citizens, and exit bans); movement and association (restrictions of movement in the country and bans on social gatherings); education and social activities (closure of educational institutions, shops and restaurants); and contact tracing. This briefing tracks these key measures from 1 March to 30 June 2020 and presents their evolution in relation to the general evolution of the pandemic in each Member State, represented by the cumulative number of reported Covid-19 cases per 100 000 population in the previous 14 days.

Briefing [EN](#)

Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-07-2020

Avtor ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | način volitev | parlamentarne volitve | POLITIKA | politični okvir | predsedniške volitve | volilni postopek in glasovanje | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek The coronavirus has taken a heavy toll on electoral processes around the world, with many elections being postponed because of emergency situations. Ideally, postponing elections should involve a sensible balancing act between the democratic imperative, enshrined in international law and national constitutions, to hold regular elections, and public health requirements restricting large gatherings and minimising close contact between people. While some countries have decided to go ahead with elections, most countries with elections scheduled since the beginning of March have postponed them. Among those that have held elections during the pandemic, South Korea has emerged as a model for having organised a highly successful electoral process, while protecting the health of its population. Others, such as Burundi, have set a negative standard, ignoring health risks putting both population and politicians in peril. Postponing elections as part of the policy response to the crisis ideally requires a broad political consensus. However, rescheduling has proven divisive in many cases. Those in power have often been accused by the opposition and other critics of trying to reshape the calendar to their own advantage, either by lifting lockdowns too early to allow for the restart of the electoral process (such as in Serbia – the first European country to hold parliamentary elections after the crisis) or by prolonging transitional situations unnecessarily (such as in Bolivia, which has an interim president). The crisis provides a unique opportunity for electoral reform. Extending opportunities for early and remote voting has been seen as a way to reduce risk. However, much caution is needed, particularly as regards remote online voting, which involves either limitations of the right to voting secrecy or serious and still unmanageable cyber-risks.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises](#)

Scenarios for geo-politics after coronavirus: A recent Atlantic Council analysis

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 16-07-2020

Avtor SCHMERTZING Leopold

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Socialna politika | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | možganski trust | politična geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | Rusija | zdravstvo | Združene države | ZNANOST

Povzetek The Atlantic Council report, 'What World Post-Covid-19? Three Scenarios', has two main takeaways: first, Chinese-US rivalry could get worse and go global, destabilising an increasingly divided EU and endangering the United States' alliances system in Asia. Second, there is no way around the US, Europe and China cooperating to develop a positive, global 'new normal'.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Lifting coronavirus restrictions: The role of therapeutics, testing, and contact-tracing apps

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 16-07-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | osebni podatki | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | prosto gibanje oseb | razkritje informacij | telekomunikacije | zdravstvo

Povzetek In the absence of vaccines and treatments for Covid-19, any easing of restrictions to freedom of movement and social life needs to be accompanied by enhanced monitoring measures, such as expanded testing capacity and improved contact tracing, including use of appropriate digital technologies. There are very few certainties about the coronavirus pandemic, but perhaps one is that no isolated measure or silver-bullet solution is likely to solve all aspects of the crisis. A flexible and integrated strategy, based on complementary tools and measures (therapeutics, testing and contact tracing) and a coordinated approach across the EU are key to gradually lifting restrictions and to going back to the (new) normal.

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Assessment of COVID-19 surveillance case definitions and data reporting in the European Union](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-07-2020

Zunanji avtor André PERALTA-SANTOS

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek In a rapidly evolving pandemic, it is fundamental to ensure consistency of definitions across Member States to provide the necessary comparability to evaluate the public health response, the stress on the health system and the impact on the population's health. All institutional bodies in the Member States follow, or base their approaches, on technical guidance by the European Centre for Diseases and Control (ECDC). The approach to defining possible and probable cases shows considerable heterogeneity, while for confirmed cases, all Member States use the same definition requiring laboratory detection of SARS-CoV-2 with Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Comparability of the numbers of confirmed cases across the EU is still heavily dependent on the testing policies adopted. This heterogeneity seems rooted in rapidly evolving scientific advances and the different perceptions of risk in the technical institutions of Member States. Many Member States still do not have an official definition of death due to COVID-19 available online and do not report on whether COVID-19 is the a primary or a secondary cause of death. Recovery definition is broadly based on either clinical criteria or testing criteria (SARS-CoV-2 not detected anymore); only a few countries adopted a definition of recovery based solely on clinical criteria. While recovery based on clinical criteria has some advantages, it also carries some risks of early discharge / end of isolation when still infectious. Harmonisation of COVID-19 case definitions is essential to mitigate disputes about data quality between Member States and coordinate, implement and evaluate EU policies.

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

[Study in focus; Employment and social situation in Germany](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-07-2020

Avtor KRAATZ Susanne | SZPEJNA MONIKA MARZENA

Politično področje Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Socialna politika | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda brezposelnost | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | Nemčija | politika zaposlovanja | politična geografija | socialni okvir | socialno stanje | trg dela | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek The note provides a summary of key findings from the study of the labour market and social situation in Germany including major trends, policy responses and challenges for the future. The note covers aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, July 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 13-07-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | epidemija | Evropska investicijska banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | GEOGRAFIJA | goljufije zoper EU | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | kopenski promet | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodni cestni promet | migracije | migracijska politika EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | PROMET | Romi | socialni okvir | zdravstvo | človekove pravice

Povzetek The July 2020 plenary session was the fifth conducted with Members participating remotely, using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau, although a majority were present in Brussels. During this session a number of Council and European Commission statements were debated, with the presentation of the programme of activities of the German Presidency a highlight. Members also debated the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 19 June and preparation of the meeting of 17-18 July 2020. Members heard Council and Commission statements on Union policy on preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, on the state of play of Council negotiations on the proposed regulation on the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States, and on cultural recovery in Europe. Parliament also debated a Commission statement commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide. Members debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on stability and security in the Mediterranean and the negative role of Turkey, and on the situation in Belarus. Parliament voted on a number of legislative proposals and resolutions including on the European citizens' initiative, a resolution on the humanitarian situation in Venezuela, and a chemicals strategy for sustainability.

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

COVID-19: List of the measures taken in relation to the ITRE remit May-June 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-07-2020

Avtor CIUCCI MATTEO | GOUARDERES Frederic

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | odhodki EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | proračun EU | zdravstvo

Povzetek This briefing summarises the recent measures taken by the European Commission on matters within the remit of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy in response to the urgent and ongoing COVID-19 crisis, while referencing relevant parts of the resolution of the European Parliament of 15 May 2020 on the new multiannual financial framework, own resources and the recovery plan.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU tourism sector during the coronavirus crisis

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-07-2020

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | pomoč EU | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | turizem | zdravstvo

Povzetek Tourism in the European Union (EU) is one of the sectors hardest hit by the coronavirus crisis, with some parts of the sector and some regions more affected than others. Most tourist facilities were closed during the peak of the crisis, and events cancelled or postponed. Tourism businesses are also among the last to resume activities, and even if they do, they still have to apply strict health protocols and containment measures, meaning that they can operate only at restricted capacity. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development estimates that tourism will decline 60-80 % this year, depending on the length of the health crisis and on the pace of recovery. While aviation, cruise lines, hotels and restaurants are among the most affected, cycle tourism is becoming more popular during the recovery phase. An increasing number of tourists prefer domestic destinations, areas of natural value, active travel and avoiding overcrowded destinations, at least in the short-term. However, some changes might become permanent, such as the rise in purchasing tourism services online or the greater attention paid to hygiene and healthy living. At the peak of the pandemic, most EU countries introduced temporary border controls and measures restricting free movement across the EU. However, the strictness and timeline of these measures varied greatly from one country to another. Recently, many EU destinations have started to lift national confinement and quarantine measures, including restrictions on travel. By 15 June 2020, most EU countries had opened their borders to EU travellers and had begun to plan to open borders to travellers from certain third countries as of 1 July 2020. The EU has acted to support the tourism sector, whether by temporarily changing EU rules, helping to interpret current rules or by providing much-needed financial support. The European Commission helped to repatriate EU travellers. On 13 May 2020, the Commission adopted a comprehensive package of non-legislative measures for the tourism and transport sector, with the aim of helping EU countries to gradually lift travel restrictions and allow tourism and transport businesses to reopen. The Council and the European Parliament have, in general, welcomed the package, while making further suggestions on how to help the sector.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cultural tourism out of confinement

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-07-2020

Avtor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Politično področje koronavirus | Kultura | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kulturni turizem | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | prosto gibanje oseb | sektorska pomoč | zdravstvo

Povzetek The lockdowns, border closures and other restrictive measures in response to the coronavirus pandemic brought tourist and cultural activities to a halt in most EU Member States between mid-March and mid-June, significantly affecting businesses and consumers. A progressive easing of these restrictive measures is now under way.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Tough decisions ahead \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 10-07-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | pomoč EU | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek As the coronavirus crisis shows no sign of abating globally, many governments around the world face tough choices between easing virus containment measures, in order to allow economic recovery, or keeping these measures in place, to protect their citizens' health and their healthcare systems from being overwhelmed. They have launched vast financial programmes to support vulnerable households and the newly unemployed, backed banks to keep credit flowing in the economy, and strengthened healthcare systems in anticipation of a possible second wave. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on financing the fight against the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 6 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks 09/07/2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-07-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic and budgetary effects of the coronavirus, the preparations of the next European Council on the recovery instruments, the German Presidency priorities in the area of ECOFIN and of some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Amended proposal for the 2021-2027 MFF and 2021-2024 recovery instrument 'Next Generation EU' in figures](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-07-2020

Avtor KRESNICHKA-NIKOLCHOVA NADEJDA | SAPALA Magdalena

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | statistika EU | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek This briefing provides a graphic presentation of the next long-term budget and recovery instrument (Next Generation EU) proposed by the European Commission on 27 May 2020 (COM 2020). By comparing it with the Commission's initial proposal of May 2018 (COM 2018) and the European Parliament's negotiating position, we highlight the changes for the future financing of EU priorities. The preparation of the EU's next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) started formally in May 2018 with the proposal from the European Commission, more than two years ago. The European Parliament adopted its detailed negotiating position on 14 November 2018. The European Council, however, held its first substantial debate on the proposals only on 20 February 2020, failing to find agreement. The coronavirus pandemic has complicated the situation further. Given the new circumstances, on 27 May 2020 the Commission put forward an amended proposal for the 2021-2027 MFF and, linked to it, a recovery instrument, entitled Next Generation EU (NGEU) for the years 2021-2024.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's public health strategy post-Covid-19](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 07-07-2020

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | strategija EU | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic has put European health systems under enormous strain, revealing gaps in the way public health emergencies are addressed. The European Commission's proposal for a new EU Health programme, EU4Health, aims to fill these gaps. During the European Parliament's July plenary session, the Commission and the Council are to make statements on the EU's public health strategy after coronavirus, followed by a debate with Members. A resolution is due to be voted later in the week.

Na kratko [EN](#)

EU-Iran: The way forward - Can the JCPOA survive the Trump presidency?

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-07-2020

Avtor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Iran | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne sankcije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | neširjenje jedrskega orožja | politična geografija | sporazum (EU) | Združene države

Povzetek Two issues have dominated relations between the EU and Iran in recent years: the nuclear agreement known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) – including efforts to conclude it, followed by efforts to save it – and human rights concerns. Even though the European Union (EU) and Iran have worked together over the past two years to save the JCPOA, relations between the two have deteriorated. Iran accuses EU Member States of not standing up to pressure from the United States of America (USA) to isolate Iran and of not doing enough to save the JCPOA. The EU, for its part, is concerned about Iran's enrichment activities; growing tensions in the region and Iran's role in this context, including the provision of military, financial and political support to non-state actors in countries such as Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen; and its ballistic missile programme. In 2011, the EU put restrictive measures in place to react to serious human rights violations in Iran. These remain in force. Nevertheless, the EU has continued to engage with Iran, in marked contrast to the USA. Following the US withdrawal from the JCPOA in May 2018, the Trump administration re-imposed wide-ranging sanctions on Iran and has since then pursued a policy of 'maximum pressure'. The declared goal of the maximum pressure campaign is to push Iran to negotiate a new agreement that would also address Iran's ballistic missile programme, end its support of militant groups in the region, and curb its foreign policy ambitions in western Asia. Instead, the US policy of maximum pressure on Tehran has led to an escalation of tensions in the Persian Gulf region, with potentially direct consequences for Europe. With Iran continuing uranium enrichment to levels far exceeding the levels permitted under the JCPOA, and with the USA threatening to trigger the re-imposition of United Nations (UN) sanctions against Iran, further escalation is likely. Security in the EU is linked to the security situation in western Asia. For that reason, Europe should maintain efforts to preserve the JCPOA and seek to reduce tension between Iran and the USA.

Briefing [EN](#)

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States IV

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-07-2020

Avtor CUNDERLIKOVA Zuzana | DEL MONTE Micaela | ECKERT GIANNA | KOTANIDIS Silvia | LANGOVA VENDULA | RAKOVSKA Violeta

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | Ciper | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | Grčija | Irska | izredne razmere | javno zdravje | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | Litva | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | Slovaška | zdravstvo | Češka

Povzetek With the virulence of the coronavirus pandemic gradually diminishing, and in the light of the restrictive measures adopted by Member States, attention remains on the way chosen by the various states to respond to the crisis. With states at various stages of relaxing emergency constraints, the effects of the coronavirus pandemic are likely to last in terms of health, economic, social, psychological and possibly even political impact. Although public attention is now turned towards the widely differing measures that states are taking in order to live with the virus, new challenges are emerging as international and domestic traffic, trade and free movement of people are re-established, having been all but frozen. In this context, it is still necessary to complete the overview of Member States' constitutional frameworks in response to the coronavirus pandemic with the hope that this might offer some guidance or insight, should a comparable crisis arise in the future. This is the last in a series of four briefings and completes the comparative overview of Member States' institutional responses to the coronavirus crisis by analysing the legislation of Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania and Slovakia. The first in the series gave an overview of the responses in Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain, the second covered Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovenia, while the third covered Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.

Briefing [EN](#)

Next Generation EU: A European instrument to counter the impact of the coronavirus pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-07-2020

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | pomoč EU | proračun EU | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek The socio-economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic across the European Union (EU) is posing significant challenges, not least to the good functioning of the single market and the euro area. This has led to a growing consensus on the need for a common recovery plan to complement national stimulus packages. The European Commission has put forward a proposal to establish a €750 billion European recovery instrument, Next Generation EU, to reinforce the EU's 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). The instrument would be financed from funds borrowed on the markets by the Commission on behalf of the EU, while a mix of new and already planned instruments under the EU budget would channel expenditure, combining grants (€500 billion) and loans (€250 billion). The proposal, which aims to focus on the geographical areas and sectors hardest hit by the crisis, seeks to ensure an economic rebound that is also about quality, since expenditure is to be in line with jointly agreed EU objectives such as the green and digital transitions. National allocations under the largest instrument, a new Recovery and Resilience Facility, are to address challenges identified in the context of the European Semester. The recovery instrument includes various proposals in which the European Parliament is involved to varying extents, depending on the issue at stake. The channelling of resources through the EU budget means that Parliament would be co-legislator of relevant spending instruments, and exercise democratic scrutiny of expenditure through the discharge procedure. The budgetary authority would not however determine annual expenditure of Next Generation EU in the budgetary procedure since financing would be based on external assigned revenue. The Commission has called for an agreement to be reached in July 2020, in order for the recovery instrument to be operational as of 2021. A €11.5 billion bridging solution would address some objectives already in 2020. Elements expected to be at the heart of the complex negotiations, which are linked to those on the 2021-2027 MFF, are: the size of the instrument; the mix of grants and loans; the allocation of resources between Member States; reform of the financing system of the EU budget with new own resources; and the repayment of the borrowed resources.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU budget and coronavirus [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-07-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski svet | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | lastna sredstva | možganski trust | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | telekonferenca | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek European Union leaders and institutions are now discussing plans to provide a major boost to the European economy to help it recover from the coronavirus crisis. They are doing so in the context of the new long-term EU budget, which would see the total 'own resources' ceiling for the Union more or less doubled. On 19 June 2020, the members of the European Council exchanged views by video-conference on the European Commission's linked proposals, tabled on 27 May, for (i) a new 'Next Generation EU' recovery fund, and (ii) an updated Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the next seven-year financing period, from 2021 to 2027, in which the recovery fund would be embedded. The European Council will discuss these proposals again (in person) on 17-18 July in Brussels. In this context, think tankers and policy analysts have been debating the proposals and assessing their potential effectiveness. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on financing the fight against the coronavirus can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

The role of cohesion policy in tackling the socio-economic fallout from coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-07-2020

Avtor MARGARAS Vasileios

Politično področje koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | delo parlamenta | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski parlament | evropski strukturni in investicijski skladi | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | pakt o stabilnosti | parlamentarna razprava | POLITIKA | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek The Committee on Regional Development has tabled a question to the European Commission on the role of cohesion policy in tackling the socio-economic fallout from Covid-19. The Commission is due to respond during a debate at Parliament's July plenary session.

Na kratko [EN](#)

European economic recovery

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-07-2020

Avtor SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko povezovanje | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek A more united Europe has the potential to deliver greater benefits for its citizens, more effectively and efficiently, by offering a level of strategic scale and depth that no individual Member State, or even group of Member States, can achieve on their own. In particular, the combination of Europe's single market and economic and monetary union, used to their full potential and complemented by progress in other policy areas, such as the Green Deal, could prove to be key assets for a strong European recovery from the serious economic shock recently administered by the coronavirus pandemic. An intensive debate has therefore opened up about the potential benefits of moving towards a higher degree of risk-sharing and collective 'strategic autonomy' for the Union, based on stronger and deeper common policies at EU level. The recent European Commission proposal for a 'Next Generation EU' recovery plan is likely to prove an important staging-point in this process. In practice, the size of the recovery response, the policy areas chosen for deepening, the financing options available to support them, and the degree to which they are matched by a greater willingness of the Union to 'act as one' on the international stage, are all likely to be determining factors in the outcome. This paper analyses some of the issues arising specifically in the economic field in the aftermath of the coronavirus crisis and looks at a range of policy initiatives that could help build a broadly based and sustainable European economic recovery and a more resilient European Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - July 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 03-07-2020

Politično področje Industrija | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus | Proračun | Proračunski nadzor | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda delo žensk | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | enakost spolov | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | izobraževalna politika | izobraževanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politični okvir | položaj žensk | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

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

Na kratko [EN](#)

Covid-19 Newsletter 2: Exit strategy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-07-2020

Avtor BARBERA DEL ROSAL Adolfo | CIUCCI MATTEO | KENNEDY AOIFE | LAKY Zsuzsanna | RATCLIFF Christina | VERBEKEN Dirk

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Okolje | Raziskovalna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | preprečevanje bolezni | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek As EU Member States embark on a cautious de-confinement path, the economy slides into recession and the question of the proportionality of public health-related measures and their economic consequences is increasingly present in the public debate. As long as a vaccine (or an effective treatment) for the Covid-19 disease is not found and deployed, post-Covid-19 societies will have to coexist with the virus, and find an equilibrium between the social constraints resulting from health protecting measures and the need to mitigate as much as possible a huge economic shock, which if not addressed adequately, could have unpredictable social and political consequences. The Covid-19 crisis has shown above all the importance of joint European action. Although public health is primarily the competence of the Member States, the European Parliament has called on the Commission and the Member States to act together and to rise to the challenge and ensure that the Union emerges stronger from this crisis. In particular, a differentiated but coordinated post-lockdown approach in the EU should be ensured, in order to avoid a resurgence of the virus. The present Covid-19 Newsletter focuses on the de-confinement strategies and EU measures to support the economic recovery. An update of ongoing Covid-19 related expertise work for the ECON, EMPL, ENVI, ITRE and IMCO committees is provided at the end of this document.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic and monetary union](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-07-2020

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | Ekonomska in monetarna unija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko povezovanje | FINANCE | gospodarska politika | gospodarsko povezovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | zdravstvo

Povzetek Launched almost three decades ago, economic and monetary union (EMU) represents a very important step in the process of European economic integration. However, the recent sovereign debt crisis highlighted its incomplete design and some inherent instabilities. A series of measures were therefore taken to deepen EMU and thereby to increase its resilience. They can be grouped in three main categories: monetary measures, measures intended to complete the single market, and measures aimed at strengthening the economic union dimension of EMU. The current coronavirus pandemic has shown the urgency of many of them; recently submitted important proposals could lead to a noteworthy evolution in the architecture of EMU. This Briefing groups and highlights some of these proposals. The table at the end features a number of additional proposals in summary form.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks 01/07/2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 01-07-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic and financial effects of the coronavirus, an overview of the proposed new temporary European Union Recovery Instrument, and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Performing arts: Emerging from confinement](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 29-06-2020

Avtor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Politično področje koronavirus | Kultura

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | javno zdravje | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | kultura in religija | kulturna politika | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | odrske umetnosti | Unesco | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek In the EU as elsewhere in the world, the performing arts were among the first sectors to be hit by measures to slow the spread of the coronavirus, and are now among the last to reopen. As the confinement measures are relaxed, the focus now is on supporting the performing arts and finding a way to re-engage with live audiences.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain outlook \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-06-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | možganski trust | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | zdravstvo

Povzetek While many countries, notably in Europe, are currently easing restrictive measures aimed at containing the spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19), the latter is now rapidly spreading in other parts of the world, notably in the Americas and Indian sub-continent. The number of people globally who have tested positive for the disease is now approaching 10 million, exacerbating an already precarious situation in certain conflict-afflicted areas, such as Yemen. In Europe, analysts continue to examine the various ways of financing and promoting economic recovery from the depressive effects of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 12 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A more resilient, sustainable and fair Europe after coronavirus?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 25-06-2020

Avtor MILOTAY Nora

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Okolje | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | trajnostni razvoj | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek The triple-crisis – the pandemic's public health and economic consequences intertwined with the underlying environmental crisis – may lead to increasing divergence, instead of convergence and cohesion among Member States, regions, generations and different groups of society across the EU and globally. However, if handled with a longer-term perspective with the aim of achieving a more resilient, sustainable and fair EU – the crisis also offers the opportunity to turn the three into the guiding principles of the recovery. This applies as much for the content of the policies as for the process of their design and implementation, both in the short and longer terms.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Political Dialogue: Governance, Security and Migration](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-06-2020

Zunanji avtor Morten BØÅS

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Afrika | Afrika | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | migracija | migracije | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | strategija EU | vladanje | ZNANOST | človekove pravice

Povzetek Much has changed since the creation of the Joint Africa-European Union (EU) Strategy in 2007. The developing world has been changing fast. Development policy and practices are also transforming, albeit at a slower pace. The divide between emerging economies and 'fragile states' is increasing. This is also the case in Africa. As not only Africa, but also the EU-Africa relationship is changing and evolving into new dimensions, there is clearly a need to develop a new European strategy, constructed on the basis of an emerging continent. Africa is home to the youngest population in the world and some of the world's most fragile states. However, it is also a continent with emerging markets and more effective governments. This brief aims to clarify how well the new Strategy must manage to mainstream a European approach to Africa that considers both the inter-continental dialogue and the diversity of development on this emerging continent within the fields of governance, security and migration. As the COVID-19 has turned into a pandemic, the brief also suggests that the new European strategy must reflect this development and the European Parliament should closely monitor the situation as it discusses the Strategy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Development, Humanitarian Aid and Climate Change](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-06-2020

Zunanji avtor Ondřej HORKÝ-HLUCHÁŇ

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Okolje | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Afriška unija | civilna družba | evropska politika sosedstva | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | humanitarna pomoč | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politika sodelovanja | razvojna pomoč | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | trajnostni razvoj | večstranski odnosi | zunajevropske organizacije

Povzetek The new EU Strategy for Africa attempts to reflect the continent's growing relevance within a partnership rather than through a donor-recipient framework. However, this leads to a prioritisation of the formal, productive and technology sectors as well as climate mitigation at the expense of agriculture, informal sector, human development and climate adaptation. With such skewed priorities, this Strategy is ill-adapted for the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath. Institutionally, political will is needed to ensure that the continent-to-continent approach is not hampered by parallel, contradictory and fragmenting forces within the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) governance frameworks. Financially, mutual accountability must be strengthened by joint funding of joint actions. An inclusive institutional mechanism is also needed to promote political and civil society participation as well as policy coherence for sustainable development beyond migration and climate. More generally, the Strategy advances a government-to-government type of partnership at the expense of a more people-centred approach that is more in line with the 'principled pragmatism' of the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-06-2020

Zunanji avtor Morten BØÅS, Ondřej HORKÝ-HLUCHÁŇ, Ainhoa MARIN-EGOSCOZABAL

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Okolje | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Afrika | Afrika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | humanitarna pomoč | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | migracija | migracije | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | POLITIKA | politika sodelovanja | razvojna pomoč | skupna trgovinska politika | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU | trajnostni razvoj | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | vladanje

Povzetek The new EU-Africa Strategy presented by the Commission on 9 March puts a reinforced emphasis on the creation of a real partnership with a continent whose relevance for Europe is growing by the day. The three briefings focus on different aspects of this new partnership, the first one dealing with the implications for the political dialogue with a focus on (good) governance and the even bigger challenge of security and migration. The second briefing has a look at more 'traditional' aspects of this relationship, development and humanitarian aid, complemented with the rising challenge of climate change. The new approach is also illustrated by the emphasis put on the promotion of bilateral trade and investment relations, the topic of the third briefing. All these briefings also try to incorporate first elements on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the bilateral relationship.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Trade and Investments](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-06-2020

Zunanji avtor Ainhoa MARIN-EGOSCOZABAL

Politično področje koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Afrika | Afrika | Afriška unija | Azija in Oceanija | carinska politika | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | Kitajska | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | naložba v tujini | neposredna naložba | območje proste trgovine | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | strategija EU | trajnostni razvoj | TRGOVINA | trgovinski odnosi | zeleno gospodarstvo | ZNANOST | zunajevropske organizacije

Povzetek 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](#)

[Living in the EU: Work before the coronavirus crisis](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 23-06-2020

Avtor SABBATI Giulio

Politično področje koronavirus | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | statistika EU | trg dela | trg dela | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek The EU has been severely hit by the spread of the Covid-19 disease. Its impact extends well beyond public health, and the economic and social consequences of the pandemic are now a top priority for both the Member States and the EU institutions. Employment, developments in the labour market, and changed/worsened working conditions are the most prominent concerns therein. This infographic offers a closer look at the labour market situation in 2019, referring to the EU population aged 15-64 (285 million people, of which 195 million were employed, 14 million were unemployed and 76 million inactive). Finally, it looks at a recent survey conducted by Eurofound on living and working in the times of Covid-19 lockdown.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Living in the EU: Work before the coronavirus crisis](#)

[Online Platforms' Moderation of Illegal Content Online](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 23-06-2020

Zunanji avtor University of Namur (CRIDS/NADI) and VVA

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda Amerika | digitalna vsebina | dokumentacija | družbeni mediji | ekonomska geografija | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | iskalnik | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | nadzor komunikacij | odbor EP | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskovalno poročilo | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zakonitost | Združene države

Povzetek Online platforms have created content moderation systems, particularly in relation to tackling illegal content online. This study reviews and assesses the EU regulatory framework on content moderation and the practices by key online platforms. On that basis, it makes recommendations to improve the EU legal framework within the context of the forthcoming Digital Services Act.

Študija [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, June 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-06-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dezinformacija | določitev proračuna EU | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Eyropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Hongkong | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izstop iz EU | Kitajska | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | politična geografija | PROMET | prometna politika | proračun | ribiški sporazum | ribištvo | sprememba proračuna | trajnostna mobilnost | turizem | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek The June 2020 plenary session was the fourth conducted with Members participating remotely, although this time a majority were present in Brussels, and using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau. The session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as votes on draft amending budgets and the guidelines for the 2021 EU budget. Parliament adopted recommendations on the negotiations for a new partnership with the United Kingdom, and discussed the European Council meeting held subsequently on 19 June. Members heard Council and European Commission statements on anti-racism protests, on the Conference on the Future of Europe, and on Covid-19 related issues: protecting strategic sectors; tackling disinformation; and protection of cross-border and seasonal workers. Members also discussed the situation in the Schengen area following the Covid-19 outbreak, as well as tourism and transport in 2020 and beyond, and land-grabbing and deforestation in the Amazonas. Members debated statements from the Vice President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on the foreign policy consequences of the Covid-19 crisis, on China's national security law for Hong Kong, and on the EU response to the possible Israeli annexation of the West Bank. Finally, Parliament adopted decisions creating a subcommittee on tax matters, a special committee on beating cancer, a special committee on foreign interference and a special committee on artificial intelligence.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Cross-border regional healthcare cooperation to combat the coronavirus pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-06-2020

Avtor MARGARAS Vasileios

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | regionalno sodelovanje | zdravstveno varstvo | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek The pandemic has led to a situation where the healthcare systems of European regions have been heavily overburdened, with more patients to treat than they have capacity for. Several healthcare projects between cross-border regions, funded by Interreg programmes, have contributed to the fight against the virus, in particular in regions of Germany, France, Italy and Spain, some of the worst affected EU Member States.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and prisons in the EU: Member-State measures to reduce spread of the virus](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-06-2020

Avtor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | DEL MONTE Micaela | LUYTEN KATRIEN | VORONOVA Sofija

Politično področje koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | javno zdravje | kazenski zavod | kazensko pravo | koronavirusna bolezen | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | zapornik | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus crisis has put huge pressure on European prisons, already often affected by chronic overcrowding and poor healthcare services. Ensuring strict sanitary conditions, adequate health monitoring and the necessary distancing to prevent an outbreak in these closed environments – particularly vulnerable to contagion – has been a considerable challenge for most, if not all EU Member States. Starting from March 2020, as lockdowns and states of emergency gradually came into force across Europe, EU Member States have taken a number of containment measures to protect prisoners' health. These measures have consisted mostly of suspending all visits and regular activities in order to limit contacts among detainees and also between detainees and the outside world. Transfers of prisoners between EU countries have been put on hold as well. Improved sanitary measures have been taken in detention centres, in terms of both personal hygiene and cleanliness of premises. At the same time, several Member States have sought to reduce overcrowding, by limiting entries and increasing exits, for instance by postponing the execution of sentences or using alternatives to detention. However, according to the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, at least half the Member States did not seek alternatives to detention. This briefing looks into the various measures adopted by Member States between early March and the end of May 2020 in response to the challenges posed to the Union's prisons by the coronavirus crisis. While, at the time of writing, containment measures in many Member States are gradually being eased, the long-term impact of the pandemic on prison conditions and populations remains to be seen.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus in south-east Asia: Health, political and economic impact](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-06-2020

Avtor RUSSELL Martin

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | Jugovzhodna Azija | koronavirusna bolezen | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek Coronavirus has affected the 10 south-east Asian countries in very different ways. Thanks to quick and decisive action, Vietnam came through relatively unscathed; Singapore also seemed to have the virus under control, before a second wave of infections among migrant labourers took off. Malaysia and Thailand initially struggled, but now seem to have turned the situation around. In Indonesia and the Philippines, the disease continues to spread rapidly. Although weak healthcare systems make Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, the three poorest countries of the region, highly vulnerable, they have not reported many infections so far. Despite such differences, some of the issues raised by the coronavirus pandemic are common to all countries of the region. For example, pre-existing inequalities have widened, particularly affecting low-paid workers in informal employment, migrants, and refugees. Meanwhile, governments are clamping down on free speech and adopting emergency powers, raising concerns over authoritarian tendencies. Although the countries of the region are cooperating with each other and neighbours such as China, tensions (for example, in the South China Sea) have become more apparent. All south-east Asian economies have been affected, but the impact varies considerably. Vietnam is expected to do relatively well, and several other countries will also see modest growth. Due to a global downturn in trade and tourism, Singapore and Thailand are suffering most. Overall, the region is forecast to see less of an economic impact than Europe or North America, and growth is expected to rebound in 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Single market and the pandemic: Impacts, EU action and recovery](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-06-2020

Avtor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | pomoč EU | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus crisis caused an asymmetric shock to both supply and demand in the EU, inflicting unprecedented economic harm: the deep recession in 2020 is likely to be followed by a fragile recovery in 2021. The downside risks are high and there is a strong possibility of further deterioration. European economies are highly integrated: about two-thirds of the EU's total trade in goods takes place on the single market, through its tightly knit network of supply chains, financial connections and trade relationships. However, the pandemic has severely impacted the free movement of persons, goods and services in the EU, on which the market is based. While the depth of the economic downturn and the strength of recovery vary across EU Member States, many of those that were hardest hit by the pandemic happen to have the least policy space to respond to it. Left unaddressed, an uneven recovery across the EU risks creating divergences, fragmentation and permanent damage to the single market, which will have a negative impact on the EU's recovery as a whole. The EU has acted on many fronts since the onset of the crisis. Initially, it provided first-response measures – such as the suspension of State aid rules and a roadmap for lifting containment measures – designed to address multiple emergencies in the single market and the EU economy. It has also developed a comprehensive longer-term response to enable economic recovery and repair the damage inflicted by the crisis, while at the same time protecting and deepening the single market and rendering it more autonomous. The EU will offer large-scale asymmetric support and financial support, that will be distributed through existing and novel instruments. Some experts warn that the proposed recovery plan, while a step in the right direction, may be financially insufficient and too slow to disburse. The European Parliament has asked for a major recovery package worth €2 trillion.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Single market and the pandemic: Impacts, EU action and recovery](#)

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control: During the pandemic and beyond

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 18-06-2020

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) is a decentralised European Union (EU) agency based in Stockholm, Sweden. It began operating in 2005. Its mission is to identify, assess and communicate current and emerging threats to human health posed by infectious diseases. The ECDC is governed by a management board. Its director, Andrea Ammon, is guided by an advisory forum composed of the Member States' competent bodies, which also serves as an information exchange platform. The ECDC also works with partnerships and networks. For the 2020 financial year, the ECDC's budget is €60.4 million. Its 2020 establishment plan provides for a total of 286 staff. The ECDC's main activities include: surveillance, epidemic intelligence and response; scientific advice; microbiology; preparedness; public health training; and country support. Its disease-specific activities are organised within horizontal disease programmes. Its organisational chart was restructured in January 2020. The ECDC is playing an important part in the EU's response to the unfolding coronavirus pandemic. Among other things, it provides systematically updated risk assessments, guidance and advice on public health response activities to EU Member States and the European Commission. Stakeholders have nevertheless criticised the ECDC's handling of the pandemic, while remarking on the ECDC's lack of authority and executive power. In a recent resolution, the European Parliament called the ECDC's competences, budget and staff to be strengthened. A similar call was made in a joint Franco-German initiative, and will reportedly be a topic for the upcoming trio of EU Council presidencies. A strong role for the ECDC is also among the initiatives announced by the Commission under its recovery plan for Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States III

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-06-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja | BOSTRÖM KARL ERIK ALBIN | DEL MONTE Micaela | ODINK Ingeborg | PRPIC Martina | TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | izredne razmere | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | primerjalna analiza | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | zdravstvo

Povzetek The spread of the coronavirus pandemic has prompted countries to take extensive and far-reaching measures to tackle the consequences of the outbreak. Apart from curbing the spread of the disease, these measures have also posed legal and economic challenges, significantly affecting people's lives. Due to the nature of the virus, citizens' rights and freedoms have been curtailed, inter alia affecting their freedom of movement and assembly, as well as the right to conduct economic activities. Whilst the measures are currently being relaxed, there is debate in some Member States over whether the measures were justified and proportionate. Some Member States resorted to declaring a 'state of emergency', whilst others did not, either because they have no such mechanism in their constitutional framework or because they chose a different path, giving special powers to certain institutions or using and modifying existing legislation. In either case, democratic scrutiny over the situation has been highly important, making parliamentary oversight crucial to ensure the rule of law and respect for fundamental democratic principles. This briefing covers the following countries: Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden. It focuses on three key aspects: i) the constitutional framework of the state of emergency or legitimisation of the emergency legislation; ii) the specific measures adopted; and iii) the extent of parliamentary oversight exercised on the adopted measures. This briefing is the third in a series aimed at providing a comparative overview of Member States' institutional responses to the coronavirus crisis. The first in the series gives an overview of the responses in Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain, while the second covers Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovenia.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus and elections in selected Member States

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 17-06-2020

Avtor MAŃKO Rafal | RADJENOVIC Anja

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija volitev | POLITIKA | referendum | volilni postopek in glasovanje | volitve | zdravstvo

Povzetek With the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, many countries around the world that were or are due to organise elections or referendums, have had to decide whether to hold them as originally planned, introducing mitigating measures, put them on hold or postpone them to a later date. When deciding whether to continue with elections or not, decision-makers have needed to take into account a variety of legal, technical and sanitary parameters and implications, as well as constitutional arrangements, to ensure that democratic institutions function as they would in normal circumstances and to ensure people's fundamental rights and freedoms are upheld. While postponing an election may be the most feasible and responsible option from the public health perspective, the decision may open the door to other risks, including undermining people's trust in democracy and casting doubt on the regular nature of elections. However, as experts suggest, democracy can also be undermined by holding elections during the pandemic, as their free and fair nature might be questioned. In order to protect election staff and voters, health and safety procedures can be built into election-related procedures, and special voting arrangements can be introduced, such as postal or e-voting, that allow citizens to cast their votes remotely. These entail other technological, security and social challenges, however, that need to be taken into account. This briefing provides example of how selected EU Member States have dealt with elections and referendums that were due to take place during the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Banking Union: Corona crisis effects

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-06-2020

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek The corona crisis has significant effects on many banks in the Banking Union. To support the Members of the Banking Union Working Group, the following briefing reports on observations made and actions taken by supervisory authorities, credit rating agencies, banking federations, or other industry experts, in order to point to relevant developments in the banking sector. The briefing will be updated on a bi-weekly basis, unless relevant developments require otherwise.

Briefing [EN](#)

CSDP missions and coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-06-2020

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda civilna misija EU | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | ohranjanje miru | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | vojaška misija EU | zdravstvo

Povzetek As Covid-19 adds increased pressure on international security, the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations have been adapted and contributed to the mitigation of the effects of the pandemic in host countries.

Na kratko [EN](#)

The platform economy and precarious work

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-06-2020

Zunanji avtor Harald Hauben (ed.), Karolien Lenaerts, Willem Waeyaert

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Socialna politika | Varstvo potrošnikov | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda delavec na spletni platformi | delovni pogoji | digitalna tehnologija | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | trg dela | trg dela | ZAPOSLJOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek Platform work has rapidly developed since it first emerged in the EU, though concerns have been raised about the employment and working conditions of platform work and the risk of precariousness it entails. Platform work has, therefore, been identified as a policy priority by European policy-makers. This study presents an analytical literature review that focuses on the challenges and risks of precariousness of platform work and explores possible pathways for EU action. It covers aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The analysis was prepared at the request of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs of the European Parliament.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities and Challenges for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-06-2020

Avtor BLANDIN LOUISE MATHILDE CAROLINE | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | NAESS KRISTINE MARIE SAKSENVIK

Politično področje koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | opravljanje storitev | potrošnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | umetna inteligenca | varstvo podatkov | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek Developing appropriate policies and regulations for AI is a priority for the European Union. AI has become a powerful driver of social transformation, reshaping individual lives and interactions as well as economical and political organisations. AI brings huge opportunities for development, sustainability, health and knowledge, as well as significant risks of unemployment, discrimination, exclusion, etc. Multiple areas are affected by AI, such as data protection (lawful and proportionate processing of personal data, subject to oversight), fair algorithmic treatment (not being subject to unjustified prejudice resulting from automated processing), transparency and explicability (knowing how and why a certain algorithmic response has been given or a decision made), protection from undue influence (not being misled, manipulated, or deceived). This collection of studies presents research resulting from ongoing interest of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in improving functioning of the Digital Single Market and developing European digital policies based on scientific evidence and expertise.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-06-2020

Avtor DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITA KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | MAGNUS Marcel

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | euroobmočje | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic and financial effects of the coronavirus, an overview of the proposed new temporary European Union Recovery Instrument, and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Coronavirus and international power \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-06-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | možganski trust | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | zdravstvo | ZNANOST

Povzetek Policy analysts and politicians alike acknowledge the 'game-changing' impact or potential of the coronavirus pandemic for the world economy and geo-political order, as well as on regional disputes and domestic politics in many countries. For the European Union, the crisis highlights the need for closer and more effective cooperation and action at European level, not least because a number of major players around the world are attempting to use the crisis to increase their international influence, often at the EU's expense. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The EU's response to the coronavirus 'infodemic'](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-06-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična propaganda | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | svoboda izražanja | zdravstvo

Povzetek In parallel to the coronavirus pandemic, governments across the world are having to tackle a viral 'infodemic': a wave of coronavirus-related information including hoaxes, conspiracy theories and disinformation by third parties. In many countries, the situation is hampering freedom of expression. During the June plenary session, the European Commission and the Council are scheduled to make statements on the fight against disinformation campaigns during the Covid-19 crisis and the impact on freedom of expression.

[Na kratko EN](#)

Foreign policy consequences of coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-06-2020

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | demokracija | dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družboslovne vede | ekonomska geografija | enakost spolov | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | geopolitika | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | ZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | varovanje tajnosti podatkov | večstranski odnosi | zdravstvo | Združene države | ZNANOST | človekove pravice

Povzetek The Covid-19 crisis has had economic, social, political and geopolitical consequences that will inevitably affect key aspects of EU foreign policy. These include relations with major powers, as well as several aspects of humanitarian aid, development and peacekeeping, and the fight against disinformation and cyber-attacks. It has also accentuated the debate about the future of multilateralism, a primary concern of EU foreign policy. Parliament is due to hear a statement on the issue from the High Representative during the June plenary session.

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

Conference on the Future of Europe

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-06-2020

Avtor KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | evropska konferenca | GEOGRAFIJA | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | zdravstvo

Povzetek Announced by Ursula von der Leyen and supported by Parliament, the Conference on the Future of Europe was supposed to offer the opportunity for a thorough reflection on the direction of the EU and its institutional set up. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has halted the preparation process, with the result that the three institutions have not yet agreed on the format, composition and structure of the Conference. Parliament is nevertheless fully engaged in resuming this initiative as soon as possible in the post-coronavirus context, and will debate the issue with the Council and Commission during the June plenary session.

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

Parliament's guidelines for the 2021 EU budget: Section III – European Commission

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-06-2020

Avtor MAZUR Sidonia

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | predlog proračuna (EU) | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo

Povzetek The 2021 EU budget should be the first one under the new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027. The European Parliament contributes to the preparation of proposals for the forthcoming year's budget for the European Union through the adoption of its 'guidelines'. The draft guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets, outline the Parliament's priorities for the Union's 2021 budget: mitigating the effects of the Covid 19 outbreak and supporting the recovery, built on the European Green Deal and digital transformation. Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the June plenary session, ahead of the Commission's adoption of its proposal for the draft 2021 budget, scheduled for 24 June 2020.

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

Mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund – Technical assistance

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-06-2020

Avtor MAZUR Sidonia

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski sklad za prilagoditev globalizaciji | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | odpust | porazdelitev sredstev EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | samozaposleni | samozaposlitev | socialno varstvo | trg dela | večletni finančni okvir | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zavarovanje za primer brezposelnosti | zdravstvo

Povzetek The European Commission has proposed to mobilise €345 000 for technical assistance to the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF). The European Parliament's Committee on Budgets backs this proposal, underlining that the EGF can be used to support permanently dismissed workers and the self-employed in the context of the global crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Parliament is expected to vote on this proposal during the June plenary session.

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

[Tourism and transport in 2020 and beyond](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-06-2020

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | pomoč EU | PROMET | prometna infrastruktura | prometna politika | turizem | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 13 May 2020, the European Commission adopted a communication, 'Tourism and transport in 2020 and beyond', accompanied by a package of three sets of guidelines and a recommendation to help Member States gradually lift travel restrictions and allow tourism and transport businesses to reopen, while respecting necessary health and safety precautions. The issue is due to be debated during Parliament's June plenary session.

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

[NATO's response in the fight against coronavirus](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 10-06-2020

Avtor LATICI Tania

Politično področje koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | NATO | sodelovanje EU-NATO | svetovne organizacije | zdravstvo

Povzetek The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) might not be the first organisation that comes to mind for fighting pandemics. As the coronavirus crisis hit the world indiscriminately, NATO was fast to react, and used all the instruments in its toolbox to assist Allied countries and partners. From coordinating the transport of medicines and supplies, to launching scientific programmes to study the virus, NATO has again proven its value in times of crisis. Close European Union (EU) and NATO coordination during the crisis was equally helpful in ensuring a coherent, civil-military approach.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Mitigating the employment and social effects of the Covid-19 pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 09-06-2020

Avtor KENNEDY AOIFE | SZPEJNA MONIKA MARZENA

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda digitalni razkorak | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | politika zaposlovanja EU | računalniška pismenost | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | trg dela | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek The briefing reviews social and employment policy recommendations made by European and international organisations in relation to the coronavirus crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[State aid and the pandemic: How State aid can back coronavirus economic support measures](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-06-2020

Avtor KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova | REMEUR Cécile

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | merilo za pridobitev pomoči | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic and its financial and economic consequences have caused a major economic downturn, and the European Union (EU) has moved rapidly to respond with monetary and fiscal policy measures. The fiscal policy instruments deployed include the adaptation of State aid rules to the exceptional circumstances to allow Member States to support their economies by means of direct or indirect intervention. From a competition law point of view, measures that constitute State aid are in principle illegal, unless issued under an exemption, such as the De minimis Regulation or the General Block Exemption Regulation, subject to notification and European Commission approval. The State aid rules do, however, already allow for aid to compensate for damage caused by natural disasters and exceptional events, such as a pandemic. State aid can also be used to remedy serious disturbances to the economy. The temporary framework adopted by the Commission in March 2020 sets out temporary State aid measures that the Commission will consider compatible with the State aid rules, allowing Member States full flexibility in supporting their coronavirus-stricken economies. The temporary framework is in place to address Member States' various needs more effectively. The framework initially focused on measures to ensure liquidity. Since early April, it has been widened to include measures to support the economy and coronavirus-related medical investment, research and production, as well as measures to ease the social and tax liabilities of companies and the self-employed and measures to subsidise workers' wages. This is an update of a briefing published on 27 April 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Financing the recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-06-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | možganski trust | okrevanje gospodarstva | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | zdravstvo

Povzetek As the coronavirus pandemic now appears to have peaked in several parts of the world, analysts are turning their attention to how best to revive economies from the abrupt and severe economic downturns they have been suffering as a result of the lockdowns imposed over the last three months. Among the tools in play are macro-economic policy (spending and taxation measures), monetary policy and sector-specific support or incentives. They are also reflecting on how best to counter the impact of the crisis, depending on the type of economy concerned (notably advanced industrialised or emerging market economies). This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 28 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Sakharov Prize laureates in difficulty: Facing repression for defending human rights](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-06-2020

Avtor ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje koronavirus | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | gibanje za človekove pravice | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | častno odlikovanje | človekove pravice

Povzetek The Sakharov Prize is awarded by the European Parliament each year for outstanding achievements in the service of human rights. Defending human rights in countries where they are most under pressure does however come with significant risks for defenders, who are often harassed, persecuted, and deprived of personal freedom. Since its beginning, the Prize has been awarded to human rights defenders, some of whom were behind bars, serving long prison sentences because of their fight, such as Nelson Mandela. This has not changed much today. Several Sakharov laureates of recent years were in jail when they were awarded the Prize and are still not free today. Others suffered new or additional prison terms because of their activity. The Sakharov Prize brings the cause and the fight of its laureates to world attention. On the occasion of awarding the Prize, Parliament, through the voice of its President, usually calls for jailed laureates to be released from prison. Parliament also uses all the means in its parliamentary diplomacy toolbox to protect from state repression those that it honours through the Prize. The steady follow-up by Parliament of the situation of Sakharov laureates and the urgency resolutions which mention those in difficulty regularly help to keep their struggle in the spotlight. EU diplomacy complements Parliament's efforts through statements, dialogues, and démarches, in line with the general EU policy on protecting human rights defenders. While such actions add to international pressure to secure the release of human rights defenders, they do not always succeed in moving repressive regimes. 2019 saw the liberation of Oleg Sentsov, the Ukrainian film-maker who received the Prize in 2018, from a Russian jail, but other countries such as China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Cuba, and Venezuela have been relentless in their repression of Sakharov laureates, not giving in to EU calls for their liberation. The ongoing coronavirus pandemic puts jailed laureates at particular risk, but none of those in prison has benefited from the conditional release awarded on a large scale to common criminals, for example in Iran.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Public hearing with Christine Lagarde, Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-06-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski odbor za sistemska tveganja | FINANCE | finančno tveganje | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javno zaslišanje | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | predsednik institucije | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek This note is prepared in view of a public hearing with the Chair of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), Christine Lagarde, which will take place on 8 June 2020. This will be the first hearing with Ms Lagarde in her capacity as a Chair of the ESRB. The aim of the meeting is to discuss recent developments in macroprudential policy field and the impact of the corona crisis. The briefing addresses the ESRB and national macroprudential authorities' response to the pandemic outbreak, including recent ESRB Recommendation to ESMA; latest ESRB systemic risk assessment and other macroprudential policy concerns.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impact of coronavirus on EU aid to the most deprived](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-06-2020

Avtor LECERF Marie

Politično področje koronavirus | Socialna politika

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | epidemija | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | pomoč EU | pomoč socialno ogroženim | revščina | socialna izključenost | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | socialno ogroženi sloji | socialno varstvo | zdravstvo

Povzetek Around 24 million people in the EU, or 5.6 % of the population, are 'severely materially deprived'. Fighting poverty and social exclusion is therefore a key priority, and to this end the EU supplements its Member States' aid to those most in need through the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), which has a budget of €3.8 billion. Partner organisations selected by the Member States manage this support, providing food (e.g. distribution of food packages and meals) and material assistance (e.g. clothes), or activities to improve inclusion (e.g. better access to support and social services) to those in need. In parallel, the European Social Fund (ESF) remains the broader funding instrument fighting poverty and social exclusion. The coronavirus crisis poses specific risks for the most deprived and unparalleled challenges for the activities supported by the FEAD and the ESF. To safeguard the most vulnerable, and aid workers and volunteers, against the coronavirus disease, emergency measures have been taken to provide them with protective equipment. Changes, launched in April 2020, have sought to adapt the FEAD to the challenging situation. For instance, electronic vouchers have been introduced to deliver food aid and basic material assistance, to reduce the risk of contamination during delivery. Furthermore, FEAD money has been made available for buying protective equipment for those delivering the aid. Yet again, partner organisations and other players involved in the implementation of the FEAD have been enabled to quickly address the additional needs of the most deprived arising from the crisis. During the crisis, the fund will be 100 % EU-financed, including the 15 % normally paid by the Member States. Moreover, to face the acute labour crisis and its social consequences on the most deprived, the EU has taken initiatives to address immediate needs and mitigate negative impacts on employment and social policy, including measures to support the most vulnerable or deprived groups. Since the onset of the pandemic, the European Parliament has been at the forefront of initiatives to protect the most deprived.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Impact of coronavirus on EU aid to the most deprived](#)

[The economy and coronavirus: Weekly Picks](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-06-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni računi | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the economic and financial effects of the coronavirus, an overview of the grants component included in the Commission's proposal for a new EU recovery and resilience facility, and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU rules on vouchers offered to passengers and travellers](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 03-06-2020

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje koronavirus | Promet | Turizem | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija prevoza | potrošnja | pravice potnikov | prevoz oseb | PROMET | prometna politika | TRGOVINA | varstvo potrošnikov | zdravstvo

Povzetek Carriers and travel companies can offer vouchers for journeys and holidays cancelled due to coronavirus. However, this offer cannot affect passengers' and travellers' right to opt for reimbursement instead, the European Commission has explained. At the same time, airlines, various Member States and some Members of the European Parliament have been calling for temporary changes to the rules.

[Na kratko EN](#)

Education in isolation in the pandemic, following the path of Isaac Newton

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 03-06-2020

Avtor CHIRCOP Denise

Politično področje Izobraževanje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | digitalni razkorak | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske razlike | epidemija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | izobraževanje | izobraževanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | socialna neenakost | socialni okvir | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | učenje na daljavo | zdravstvo

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Demography on the European agenda: Strategies for tackling demographic decline

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-06-2020

Avtor MARGARAS Vasileios

Politično področje koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda demografija in prebivalstvo | demografska politika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | nataliteta | staranje prebivalstva | strategija EU | upadanje prebivalstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek The EU faces a number of demographic challenges such as ageing, a declining birth rate and depopulation in some of its regions. The EU represents an ever-shrinking proportion of the world population, at just 6.9 % today (down from 13.5 % in 1960), and is projected to fall further to just 4.1 % by the end of this century. This is explained by the low fertility rates as the numbers of children being born has fallen from an EU-28 average of around 2.5 children per woman in 1960, to a little under 1.6 today. This is far below the 2.1 births per woman considered necessary to maintain a stable population in the long term. Ageing is also another population trend in the EU. Due to advances in medicine and quality of life, the average life expectancy the EU has increased considerably and now stands at about 81 years on average. Demography matters. The economy, labour market, healthcare, pensions, regional development, and election results – all are driven by demography. EU Member States have their own strategies and policies in order to counteract demographic decline. The EU also has an auxiliary role when it comes to tackling demographic challenges. Nevertheless, the EU has limited legal powers when it comes to dealing with issues that are related to demography. The coronavirus epidemic also has an impact on demography. Covid-19 has caused many deaths of elderly people. Certain EU regions have been affected more than others from the spread of the coronavirus. Studies suggest that coronavirus has a considerable impact on EU population trends (such as number of deaths per country, reduction of life expectancy and family planning). Both the European Parliament and the European Committee of the Regions are preparing their own reports and opinions on issues that are related to demography.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Demography on the European agenda: Strategies for tackling demographic decline](#)

Banking Union: Corona crisis effects - week 22

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 02-06-2020

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | koronavirusna bolezen | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek The corona crisis has significant effects on many banks in the Banking Union. To support the Members of the Banking Union Working Group, the following briefing reports on observations made and actions taken by supervisory authorities, credit rating agencies, banking federations, or other industry experts, in order to point to relevant developments in the banking sector. The briefing will be updated on a bi-weekly basis, unless relevant developments require otherwise.

Briefing [EN](#)

Le droit d'exception, une perspective de droit comparé - Allemagne : non-utilisation du droit d'exception en faveur de l'application du droit ordinaire

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 29-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Birgit SCHÄFER

Politično področje koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Povzetek Le présent document s'inscrit dans un ensemble d'analyses qui visent, du point de vue du droit comparé, à présenter le droit d'exception dans différents États, avec un accent particulier sur les bases juridiques sur lesquelles s'appuient les mesures d'urgence que lesdits États peuvent adopter lors d'une crise, comme la crise sanitaire provoquée par la pandémie de COVID-19. L'objet de la présente analyse est le cas de l'Allemagne.

Poglabljena analiza [DE](#), [FR](#)

The coronavirus crisis: Options for economic recovery [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-05-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek As the coronavirus crisis keeps the world in its grip, analysts ponder what future measures could stimulate recovery from the deep recession expected in its aftermath, with a focus, in particular, on the European Commission's plans and the growth-boosting fund recently proposed by France and Germany. Analysts also continue to contemplate what geopolitical order will emerge from the crisis, as well as the impact on individual regions such as Europe, Africa and Asia, or particular countries such as Saudi Arabia, Japan or Syria. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 26 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

Country Specific Recommendations for 2020

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 27-05-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | fiskalna politika | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | neodvisnost sodstva | obdavčenje | okrevanje gospodarstva | organizacija pravnega sistema | politika zaposlovanja | pranje denarja | PRAVO | pravo Evropske unije | priporočilo (EU) | prost pretok kapitala | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document compiles all the economic policy recommendations for 2020 as proposed by the Commission on 20 May 2020. The Council is expected to adopt these recommendations in July. The document also provides an overview of specific policy areas addressed in these recommendations to EU Member States.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with the European Commission on the 2020 Country Specific Recommendations

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-05-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Evropski semester | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | pravo Evropske unije | priporočilo (EU) | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek V. Dombrovskis, Executive Vice-President for An Economy that Works for People, P. Gentiloni, Commissioner for Economy and N. Schmit, Commissioner for Jobs and Social Rights have been invited to an Economic Dialogue on the launch of the 2020 Country Specific Recommendations (CSRs), in line with the relevant EU law. This briefing note covers the main elements of the 2020 CSRs as proposed by the Commission (Section 1) on 20 May 2020, the EU/EA level economic responses to the pandemic (Section 2), the economic outlook (Section 3), the 2020 Euro Area Recommendation (Section 4), the implementation of 2019 CSRs (Section 5), and review of the European Semester and the deepening EMU (Section 6)

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The world in limbo \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-05-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek Most countries recovering from the first – and hopefully last – wave of the coronavirus pandemic are now in limbo. Confinement measures are being cautiously relaxed while short-term assessments on the impact of the virus on the economy and society are being refined. Meanwhile, analysts are now also looking at the medium- to long-term implications of the disease and also assessing the situation in the developing world, as well as in Russia, where, notably, they see the crisis working against President Vladimir Putin. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 15 May.

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

[Food trade and food security in the coronavirus pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 26-05-2020

Avtor BINDER Krisztina

Politično področje koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda agroživilstvo | dobavna veriga | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | KMETIJSKO ŽIVILSTVO | kmetijsko-živilski sektor | koronavirusna bolezen | prehranska varnost | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic has not only created a global public health crisis, but it has had a significant effect on the global economy and international trade. Measures to deal with the consequences of the pandemic while also affecting food trade have impacted on the world's food systems and have raised concerns for global food security. The EU is committed to keeping trade flowing and supply chains functioning, and supports international cooperation to promote food security.

[Na kratko](#) [EN](#)

[EU export authorisation scheme for personal protection equipment](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 26-05-2020

Avtor HALLAK ISSAM

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda carinska politika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | izvoz (EU) | izvozno dovoljenje | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | trgovina | TRGOVINA | zdravstvo

Povzetek In the midst of the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the European Commission issued an implementing regulation requiring authorisations for exports of personal protection equipment (PPE), effective as of 15 March 2020 for a six-week period. A second implementing regulation extended the period for another 30 days. The latter reduced the range of products subject to authorisation to three categories, namely mouth-nose protection, protective spectacles and visors, and protective garments; gloves and face shields were dropped from the list. The authorisations are granted by national competent authorities, and must be coordinated with the Commission's new 'clearing house for medical equipment' and the rescEU stockpile of medical equipment in order to verify that the PPE being exported is not needed by other EU Member States in their fight against coronavirus. The export authorisation regulations are among the EU coordination and solidarity mechanisms implemented by the European Commission. A mapping of exports and imports of PPE subject to authorisation shows that, even though the EU runs a large trade surplus for medical products in general, it had been running trade deficits on these specific products for the last decade. The scale of trade in these products is also very small since imports represented as little as 0.05 % of EU gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019. This all goes to show how what amounts to a tiny portion of international trade can have dramatic consequences.

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

How digital technology is easing the burden of confinement

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 25-05-2020

Avtor NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Politično področje Industrija | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delo na daljavo | digitalna tehnologija | digitalni razkorak | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | prenos podatkov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | tehnološka sprememba | učinek informacijske tehnologije | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic is bringing an unforeseen acceleration in the digital transformation of societies around the world. This is the first pandemic in history in which digital technologies are being used on a massive scale to keep people connected while in isolation, allowing them to telework, follow online courses, shop online or consult health professionals from home. As a result, internet traffic has increased substantially since confinement began. According to EU Member States' national regulators, operators have so far been able to manage this surge, while also introducing many exceptional measures, such as temporarily removing broadband data caps and making extra data and free online content available. The current crisis has highlighted the importance that upgraded telecoms networks and 5G will have for societies and economies. Furthermore, now that confinement has started to ease, it is increasingly clear that digital technology will continue to play a very important longer-term role in controlling the spread of the coronavirus. The scope of contact-tracing apps is likely to expand, and teleworking, telehealth and e-learning are likely to become more prevalent than before. However, the most popular digital apps, whether for e-commerce, social media, videoconferencing or contact tracing are not of EU origin, posing concerns for the EU's digital dependency, competitive advantage and data privacy. In fact, the coronavirus crisis has further consolidated the existing dominance of 'Big Tech'. The pandemic has further exacerbated existing issues: for instance, the digital divide has broadened further and there has been a global rise in cybersecurity incidents. The EU is poised to tackle these issues, while at the same time embracing the digital transformation in our lifestyles and allowing the internet to play a critical role in defeating the virus.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [How digital technology is easing the burden of confinement](#)

EU-China trade and investment relations in challenging times

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 25-05-2020

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Industrija | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | ekonomska geografija | ekonomski odnosi | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Kitajska | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | neposredna naložba | skupna trgovinska politika | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski sporazum (EU)

Povzetek 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.

Študija [EN](#)

EU budgetary and financial response to the coronavirus crisis

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-05-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | PARI MARIANNA | SPINACI STEFANO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | pomoč EU | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | proračun EU | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek Within the limits of its powers, the EU has acted quickly to tackle the coronavirus pandemic and its consequences. Showing considerable flexibility, EU institutions have organised a package of measures (some already decided, others proposed or requested), to counter the crisis, drawing both on the EU budget and a wider economic package. Parliament is calling on the European Commission to propose a €2 trillion recovery package, distributed mostly through grants (over which Parliament will maintain scrutiny) rather than loans, and warns against the presentation of misleading figures. The recovery package should provide real funding to help those hardest-hit, and focus on climate mitigation, digitalisation and a new health programme. The Commission has committed to propose a comprehensive recovery plan, along with revised 2021-2027 MFF proposals, on 27 May 2020. In the meantime, France and Germany have suggested a €500 billion 'recovery fund'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and international sanctions: Should sanctions be eased during the pandemic?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-05-2020

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | RUSSELL Martin

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | KMETIJSKO ŽIVILSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodne sankcije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | omejevalni ukrep EU | TRGOVINA | trgovinska omejitev | zdravilo | zdravstvo | živila | živilo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic has raised concerns that international sanctions may be exacerbating the risk of a humanitarian crisis. In March 2020, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called on world leaders to waive restrictions on food and medicines that are affecting the world's most vulnerable countries. Especially since the suffering caused by the international trade embargo against Iraq in the 1990s, the European Union has sought to design its sanctions for maximum effect at the least possible humanitarian cost. Usually it does this by targeting restrictions at key individuals or organisations, and in some cases sectors, rather than a country's economy as a whole. Critics of sanctions claim that US-imposed trade restrictions have prevented Iran from purchasing essential medical supplies needed to fight the pandemic. They also argue that EU and US sanctions make desperately impoverished Zimbabwe and Sudan even more vulnerable than they would otherwise be. Both the European Union and the United States defend their policies, but acknowledge the importance of humanitarian exceptions. Although the European Union has not said that it will lift any of its restrictive measures, it has offered various forms of support to several sanctions-hit countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 19/05/2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 19-05-2020

Avtor DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITA KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, May 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 18-05-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | makrofinančna pomoč | način volitev | POLITIKA | politični okvir | pravna država | predsedstvo EP | programska oprema | proračun | razrešnica glede proračuna | ribiški sporazum | ribištvo | večletni finančni okvir | volilni postopek in glasovanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek The May 2020 plenary session was the third conducted with a majority of Members participating remotely, although more were present in Brussels than at the April session, and using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau. The session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as votes on discharge for EU institutions and bodies concerning the 2018 budget. On the response to the Covid 19 pandemic, Parliament called upon the European Commission to set up a recovery plan as part of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). Members heard Council and Commission statements on the conclusions of the video-conference meeting of the European Council on 23 April 2020 and the MFF, own resources and recovery plan. They also debated statements relating to: emergency legislation in Hungary and its impact on the rule of law and fundamental rights; on the use of contact-tracing apps; and on vaccines and therapeutics. Members also held a debate on the 70th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Which 'new normal' after coronavirus? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek Many countries are now beginning to relax their strict confinement measures as the infection, hospitalisation and death rates from the coronavirus all fall. However, the impact of such moves is being monitored very closely, in order to try to forestall any second wave of infection. Meanwhile, debate intensifies about whether people's previous life-styles and working practices, especially in richer industrialised countries, will be radically changed and/or remain sustainable in the emerging 'new normal'. In parallel, the possibility of finding a vaccine, and using other modern technology applications, to overcome the virus is being intensively discussed. Analysts are also looking at the disease's specific impact in the poorest regions of the world, notably in sub-Saharan Africa. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 May.

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

[The Legal Framework for E-commerce in the Internal Market](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Ida RÜFFER, Carlos NOBREGA, Hans SCHULTE-NÖLKE, Aneta WIEWÓROWSKA-DOMAGALSKA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | svoboda opravljanja storitev | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE

Povzetek This study presents an overview of the current state of play in the area of e-commerce. It discusses the existing legislative framework of the Digital Single Market as well as the technology-driven changes of market and economy that have taken place over the last twenty years. The analysis identifies areas prone to producing a positive reaction to legislative intervention.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

[Študija](#) [EN](#)

[National COVID-19 contact tracing apps](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2020

Avtor CIUCCI MATTEO | GOUARDERES Frederic

Politično področje Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda daljinsko zaznavanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | telekomunikacije | varstvo zasebnosti | zdravstvo

Povzetek While the coordination of cross-border interoperable COVID-19 contact tracing apps is a competence of the European Commission, their development is a national competence. This short briefing summarises the current efforts towards, functionalities of and technical decisions on the development of national COVID-19 apps, with a focus on the ongoing centralised vs. decentralised approach and the interoperability of different apps across Europe. All Member States and the Commission consider the interoperability of the apps and backend servers to be essential for the effective tracing of cross-border infection chains, especially for cross-border workers and neighbouring countries. Ultimately, this effort will support the gradual lifting of border controls within the EU and the restoration of the single market's integrity.

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

[Collection of studies for the IMCO Committee - Digital Services Act](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2020

Avtor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Zunanji avtor Louise Blondin

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | opravljanje storitev | potrošnja | TRGOVINA | trženje | varstvo potrošnikov

Povzetek While the E-commerce directive has been the cornerstone of the Internal Market for the last twenty years, Members of the European Parliament's Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee noted that the Digital Single Market is affected by increasing fragmentation in tackling illegal content online, difficulties to promote market entry and consumer welfare, and ineffectiveness of enforcement and cooperation between Member State. In order to improve functioning of the Single Market, IMCO Committee took the initiative to prepare a legislative report with recommendations to the Commission on a Digital Services Act (Rapporteur: MEP Alex Agius Saliba) and organised a workshop on "E-commerce rules, fit for the digital age" during which MEPs discussed with experts, stakeholders and consumer protection organisations possibilities of efficient reforms of regulation and consumer protection on online marketplaces in the European Union. This collection of studies presents workshop proceedings and expert studies resulting from the ongoing interest of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in improving the functioning of the Digital Single Market and developing e-commerce rules based on scientific evidence and expertise.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Medicine shortage in the EU during the novel coronavirus outbreak](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2020

Avtor LAKY Zsuzsanna

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | pomanjkanje | trgovina | TRGOVINA | uvoz (EU) | zdravilo | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek The novel coronavirus outbreak is an unprecedented public health crisis with far-reaching consequences. It has highlighted the EU's long-existing structural problems related to the supply of medicines, and the dependency on third-country import for certain essential and critical medicines and ingredients. While public health policy, including the organisation of the delivery of healthcare and the sales of medicines remains in the competence of the Member States, it has also become clear that cooperation with the pharmaceutical industry, amongst the Member States, and with the Commission and the European Medicines Agency, is key in resolving the problems of medicine shortages in these extraordinary times. This paper looks into the causes of medicine shortage during the novel coronavirus pandemic in the Union, and the responses and solutions at European level.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The ECB Mandate: Perspectives on Sustainability and Solidarity](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 15-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Rosa Maria LASTRA, Kern ALEXANDER

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda cene | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | enotna monetarna politika | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalne pristojnosti (EU) | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | nadzor bančnega poslovanja | prost pretok kapitala | stabilnost cen | trajnostni razvoj | zdravstvo

Povzetek This report analyses the ECB mandate in light of its primary objective of price stability along with its secondary objective to support the general economic policies in the Union (Article 127 TFEU), which include employment, growth, climate change, and the quality of the environment, bearing in mind the broader goals of sustainability and solidarity (Article 3 TEU). The pursuit of financial stability directly interacts with the price stability mandate. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

Banking Union: Corona crisis effects - week 20

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-05-2020

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | bančna unija EU | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | klasifikacija podjetij | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | mala in srednje velika podjetja | politična geografija | pomoč podjetjem | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | posojilo | priprava povzetka | sklad (EU) | zdravstvo | Združeno kraljestvo

Povzetek The corona crisis has significant effects on many banks in the Banking Union. To support the Members of the Banking Union Working Group, the following briefing reports on observations made and actions taken by supervisory authorities, credit rating agencies, banking federations, or other industry experts, in order to point to relevant developments in the banking sector. The briefing will be updated on a bi-weekly basis, unless relevant developments require otherwise.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Euro and the Geopolitics of Post-COVID-19

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 15-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Corrado MACCHIARELLI

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | devizne rezerve | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | euro | euroobmočje | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | fiskalna politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna valuta | monetarna integracija | obdavčenje | prost pretok kapitala | tuja valuta | zdravstvo

Povzetek This note provides a critical overview on the current status and recent trends related to the euro's international standing over the last decade and reflects on the opportunities and risks for the role of the euro going forward, including the post-COVID-19 international trade and political order. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

The ECB in the COVID-19 Crisis: Whatever it Takes, Within its Mandate

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 15-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Grégory CLAEYS

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda cene | denarna kriza | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | euroobmočje | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski sistem centralnih bank | FINANCE | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | inflacija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | monetarna politika | regulacija trga | stabilnost cen | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek To keep the euro-area economy afloat, the European Central Bank (ECB) has announced a large number of measures since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis. This response has triggered fears of a future increase in inflation. We discuss the risks that the ECB is unable to fulfil its price-stability mandate, and also whether these new measures respect legal limits set by the EU Treaties. We conclude that the measures introduced by the ECB during the crisis and the resulting increase in the size of its balance sheet, even if it were to be permanent, should not restrict its ability to achieve its price-stability mandate in the future, within its legal obligations. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

The ECB's Mandate: Perspectives on General Economic Policies

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Rosa M. LASTRA, Kern ALEXANDER, Karl WHELAN, Joseph E. GAGNON, Jacob F. KIRKEGAARD, David W. WILCOX, Christopher G. COLLINS, Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Emmanuelle FAURE, Paul HUBERT, Grégory CLAEYS

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalne pristojnosti (EU) | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | odbor EP | raziskovalno poročilo

Povzetek The ECB has a clear primary objective to maintain price stability. The Treaty is less clear on how the ECB is required to fulfil its so-called secondary objective of "supporting general economic policies of the Union". Just as the ECB was about to start its monetary policy strategy review which also provided an opportunity to clarify these elements of the mandate, the COVID-19 crisis brought the toughest test yet for its ability to deliver on the objectives. In addition, the German constitutional court delivered a judgement on the ECB's public sector purchase programme (PSPP) which might bring further legal and economic consequences.

In advance of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Christine Lagarde on 8 June 2020, the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel has prepared a set of five papers on this topic.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Študija [EN](#)

Challenges facing India's democracy and economy

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-05-2020

Avtor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | demokracija | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Indija | ločitev cerkve od države | nacionalne volitve | POLITIKA | politični okvir | volilni postopek in glasovanje

Povzetek India has a 70-year history of democracy, tolerance and rule of law, and a successful record of managing its patchwork of cultures and religions. In recent months, however, following the second consecutive victory of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party in the May 2019 general elections, this situation has been changing under the impact of an ever-increasing Hindu nationalist grip on society and politics. After Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state, lost its autonomy, the government adopted the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA), allowing foreigners from six religious communities living in three neighbouring countries to apply for Indian citizenship at a faster pace. This new legislation has prompted protests and divisions across India, as, according to both internal and external observers, citizenship would be determined along religious criteria, which risks undermining the country's traditional secularism. The government's plan to launch a national register of citizens has further increased the Muslim community's fear of discrimination. Communal tensions flared into violence in late February 2020 in Delhi, claiming 53 lives. At the same time, India's economy is experiencing a severe downturn: even before the coronavirus outbreak started to have an effect, its growth was slackening and so was job creation, while at the same time unemployment is high, consumer confidence and spending are low, and trust in the banking sector is eroding as credit weakness and non-performing loans hinder its performance. Contrary to expectations, the Union budget for financial year 2021 has not tackled existing structural weaknesses or generated a large fiscal stimulus as an answer to the slowdown.

Briefing [EN](#)

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States II

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 13-05-2020

Avtor ATANASSOV Nikolai | DALLI HUBERT | DUMBRAVA Costica | ECKERT GIANNA | JURVISTE Ulla | RADJENOVIC Anja | VORONOVA Sofija

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | izredne razmere | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politični okvir | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | temeljne pravice | zdravstvo

Povzetek Member States have adopted a range of emergency measures in response to the unprecedented public health crises generated by the coronavirus pandemic. Whereas not all Member States dispose of constitutional mechanisms to enable the declaration of a 'state of emergency', all have taken exceptional and far-reaching emergency measures that affect citizens' rights and freedoms as well as democratic processes. These institutional changes and the restrictions imposed on citizens' lives pose significant institutional and democratic challenges. Given their impact on fundamental rights and freedoms and on the normal functioning of democracy, emergency measures need to be carefully examined, matched with adequate legal safeguards, and subject to close democratic scrutiny. This is particularly true in the context of rapid changes of circumstances and in view of new evidence about the evolution of the crisis and its implications. This briefing covers the following countries: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Austria, Romania, and Slovenia. It focuses on three key aspects: i) the constitutional framework of the state emergency or legitimization of the emergency legislation; ii) the concrete measures adopted; and iii) the extent of parliamentary oversight exercised on the adopted measures. This briefing is the second in a series aimed at providing a comparative overview of Member States' institutional responses to the coronavirus crisis. The first in the series covered an initial set of seven Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Transport support package](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 12-05-2020

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Promet

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | PROMET | prometna infrastruktura | prometna politika | sektorska pomoč | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 29 April 2020, the European Commission adopted four legislative proposals to provide relief to the transport sector. The objective of these proposals, which taken together cover all modes – aviation, rail, maritime, inland navigation and road – is to ease and resolve some of the practical issues transport operators are confronted with due to the coronavirus crisis. The urgent procedure has been requested for all four proposals, and Parliament is expected to vote during the May plenary session on whether to apply the urgent procedure and move directly to voting its position on the proposals.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[World Health Organization: Is it fit for purpose?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-05-2020

Avtor RUSSELL Martin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Svetovna zdravstvena organizacija | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek The World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19, the disease resulting from the novel coronavirus SARS-COV2, a pandemic on 11 March 2020, putting the United Nations (UN) agency in the global spotlight. The WHO is coordinating international efforts to fight the virus, for example by issuing guidelines on preventing and treating the disease, and coordinating research into testing and vaccines. Critics argue that the WHO was overly accommodating of China, and as a result failed to handle the pandemic effectively in its early stages. According to them, the WHO too readily accepted Chinese reassurances that there was no evidence of human-to-human transmission. The WHO also failed to hold China to account for its initial cover-up, and even praised its transparency. Even before coronavirus, the WHO already had a mixed track record, including, on the one hand, successful eradication of smallpox, and on the other, a delayed response to the West African Ebola epidemic of 2014, which may have cost thousands of lives. Its failures, both in the Covid-19 pandemic and in previous health crises, highlight long-standing problems: the agency is weak, underfunded, and its complex organisational structure can get in the way of effective action. Underlying such weaknesses is the fact that the WHO is entirely dependent on cooperation from its member states and can only act within the limits set by them. While Covid-19 has highlighted many of the WHO's weaknesses, it is also a reminder that diseases respect no borders, and that the organisation's task of global coordination has become more necessary than ever.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 12/05/2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-05-2020

Avtor DI FILIPPO ANDREA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropski mehanizem za stabilnost | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska napoved | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How to Fully Reap the Benefits of the Internal Market for E-Commerce?](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Nadina IACOB, Felice SIMONELLI

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda avtorska pravica | digitalna vsebina | direktiva ES | dokumentacija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | odbor EP | pravo Evropske unije | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskovalno poročilo | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje

Povzetek This paper provides a framework for maximising current and potential benefits of e-commerce for the single market while minimising economic and societal costs. It takes stock of the role of the e-Commerce Directive and analyses new challenges arising in the age of platforms. Forward-looking solutions are presented to enhance cross-border e-commerce in the EU, facilitate access to digital copyrighted content and improve the sustainability of online platforms. Finally, the paper reflects on the planned digital services act, outlining policy recommendations. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Študija [EN](#)

[The e-commerce Directive as the cornerstone of the Internal Market](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 12-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Alexandre de Streel

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | elektronsko poslovanje | enotni digitalni trg | EVROPSKA UNIJA | graditev Evrope | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | odbor EP | raziskovalno poročilo | TRGOVINA | trženje

Povzetek The e-commerce Directive was adopted in 2000 and has played a key role in the development of online platforms in Europe. The study assesses the effects of the Directive as a cornerstone of the Digital Single Market. On that basis, it proposes some reforms for the future Digital Services Act.

Študija [EN](#)

[COVID-19: List of the measures taken in relation to the ITRE remit - March-April 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-05-2020

Avtor CIUCCI MATTEO | GOUARDERES Frederic

Politično področje Energija | Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinske raziskave | naložbe EU | odhodki za raziskave (EU) | pomoč EU | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek This briefing summarises the recent measures taken by the European Commission on matters within the remit of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy in response to the urgent and ongoing COVID-19 crisis, while referencing relevant parts of the resolution of the European Parliament of 17 April 2020 on EU coordinated action to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences.

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

[Macro-financial assistance to enlargement and neighbourhood partners in the coronavirus crisis](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-05-2020

Avtor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | evropska politika sosedstva | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | makrofinančna pomoč | zdravstvo

Povzetek On 22 April 2020, the European Commission submitted a proposal for a decision for macro-financial assistance (MFA) to support ten enlargement and neighbourhood partner countries in their efforts to mitigate the economic and social consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, for a total amount of €3 billion. The Parliament is expected to vote on its position on the legislative proposal during the May plenary session.

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

Establishing an MFF contingency plan

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-05-2020

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | SAPALA Magdalena

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | odbor EP | Pogodba o delovanju EU | POLITIKA | politični okvir | posebni zakonodajni postopek | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | pravo Evropske unije | predlog proračuna (EU) | veto | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek The EU's next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) should start on 1 January 2021, but the negotiations have encountered delays in the European Council and Council. During the May plenary part-session, the European Parliament is expected to vote a report by its Committee on Budgets, asking the Commission to prepare urgently a legislative proposal for a contingency plan should the post-2020 MFF not be agreed on time. The objective would be to provide a safety net to protect beneficiaries of EU funds, while ensuring that the EU budget can keep contributing to the fight against the coronavirus pandemic and its socio-economic consequences.

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

Mobility, transport and coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 11-05-2020

Avtor DEBYSER Ariane

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Promet

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | organizacija prevoza | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | pomoč EU | PRAVO | prevoz blaga | prevoz oseb | PROMET | prosto gibanje oseb | zdravstvo

Povzetek One of the first, and most visible impacts of the Covid-19 crisis was on transport, travel and mobility. In early March 2020, European Union (EU) Member States had already reintroduced border controls at internal Schengen borders on the grounds of an immediate threat to public policy and on 17 March 2020, the Heads of State or Government agreed to reinforce the external borders by applying a coordinated temporary restriction on non-essential travel to the EU. Travel restrictions and containment measures adopted to limit the spread of the disease, within and at the external border of the EU, have led to drastic reductions in traffic in all transport modes. In a communication on the coordinated economic response to Covid-19 published on 13 March 2020, the European Commission underlined that the pandemic is having a major impact on transport systems and that disruption in the flow of goods leads to severe economic damage. The Commission mentioned that, in addition to the coordination and guidance efforts and the actions to limit the spread of the virus, it would act to tackle and mitigate the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic, which are exceptionally strong in the key areas of transport, travel and tourism. The Commission has already adopted measures on mobility and transport and is working with Member States to stop the spread of the disease; ensure essential goods and services such as food, medicines and protective equipment circulate freely in the internal market; and to guarantee the free movement of workers, especially those that exercise critical occupations such as health professionals and transport workers. To tackle the risk of serious economic downturn, the Commission has adopted a temporary framework for State aid measures that allows EU countries to provide assistance to companies. Some sector specific measures have already been approved, including on transport.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU shipping and ports facing coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 11-05-2020

Avtor PAPE Marketa

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Promet | Turizem | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija prevoza | pomorski prevoz | pomorski promet in promet po celinskih plovih poteh | prevoz blaga | prevoz oseb | PROMET | sektorska pomoč | zdravstvo

Povzetek Maritime shipping moves around 75 % of the EU's external trade and 30 % of intra-EU transport of goods. As part of the wider international maritime community, it supports complex supply chains moving food, energy and raw materials, manufactured goods and components as well as medical supplies. To keep functioning during the coronavirus outbreak, maritime shipping, ports and inland navigation face a new set of challenges that require EU support and a coordinated approach from the world's governments.

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 11-05-2020

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

Zunanji avtor Muller, Klaus

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Evropska dodana vrednost | Industrija | Izobraževanje | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Okolje | Promet | Raziskovalna politika | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Regionalni razvoj | Socialna politika | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda bruto domači proizvod | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | Ekonomska in monetarna unija | ekonomska in socialna kohezija | enotni trg | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropsko povezovanje | FINANCE | gospodarska politika | gospodarsko povezovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno sodelovanje | nacionalni računi | območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika EU | politika sodelovanja | trajnostni razvoj | zdravstvo

Povzetek 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.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[EU research and innovation programmes in the fight against coronavirus](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-05-2020

Avtor KARAKAS Cemal

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Raziskovalna politika

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | cepivo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | izmenjava informacij | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinske raziskave | okvirni program za raziskave in razvoj | porazdelitev sredstev EU | posojilo EIB | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | terapija | zdravstvo

Povzetek As part of the common European response to the coronavirus outbreak, the European Commission has mobilised €1 billion under Horizon 2020, and launched several special actions to tackle the coronavirus pandemic in Europe and abroad. These actions address, inter alia, the development of diagnostics, treatments and vaccines, and the enhancement of infrastructures and resources that enable research. The European Research Area's action plan prioritises mainly better cooperation, data-sharing, and funding efforts.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[The impact of coronavirus on media freedom](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-05-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje Demokracija | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mediji | pluralizem medijev | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | svoboda tiska | zdravstvo

Povzetek Media freedom has increasingly come under the spotlight in recent years. In its 2019 report on media freedom, Freedom House argued that media freedom around the world was coming under growing threat both in democratic and non-democratic countries, whilst in its 2020 edition of the World Press Freedom Index, Reporters Without Borders (RSF) argue that the next decade will be pivotal in ensuring the preservation of media freedom. This threat to media freedom is often attributed to the recent rise of populist and authoritarian governments, with many world-leaders – including leaders of major democracies – increasingly seeming to view free media as an opponent, rather than a fundamental aspect of a free society. The knock-on effects of such actions can be grave, particularly given the important role that a free media plays in upholding democracy and democratic freedoms. Media freedom and pluralism are part of the rights and principles enshrined in the European Charter of Fundamental Rights and in the European Convention on Human Rights. As the coronavirus pandemic continues to have significant ramifications for public health, social welfare and the economy, the crisis also presents a significant threat to media freedom. Media freedom proponents have warned that governments across the world could use the coronavirus emergency as a pretext for the implementation of new, draconian restrictions on free expression, as well as to increase press censorship. In many countries, the crisis has been exploited for just such reasons, with political leaders using it as a justification for additional restrictions on media freedom. In its 2020 World Press Freedom Index, RSF argues that certain governments have used the crisis to impose media restrictions that in ordinary times would be impossible. The Council of Europe (CoE) Platform for the Protection of Journalists has warned that the fresh assault on media freedom amid the Covid 19 pandemic has worsened an already gloomy media freedom outlook.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [The impact of coronavirus on media freedom](#)

Coronavirus in Africa: A crisis with multiple impacts

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-05-2020

Avtor PICHON Eric | ZAMFIR Ionel

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Afrika | Afrika | demokracija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politični okvir | preprečevanje bolezni | sistem zdravstvenega varstva | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek At the beginning of May, the number of Covid-19 cases in Africa was lower than in other regions of the world. North African countries and South Africa are the most affected by the pandemic. Limited testing capacity and Africa's young population are often mentioned as possible explanations for this overall low rate. The very early preventive measures adopted by most governments are also credited for slowing down the spread of the disease. Africa's medical systems are poorly equipped to handle a massive epidemic, despite notable recent progress in preparedness for epidemics in general and increased testing capacity for the coronavirus. On the other hand, African economies have been severely hit by the pandemic. The drop in oil and other commodity prices, the disruption in global supply chains affecting African exporters, the drying up of external financial flows compounding an already difficult financial situation for many states, as well as the effects of confinement particularly on urban populations living off informal daily activities, are taking a heavy toll on the continent's economies. This creates a risk of social instability, with poorer people already facing food deprivation in urban slums. Long-term confinement and social distancing are simply impossible in many African settings. The pandemic has also affected the fragile democratic institutions of some African countries. Restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly, as well as the postponement of elections can undermine recent democratic progress. Africa needs massive help to overcome these challenges. The international community has prepared various packages, including a debt moratorium to relieve the economic and financial burden. The European Union is refocusing the funds earmarked for Africa to fighting the pandemic. The consequences of the outbreak will profoundly reshape the discussions on a renewed Africa-EU partnership, and if correctly seized, might be the opportunity to strengthen this partnership.

Briefing [EN](#)

New Developments in Digital Services

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 07-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Nick SOHNEMANN et al.

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda digitalna tehnologija | elektronsko poslovanje | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | opravljanje storitev | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje

Povzetek The study lays out predictions for digital services in the next one to ten years and provides recommendations for action for the European Parliament in preparation for the Digital Services Act.

Študija [EN](#)

Coronavirus: From lock-down to de-confinement, and beyond [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-05-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek A number of European countries have now started, or will soon start, relaxing the lock-downs put in place to slow the spread of the lethal coronavirus. The goal is to begin the process of reviving their economies, which have been hit very hard by the crisis, without prompting a further upsurge in the pandemic. While still assessing the immediate impacts of the crisis and actively examining various 'exit strategies', analysts are also shifting their focus towards identifying the medium- and long-term legacy of the crisis, the likely shape of the 'world after coronavirus', and the best policies for the future. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 28 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

[China's democratic neighbours and coronavirus: Protecting populations without lockdowns](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-05-2020

Avtor D'AMBROGIO Enrico | GRIEGER Gisela

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Azija | Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek North-east Asian countries have deep and historical economic, human and cultural connections with China, based on their geographical proximity to the latter country, and were the first to be exposed to the coronavirus contagion after its initial outbreak. They were not caught unprepared, having dealt with the SARS and the MERS epidemics in recent times. South Korea and Taiwan, in particular, have successfully showcased a model characterised by minimal restrictions on economic activities and daily lives, where safeguarding the health of the people has not had devastating consequences for the health of the economy, as witnessed in other parts of the world. They have also showed that it is possible to effectively manage the coronavirus threat transparently, without authoritarian methods. Their models, illustrating that it is possible to implement a successful – albeit sometimes unnoticed – alternative to a liberal laissez-faire model or to a drastic lockdown, could become precious assets for public diplomacy and soft power tools. Given the high rate of information and communications technology penetration in the region, it has been easier for the authorities to make use of big data and contact-tracing by smartphone in order to prevent the pandemic from spreading, as well as collect information on those infected. However, this approach has raised issues of privacy, especially as the details collected allow the identification of those infected and could possibly expose them to stigmatisation. Despite the coronavirus outbreak, South Korea is a healthy democracy. It successfully held a general election on 15 April 2020, giving substance to the statement made by the European Parliament's President, David Sassoli: 'Democracy cannot be suspended in the face of Covid-19'.

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

[EU support for artists and the cultural and creative sector during the coronavirus crisis](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-05-2020

Avtor PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Politično področje koronavirus | Kultura

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | kultura in religija | kulturna politika | sektorska pomoč | umetniški poklic | zdravstvo

Povzetek The EU's cultural and creative sectors (CCS) are a European Union economic and societal asset, providing an important contribution to GDP, and shaping identity and diversity. Despite the significant contribution of the CCS to the economy and people's wellbeing, the situation of operators and workers in the sector is often precarious and their work seasonal. The outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic particularly threatens the future of artists, creators and cultural operators, who are severely impacted by the enforcement of social distancing measures and the consequent postponements, cancellations or closures of events, live performances, exhibitions, museums and cultural institutions. EU Member States reacted quickly to counterbalance the consequences of Covid-19 containment measures with support for cultural institutions and artists. At the EU level, measures have been introduced to protect the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which predominate in CCS; the self-employed, who are very numerous among artists and in CCS; as well as those who have lost their jobs, a constant threat for those working in CCS. Sector specific measures have also been discussed to protect the most vulnerable, including performing artists. A series of surveys and mappings of different sectors are planned to help design a path towards the sector's recovery from the confinement measures and the resulting change in audience behaviour. The European Parliament, and its Committee on Culture and Education, call for sector-specific support measures and funds to be earmarked for those who have supported confined populations and health service professionals in particular, with their artistic output.

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

[Coronavirus and the trade in wildlife](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-05-2020

Avtor HALLEUX Vivienne

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | naravno okolje | nedovoljena trgovina | OKOLJE | rastlinstvo in živalstvo | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | tveganje za zdravje | zdravstvo

Povzetek Nearly three quarters of emerging infectious diseases in humans are caused by zoonotic pathogens. The majority of them originate in wildlife. Human activities, such as trade in wildlife, increase opportunities for animal-human interactions and facilitate zoonotic disease transmission. Several significant diseases, including Ebola and the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak, have been traced, in part, to substantial animal-human contact along the trade chain. Current information suggests that the Covid-19 pandemic may have started from a local Chinese wildlife market. Wildlife trade, though difficult to quantify, is one of the most lucrative trades in the world. It is regulated under the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES), an international agreement to which the European Union (EU) and its Member States are parties. Through a permit system, CITES aims to ensure that international trade in listed species is sustainable, legal and traceable. Curbing illegal trade, however, remains a challenge. In 2016, the EU adopted an action plan on wildlife trafficking, which runs until 2020 and is currently under evaluation. The European Parliament supports its renewal and the strengthening of its provisions. The coronavirus crisis has thrown into sharp focus the threat of disease transmission posed by trade in and consumption of wild animal species, prompting calls for bans on wildlife trade and closure of wildlife markets. Others advocate better regulation, including enhanced health and safety and sanitation measures. With matters relating to zoonotic diseases outside CITES' mandate, some have suggested the development of a new international convention to address the issue. To reduce the risks of future outbreaks, many recommend an integrated approach, which would notably also cover nature preservation and restoration.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Coronavirus and the trade of wildlife](#)

[States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-05-2020

Avtor BINDER Krisztina | DEL MONTE Micaela | DIAZ CREGO Maria | ECKERT GIANNA | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | izredne razmere | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | preprečevanje bolezni | zdravstvo

Povzetek With the first case of unknown pneumonia reported in the province of Wuhan (People's Republic of China) on 31 December 2019, within few weeks the coronavirus (Covid-19) was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 30 January 2020. Since then it has spread to most corners of the globe. While the health threat it poses and the challenge it represents for human health is paramount, no less important is the strain it puts on the legal order. For most of the affected countries, in particular in the EU, this outbreak is posing unprecedented institutional challenges and has obliged institutions and governments to adopt strict measures affecting citizens' rights in a way unparalleled since the Second World War. While some Member States' constitutions include mechanisms allowing for recourse to a 'state of emergency' or the entrustment of special powers to specific institutions, other Member States' legal orders do not, either for historic reasons or owing to institutional tradition. Crucial aspects of the exercise of public powers under a pandemic threat include not only the extent of the measures adopted, but also their legitimacy, raising the question of their duration and of the degree of parliamentary oversight. This briefing is the first in a series intended to offer a comparative overview of the institutional responses adopted in different Member States, in the light of i) the constitutional framework for the state of emergency or legitimization of the emergency legislation ii) the specific measures adopted, iii) the extent of the parliamentary oversight exercised over the measures adopted. This first briefing, therefore, offers an overview of the responses to the coronavirus pandemic in Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Exchange of views with Andrea Enria, Chair of the Supervisory Board of the ECB](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-05-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | delo parlamenta | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | euroobmočje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javno zaslišanje | Kitajska | klasifikacija podjetij | koronavirusna bolezen | mala in srednje velika podjetja | odbor EP | POLITIKA | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | sklad (EU) | zdravstvo | član Evropske centralne banke

Povzetek This note is prepared in view of an exchange of views in the ECON Committee on 5 May with the Chair of the Supervisory Board of the European Central Bank (ECB), Andrea Enria, on the economic impact and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Briefing EN](#)

The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 04/05/2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-05-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | DI FILIPPO ANDREA | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | denarno poslovanje | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | priprava povzetka | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

Public hearing with Elke König, Chair of the Single Resolution Board

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 04-05-2020

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | bančna unija EU | delo parlamenta | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | javno zaslišanje | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | odbor EP | POLITIKA | zdravstvo

Povzetek This note is prepared in view of an extraordinary public hearing with the Chair of the Single Resolution Board (SRB), Elke König, which will take place on 5 April 2020. The aim of the meeting is to discuss the impact of the corona crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus and the European film industry

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-04-2020

Avtor KATSAROVA Ivana

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Kultura

Ključna beseda digitalna distribucija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | državna pomoč | ekonomske analize | epidemija | filmska industrija | filmska umetnost | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | kultura in religija | TRGOVINA | trženje | zdravstvo

Povzetek With the onset of the coronavirus pandemic, which has caused the shutdown of some 70 000 cinemas in China, nearly 2 500 in the US and over 9 000 in the EU, the joy sparked by the success of the film industry in 2019 has quickly given way to anxiety. Shootings, premieres, spring festivals and entertainment events have faced near-total cancellation or postponement due to the pandemic, thus inflicting an estimated loss of US\$5 billion on the global box office; this amount could skyrocket to between US\$15 billion and US\$17 billion, if cinemas do not reopen by the end of May 2020. The EU film sector is essentially made up of small companies employing creative and technical freelancers, which makes it particularly vulnerable to the pandemic. The domino effect of the lockdown has triggered the immediate freeze of hundreds of projects in the shooting phase, disrupted cash flows and pushed production companies to the brink of bankruptcy. To limit and/or mitigate the economic damage caused by coronavirus, governments and national film and audiovisual funds across the EU have been quick in setting up both general blanket measures (such as solidarity funds and short-term unemployment schemes) and/or specific industry-related funds and grants (helping arthouse cinema and providing financial relief to producers and distributors). For its part, the EU has acted promptly to limit the spread of the virus and help EU countries to withstand its social and economic impact. In addition to the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (CRII) and the CRII+, both approved by the European Parliament and the Council in record time, the Commission has set up a Temporary Framework allowing EU countries to derogate from State aid rules, and proposed a European instrument for temporary support (SURE) to help protect jobs and workers affected by the coronavirus pandemic. In the meantime, various film festivals have gone digital and a number of streaming companies have started offering free options to all those confined to their homes by the lockdown. Similarly, major studios are also releasing films to home video earlier than what has been the norm thus far. It remains unclear as to how long it will take before audiences go back to cinemas and what unexpected consequences the various mitigation measures in place could have.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Addressing shortages of medicines](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-04-2020

Avtor SCHOLZ Nicole

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda dobavna veriga | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | pomanjkanje | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | trgovina | TRGOVINA | zdravilo | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek Medicines shortages have been a growing problem in the European Union (EU) in recent years. As the coronavirus outbreak unfolds, the risk of bottlenecks in the supply of medicines to patients has become particularly high. More broadly, problems with the availability of, and access to, new medicines – most frequently associated with high-priced medicines – have also been a central topic in political debates for some time now. The causes underlying medicines shortages are complex and multi-dimensional. The European Commission links them to manufacturing problems, industry quotas, legal parallel trade, but also to economic aspects, such as pricing (which is a competence of the Member States). The coronavirus crisis has brought to the fore the geopolitical dimension of these shortages, that is, the EU's dependency on countries beyond its boundaries, especially China and India, for the production of many active pharmaceutical ingredients and medicines. Solutions to the problem are believed to entail collaboration and joint action, as well as the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including regulators, industry, patients, healthcare professionals, and international players. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Health Organization, in particular, are conducting work to improve access to medicines. Medicines supply-chain stakeholders have all weighed in on the debate, offering explanations and recommendations for addressing the problem. Key EU institutions, several Council presidencies and the Member States have addressed the challenge of shortages and more broadly, that of safeguarding access to medicines, through various initiatives. The European Parliament has specifically addressed the issue in a March 2017 resolution. Ensuring the availability of medicines and overcoming supply-chain problems revealed by the coronavirus crisis are also expected to be important topics in the Commission's forthcoming pharmaceutical strategy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Addressing shortages of medicines](#)

[The role of armed forces in the fight against coronavirus](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-04-2020

Avtor LATICI Tania

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | javno zdravje | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | oborožene sile | obramba | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek While armed forces may find it difficult to distance themselves from what is perceived as their primary mission, the coronavirus pandemic largely challenges society's vision of their role. This has been showcased through the vital contributions of the military to civilian authorities' responses to contain and stop the spread of coronavirus. Exchanging guns for bags of food supplies and disinfectant spray, military personnel have been among the first responders in the coronavirus pandemic. Whether distributing food, building hospitals or shelters for the homeless, European armed forces were mobilised early. Trained to react quickly in highly dangerous conditions, the military carried out missions of repatriation and evacuation of citizens and transported medical supplies and protective equipment. Almost all European Union (EU) Member States have mobilised their armed forces in one way or another. Discouraging post-crisis economic projections indicate that the impact of the coronavirus pandemic will not spare the defence sector, nor will it weaken geopolitical tensions. With resources further under strain, countries' abilities to meet the EU's defence ambitions with the required investments is under question. However, current EU defence initiatives, if appropriately financed, could see the EU being better prepared to face future pandemics among other threats. Examples include various projects under the permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) mechanism, as well as the European Defence Fund, whose precursor already envisioned pandemic-relevant projects. While EU missions and operations abroad continue, they too have seen their activities limited. However, this has not stopped the EU from deploying staff to help locals in host countries to tackle the virus. In coordination with the EU, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has also provided vital assistance to Allies and partners. Its disaster relief coordination centre, as well as the strategic lift platform and rapid air mobility mechanism, successfully ensured the swift provision of essential equipment and supplies. Around the world, armed forces have demonstrated their added value by closely assisting authorities and citizens in battling the pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus crisis support for EU farmers](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 28-04-2020

Avtor ROSSI Rachele

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | kmetijska politika | kmetijski sektor | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | položaj kmetijstva | pomoč kmetijstvu | zdravstvo

Povzetek EU farmers are among the few key workers who have not seen a dramatic change in their daily routines since the coronavirus crisis began. They are still farming to supply EU citizens with food. Some public health protection measures have however affected farming activities and sales badly. While the EU has taken a number of measures to mitigate this impact, the possibility of further measures is high on the agricultural policy agenda.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[The impact of coronavirus on Schengen borders](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-04-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica | SABBATI Giulio

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | mejna kontrola | notranja meja EU | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | PRAVO | Schengenski sporazum | zdravstvo

Povzetek The 26 countries of the Schengen Area are only meant to reintroduce border controls between themselves in specific circumstances, and for strictly limited periods of time. In recent weeks, many of the Schengen states have reintroduced border controls, notifying them to the European Commission on the grounds of an immediate threat to public policy as a result of the spread of coronavirus. This infographic shows the latest situation in respect of border controls put in place at internal borders within the Schengen Area. This is an update of a briefing published in March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Australia's restrictions on movement in response to the coronavirus pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-04-2020

Avtor BINDER Krisztina

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | politična geografija | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | prosto gibanje oseb | zdravstvo

Povzetek The Australian federal government, and state and territory governments, are working together to provide an effective national response to the coronavirus pandemic. The federal government's response, in terms of emergency measures designed to limit the spread of the virus, includes travel restrictions and efforts to ensure that travellers self-isolate on arrival in Australia. State and territory governments, for their part, have imposed travel restrictions between and within their jurisdictions, and imposed restrictions on social interaction, among other measures.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Canada: Coronavirus movement restrictions and quarantine](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-04-2020

Avtor HALLAK ISSAM

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | Kanada | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | politična geografija | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | prosto gibanje oseb | zdravstvo

Povzetek Like many other countries around the world, Canada has introduced restrictions in an attempt to slow the spread of Covid-19 in the country. Federal and provincial governments have taken measures to limit international and domestic travel. Canada has prohibited entry to foreign nationals, with a few exemptions. Some provinces and territories have prohibited entry to non-residents and/or imposed self-quarantine on travellers.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Thematic Digest on EU Economic Governance during the pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 27-04-2020

Avtor BOLDI DONELLA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Evropski semester | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | priprava povzetka | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek This document presents a selection of thematic briefings in the area of EU economic governance and banking union recently published by the Economic Governance Support Unit of the European Parliament, notably in view of the ongoing debate to find common solutions to combat the economic, financial and social effects of COVID-19.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 27/04/2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-04-2020

Avtor DI FILIPPO ANDREA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | denarni odnosi | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski mehanizem za stabilnost | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska napoved | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javne finance in proračunska politika | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | priprava povzetka | proračunsko ravnotežje | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US federal and state travel limits and quarantine measures](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 24-04-2020

Avtor DEL MONTE Micaela

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodno pravo | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | PRAVO | preprečevanje bolezni | prosto gibanje oseb | zdravstvo | Združene države | zvezna država

Povzetek Like many other countries around the world, the US federal government has taken measures in an attempt to slow the spread of the coronavirus pandemic. Moreover, reflecting events in the European Union, the individual states and local authorities have taken additional measures to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens within their respective jurisdictions. Under the US federal system, in public health emergencies US states may impose quarantine and isolation measures. The differing emergency measures developed by the 50 states raise both practical issues for citizens wishing to cross state borders and legal questions as to the extent to which the states are entitled to limit constitutional freedoms. Mapping the various measures is meanwhile a complex business.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Parliaments in emergency mode: How Member States' parliaments are continuing with business during the pandemic](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 24-04-2020

Avtor DIAZ CREGO Maria | MAŃKO Rafał

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | koronavirus

Ključna beseda delo parlamenta | digitalna tehnologija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | elektronsko glasovanje | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | koronavirusna bolezen | nacionalni parlament | parlament | POLITIKA | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic has been accompanied by a huge array of public measures aiming to protect against and mitigate the consequences of the virus. While citizens have had to adjust to weeks of lockdown in their homes as a consequence of the emergency measures adopted by Member States, public institutions have been forced to move quickly to adapt their ways of working to a new and unprecedented scenario. These changes are particularly challenging for parliamentary institutions, as their functioning is based on the principles of pluralism, deliberation and transparency. How can decisions be adopted on the basis of those principles if many members cannot attend parliamentary sessions owing either to the restrictions on freedom of movement and bans on public gatherings in virtually all Member States, or to personal health concerns? National parliaments in the EU have adopted a variety of approaches to address this challenge. Some have gone entirely digital, using remote technology to ensure all members can take part in parliamentary work, including voting. Others have opted to adopt parliamentary decisions with a reduced number of members while ensuring the balance of power between their different political groups. Some others, finally, have decided to adopt social distancing measures, allowing members to continue with their parliamentary activities from different rooms of the parliament premises or from another location entirely. Given the particular difficulties in travelling between Member States, the European Parliament opted for the first solution, holding its first ever digital plenary session, in which Members voted remotely using a new electronic voting procedure, on 26 March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Coronavirus and the world of work

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-04-2020

Avtor KISS Monika

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda brezposelnost | delovni pogoji | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | trg dela | ukinjanje delovnih mest | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic and the measures taken to curb its spread have had far-reaching and lasting consequences in different sectors of the economy, in the form of job and income losses or significantly modified working conditions. This briefing gives an overview of the host of problems confronting workers and employers due to the pandemic and its consequences, and presents possible solutions that can be applied at different levels. A set of solutions concerns the level of the individual worker or the company employing them. Certain types of occupations, for instance, allow 'going digital' (even if teleworking also has its challenges). In other cases, the company can pay partial or total wages or sick leave to its employees. At yet another level, that of the Member States, short-time work schemes can be introduced or have their scope further extended. Governments can also regulate parameters of teleworking or extend income replacements to groups of workers benefiting from lesser social protection. Through initiatives such as the Support to Mitigate Unemployment Risks in Emergency (SURE) and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives, the European Union is taking an active part in tackling the coronavirus crisis by supporting Member States, companies and workers to face the challenges. At its 16-17 April plenary session, the European Parliament voted on and adopted a number of important coronavirus-related proposals, concerning among others workers in certain sectors (healthcare, fishermen and aquaculture farmers) as well as more flexible use of the European structural and investment funds.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Living in the EU: Work before the coronavirus crisis](#)

Coronavirus: Impact and challenges [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-04-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo | študija učinkov

Povzetek As the coronavirus crisis continues to take its deadly toll across the world, it does so with varying degrees of severity depending on the country. Some states are considering relaxing preventive measures against the disease, others are doing so already. Many analysts and politicians are beginning to turn their attention from short-term measures to contain the virus and save economies from collapse to longer-term challenges, such as the pandemic's impact on international governance, defence, foreign policy and the international debt market. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by the EPRS on 15 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

Banking Union: Corona crisis effects - Briefing for the BUWG - Calendar week 17 / 2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 23-04-2020

Avtor GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | bančna unija EU | bančništvo | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropska centralna banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | obresti | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek The corona crisis has significant effects on many banks in the Banking Union. To support the Members of the Banking Union Working Group, the following briefing reports on observations made and actions taken by supervisory authorities, credit rating agencies, banking federations, and other industry experts, in order to point to relevant developments in the banking sector. The briefing will be updated on a bi-weekly basis, unless relevant developments require otherwise.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tackling the coronavirus outbreak: Impact on asylum-seekers in the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-04-2020

Avtor RADJENOVIC Anja

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | koronavirusna bolezen | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno pravo | pravica do azila | PRAVO | prosilec za azil | zdravstvo | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek To curb the spread of coronavirus and to protect their populations, the EU and its Member States have restricted crossings of their external borders, and many internal EU borders, as well as restricted freedom of movement within their territory. These steps have also served to address the challenges the pandemic has posed to public order, public health and national security. However, the resulting restrictions on people's movement and access to EU territory could disproportionately affect the most vulnerable, among them asylum-seekers-already in the EU or trying to reach its territory to seek asylum. The situation of asylum-seekers during the current pandemic is especially critical in the EU hotspots; Greece, for instance, whose reception capacity has been stretched to the limit, is struggling to ensure the safety of the most vulnerable asylum-seekers, especially unaccompanied minors. While the EU has been assisting Greece to protect stranded asylum-seekers, NGOs and international organisations as well as the European Parliament have called for greater efforts to improve their living conditions and ensure the preventive evacuation of those at high risk. Several Member States have adopted emergency measures to deal with the pandemic. To protect public health, they have closed their external borders and ports to asylum-seekers, suspended asylum procedures and returns, and imposed mandatory confinement in asylum reception centres to restrict freedom of movement. All those measures risk having a negative impact on asylum-seekers' fundamental rights under EU and international law.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia and the coronavirus crisis

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 22-04-2020

Avtor RUSSELL Martin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politična propaganda | Rusija | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek Official data suggest that Russia has been less affected by the Covid-19 pandemic than most other countries so far. However, the authorities' slow response and the poor state of the healthcare system risk aggravating the situation. For Vladimir Putin, the crisis has at least made it easier for him to push through constitutional changes potentially giving him 12 more years in power. Moscow is also accused of taking advantage of the crisis for geopolitical ends, for example by spreading destabilising disinformation targeted at Western countries.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Covid-19 Newsletter 1

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 22-04-2020

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Energija | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Okolje | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek In its resolution of 17 April 2020, the European Parliament called on the Commission and the Member States to act together and to ensure that the European Union will emerge stronger from the COVID-19 crisis. This newsletter on COVID-19 aims to keep the ECON, EMPL, ENVI, ITRE and IMCO committees updated about the main EU recent developments and responses to the current crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU imports and exports of medical equipment](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-04-2020

Avtor HALLAK ISSAM

Politično področje koronavirus | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | farmacevtski izdelek | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | tretja država | trgovina | TRGOVINA | uvoz (EU) | zdravstvo

Povzetek The crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic has, with tragic consequences, brought to the fore the fact that the European Union (EU) is dependent on non-EU sources for medical equipment such as personal protection equipment (including masks) and artificial respiratory equipment, as well as other products needed in the fight against the virus. In response to shortages, Member States have taken initiatives to produce and distribute medical equipment and the EU has put in place a number of coordinated responses, such as the creation of the rescEU stockpile of emergency medical equipment, and the restriction of exports of personal protective equipment outside the European Union. A mapping of EU trade in four categories of product – pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, personal protection and medical supplies – shows that, in all four categories, as few as five trade partners provide about 75 % of EU imports. Exports are more diffuse, with five partners receiving approximately half of EU exports. In 2019, the EU was a net exporter of medical products in all four categories, with pharmaceutical products representing most of its trade surplus of medical products. The weaker domain is personal protection products. The main EU import partners are Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, China, and Singapore, with the first three appearing among the top four countries in all categories. Additional insights into the value chains of chemical and pharmaceutical sector production in the EU's top five import partners suggest that China and other countries provide a far larger share in raw materials and manufacturing than direct imports suggest. These results imply that the production of medical products is far more scattered than direct import numbers would suggest.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [EU imports and exports of medical equipment](#)

[Economic Dialogue with the President of the Eurogroup - 21 April 2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 21-04-2020

Avtor ANGERER Jost | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPÉ Alice

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | koronavirus

Ključna beseda bančna unija EU | bančni sistem | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski semester | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | gospodarska politika | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | makroekonomija | okrevanje gospodarstva | predsednik institucije | prost pretok kapitala | strukturna politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek Mário Centeno has been invited to his second Economic Dialogue during this parliamentary term. The previous dialogue in the ECON Committee took place on 18 November 2019. The exchange of views with Member of the ECON Committee will cover the ongoing work of the Eurogroup, notably policy measures intended to combat the economic, financial and social consequences of the COVID-19. For an overview of the role of the President of the Eurogroup, please see Briefing: The role (and accountability) of the President of the Eurogroup - April 2020.

[Poglobljena analiza EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 21/04/2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 21-04-2020

Avtor DI FILIPPO ANDREA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | priprava povzetka | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

[Briefing EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, April 2020

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 20-04-2020

Avtor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda akvakultura | Albanija | Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | Grčija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | migracije | nadzor nad migracijo | način volitev | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | POLITIKA | politična geografija | potres | predsedstvo EP | ribištvo | ribištvo | večletni finančni okvir | volilni postopek in glasovanje | zdravstvo

Povzetek For the second time since the introduction of strict coronavirus containment measures, the European Parliament conducted its April plenary session with the majority of Members participating remotely, and used the alternative voting procedure put in place by Parliament's Bureau for the March II session. This temporary voting procedure is available for use until 31 July 2020, unless extended by Bureau decision. As in March, the session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as amendments to the EU's 2020 budget to respond to the coronavirus pandemic. Members also heard from the Presidents of the European Council and Commission on the coordination of the European response to the Covid-19 outbreak. Parliament then adopted a resolution setting out its position on the response to the pandemic and its consequences, ahead of the next video-conference meeting of EU Heads of State or Government, on 23 April. In this resolution, Members called for a massive economic recovery package, greater coordination on cross-border health threats, and condemned national emergency measures that restrict civil liberties.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Tracking mobile devices to fight coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-04-2020

Avtor DUMBRAVA Costica

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | mobilni telefon | osebni podatki | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | razkritje informacij | varstvo podatkov | varstvo zasebnosti | zdravstvo

Povzetek Governments around the world have turned to digital technologies to tackle the coronavirus crisis. One of the key measures has been to use mobile devices to monitor populations and track individuals who are infected or at risk. About half of the EU's Member States have taken location-tracking measures in response to the spread of the coronavirus disease, mainly by working with telecommunications companies to map population movements using anonymised and aggregate location data and by developing applications (apps) for tracking people who are at risk. The European Commission has called for a common EU approach to the use of mobile apps and mobile data to assess social distancing measures, support contact-tracing efforts, and contribute to limiting the spread of the virus. While governments may be justified in limiting certain fundamental rights and freedoms in order to take effective steps to fight the epidemic, such exceptional and temporary measures need to comply with applicable fundamental rights standards and EU rules on data protection and privacy. This briefing discusses location-tracking measures using mobile devices in the context of the Covid 19 crisis. It describes initiatives in EU Member States and provides a brief analysis of fundamental rights standards and the EU policy framework, including applicable EU rules on data protection and privacy.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's 2020 budget: Response to the coronavirus pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-04-2020

Avtor PARI MARIANNA

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | finance EU | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | naložbe EU | odhodki EU | pomoč EU | proračun EU | zdravstvo

Povzetek Acting within the limits of its powers, the European Union (EU) responded immediately at the start of the novel coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak to help repatriate people, coordinate measures to limit the spread of the virus, distribute medical equipment and promote the necessary research. The European Commission has put forward a range of measures, adjusted some of its policies and mobilised EU funds to assist EU citizens and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. Financial support is also proposed for third countries. At the time of writing, a package of €40.4 billion to support healthcare systems and lessen the economic impact of the pandemic in Member States and third countries is proposed under the EU budget. This includes funds redirected within programmes and additional budgetary support. An initial aid package of €232 million was followed by a proposal to mobilise a further €128.6 million for civil protection in the EU and abroad. The Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative has opened up €8 billion in liquidity for Member States, supplemented by €29 billion in EU structural funding, to be redirected to healthcare investments to fight the coronavirus, and to provide support for the labour market and business, particularly SMEs, in all affected sectors. The emergency support instrument and the Union's civil protection mechanism will provide further €3 billion in order to meet the needs of European health systems in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, making extensive use of the flexibilities embedded in the EU budget. A further contribution from the EU budget will be included in the EU's global response for partner countries, which will provide financial support of more than €15.6 billion to help them deal with the impact of the coronavirus. From the start of the crisis, the European Parliament has been calling for bold and ambitious financial aid and for an ambitious future budget to make the EU stronger. Now is the time to mobilise funds and think ahead how best to shape a strong long-term budget for the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Green Deal Investment Plan: Main elements and possible impact of the coronavirus pandemic

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-04-2020

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje | Proračun

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | naložbe EU | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | sprememba podnebja | strategija EU za rast | trajnostni razvoj | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo | zmanjšanje emisij plinov

Povzetek The von der Leyen Commission launched the European Green Deal as the new growth strategy of the European Union (EU), with a view to promoting the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050. Confirming the importance of financial resources for such a major objective, its investment pillar was the first initiative of the strategy to be presented. The European Green Deal Investment Plan, also known as the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, aims to contribute to financing a sustainable transition, while supporting the regions and communities most exposed to its impact. By combining legislative and non-legislative initiatives, the plan addresses three aspects: 1) mobilising funding worth at least €1 trillion from the EU budget and other public and private sources over the next decade; 2) putting sustainability at the heart of investment decisions across all sectors; and 3) providing support to public administrations and project promoters to create a robust pipeline of sustainable projects. The debate on the investment plan is interlinked with the ongoing negotiations on the EU's 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), which requires the European Parliament's consent and unanimity in the Council. Parliament, which is traditionally a strong advocate of climate and environmental objectives, has called for an ambitious MFF, with resources commensurate with the goal of facilitating a just transition to a carbon-neutral economy. Commentators have identified both positive elements and possible weaknesses in the Commission's plan, arguing that it is a step in the right direction but would provide only part of the resources needed to meet the current climate targets for 2030. The impact of the pandemic has raised concerns that decarbonisation strategies could be derailed. However, analysts and stakeholders generally agree on their continued relevance, arguing that green investments from public and private sources must play a central role in any economic recovery plan.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [European Green Deal Investment Plan: Main elements and possible impact of the coronavirus pandemic](#)

The EU's global response to coronavirus

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek The magnitude of the potential impact of the coronavirus pandemic is still unknown. But it is already clear that developed countries are being severely challenged by the crisis, and that many health-care systems around the world are under-resourced for dealing with a problem of this magnitude. The effects around the world in a wide range of linked areas – economy, political stability, security, human rights – are gradually surfacing as the pandemic spreads, and are likely to affect the global geopolitical balance. Against this backdrop, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, have set out the EU's global response to the pandemic. Council and Commission statements on the EU's coordinated action to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences are scheduled for the European Parliament's plenary session on 16-17 April 2020.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Specific flexibility measures for ESI funds in response to the coronavirus outbreak

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor MARGARAS Vasileios

Politično področje koronavirus | Regionalni razvoj | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj | Evropski socialni sklad | evropski strukturni in investicijski skladi | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | Kohezijski sklad | koronavirusna bolezen | porazdelitev sredstev EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | večletni finančni okvir | zdravstvo

Povzetek With much of Europe in the grip of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), on 2 April, the European Commission announced a further series of measures to help Member States cope with the socio-economic impact of the crisis. Amongst them is a proposal aiming to provide more flexibility in the use of European structural and investment funds (ESI funds). It is expected to be voted under the urgent procedure during the 16-17 April plenary session.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Amending Budget No 2/2020: Emergency support to the health sector to respond to the coronavirus outbreak](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor PARI MARIANNA

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ECHO | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | evropski strukturni in investicijski skladi | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | večletni finančni okvir | zaloge EU | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zaščitna oprema | zdravstvo

Povzetek Draft Amending Budget No 2/2020 (DAB 2/2020) aims to finance proposed action under the Emergency Support Instrument (ESI) and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU) to support Member States' healthcare systems in fighting the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). The European Parliament is expected to vote, under the urgent procedure, on the Council position on DAB 2/2020 during the 16-17 April plenary session.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Amending Budget No 1/2020: Support to Greece to face migration pressure, measures to fight coronavirus and reconstruction assistance to Albania](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor PARI MARIANNA

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Albanija | Azija in Oceanija | Bolgarija | določitev proračuna EU | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski center za preprečevanje in obvladovanje bolezni | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | Grčija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | mednarodno pravo | migracije | nadzor nad migracijo | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | politična geografija | potres | PRAVO | zdravstvo | zunanja meja Evropske unije

Povzetek Draft Amending Budget No 1/2020 (DAB 1/2020) would provide additional funds to help address the needs arising from the increased migration pressures in Greece, assist Member States to limit the impact of the coronavirus outbreak through meeting needs for equipment and medical products, and contribute to Albania's post-earthquake reconstruction. The European Parliament is expected to vote, under the urgent procedure, on the Council position on DAB 1/2020 during the 16-17 April plenary session.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency \(SURE\)](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | denarni odnosi | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | Evropski socialni sklad | Evroskupina (euroobmočje) | FINANCE | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | nepolna zaposlenost | politika zaposlovanja EU | posojilo EU | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | samozaposleni | samozaposlitev | socialno varstvo | trg dela | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zavarovanje za primer brezposelnosti | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) is having a major negative impact on employment. As part of the EU's response to the crisis, the European Commission has proposed the creation of SURE, a temporary instrument to complement national efforts to protect employees and the self-employed from the risk of unemployment and loss of income. Under the scheme, the EU would be able to provide financial support worth up to €100 billion to 'short-time work' schemes and other national measures that have this objective. The Eurogroup has welcomed the proposal, which the Council should now fine-tune and adopt rapidly. While the instrument is linked to the EU budget through a guarantee scheme, Parliament is not involved in the legislative procedure due to the legal basis.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Amendment of the 2014-2020 MFF regulation: Using the global margin for commitments to finance measures in the healthcare sector under the Emergency Support Instrument

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor SAPALA Magdalena

Politično področje koronavirus | Proračun

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ECHO | ekonomska geografija | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | medicinske raziskave | medicinski in kirurški instrumenti | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | organizacija dela in delovne razmere | politika sodelovanja | pravo Evropske unije | predlog (EU) | proizvodnja | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | večletni finančni okvir | zaloge EU | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zaščitna oprema | zdravlilo | zdravstvo | čezmejno sodelovanje

Povzetek On 2 April 2020, as part of the EU response to the needs resulting from the coronavirus outbreak, the European Commission proposed to activate the Emergency Support Instrument and reinforce the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU). Provision of funding for these measures (€3 billion) requires mobilisation of flexibility and last resort mechanisms available under the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). In order to use the global margin for commitments for this purpose, the Commission proposes to amend the provisions of the MFF Regulation and lift the restrictions on the scope of application of this flexibility mechanism. Consent from the European Parliament for this urgent request is expected to be voted during the 16-17 April plenary session.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Support for the fishing and aquaculture sectors in the coronavirus crisis

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Politično področje koronavirus | Ribištvo

Ključna beseda akvakultura | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | ribištvo | sektorska pomoč | upravljanje ribištva | zdravstvo

Povzetek Measures taken to limit the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, such as the closure of restaurants, open-air markets and limits on travel and tourism have had a strong impact on the food supply chain. Fisheries and aquaculture are among the sectors most immediately hit by the crisis. In order to alleviate the socio-economic impact, several measures have been or are in the process of being adopted by the EU. A number of emergency measures will help the fisheries and aquaculture sector, including increased possibilities for State aid and the introduction of support measures through the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Policy responses to the coronavirus crisis [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | krizno upravljanje | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovanje | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus crisis is beginning to show signs of abating in some countries, but not in others. Governments and local authorities have introduced, maintained, and in certain cases even strengthened, a range of tough measures designed to prevent, suppress or mitigate the advance of the virus. Many analysts and politicians are increasingly calling for stronger global-level action to combat the pandemic, while medical scientists still struggle to find an effective treatment and a vaccine for the disease. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 3 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's response to coronavirus in its neighbourhood and beyond

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja | PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Politično področje koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | epidemija | evropska politika sosedstva | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | pomoč EU | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | zdravstvo

Povzetek The true extent of the evolving coronavirus pandemic within the EU and across the world is still unclear, and the magnitude of the consequences is not known either. What is clear, however, is that the healthcare systems of many countries across the world are underfunded, and that even developed countries are severely challenged by the health crisis. Moreover, the socio-economic impact of the crisis across the world will likely be grave, while the multiple crises related to the pandemic – including the global infodemic – may have lasting effects on the global geopolitical balance. Against this backdrop, on 8 April 2020 the European Commission and the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) presented a proposal for a strong and targeted EU response to help partner countries cope with the pandemic, as outlined in a joint communication. In its response, the EU is adopting a 'Team Europe' approach, combining resources from the EU, its Member States and financial institutions. The collective package of €15.6 billion is to help here and now, but also has a longer-term perspective. It will focus on addressing the pressing health crisis and resulting humanitarian needs, bolstering partner countries' health, water and sanitation systems and their research and preparedness capacities to deal with the pandemic, as well as mitigating the impact on societies and economies. This should also help to reduce the risk of destabilisation. The EU's financial support for the countries covered by European Neighbourhood Policy will amount to €3.07 billion: €2.1 billion for the southern neighbourhood, and €962 million for the eastern neighbourhood. Moreover, €800 million will support the six western Balkan countries and Turkey. As a long-standing major international aid contributor, the EU will promote and lead a coordinated multilateral response, together with the United Nations (UN), international financial institutions, and the G7 and the G20.

Briefing [EN](#)

Employment and social situation in Germany

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-04-2020

Zunanji avtor Nicola Duell, Tim Vetter

Politično področje Izobraževanje | koronavirus | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Socialna politika | Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost | Zaposlovanje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | Nemčija | politika zaposlovanja | politična geografija | socialna politika | trg dela | zaposlovanje | ZAPOSLOVANJE IN DELOVNE RAZMERE | zdravstvo

Povzetek This study of the labour market and social situation in Germany looks into major employment trends including atypical employment, unemployment and underemployment. It presents policy responses and major challenges for the future, such as digitisation and demographic change. Further, it explores policy action to fight poverty, trends in the German social partnership model and in the skills development system. Finally, it describes the contribution of the European Social Fund. The note covers aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Študija [DE](#), [EN](#)

Artificial Intelligence (AI): new developments and innovations applied to e-commerce

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 15-04-2020

Zunanji avtor Prof. Dr Dino PEDRESCHI

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Globalno upravljanje | koronavirus | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Sprejemanje zakonodaje s strani Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda družbeni mediji | elektronsko poslovanje | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | inovacija | iskalnik | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | nova tehnologija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predpisi o obdelavi podatkov | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | TRGOVINA | trženje | umetna inteligenca | varstvo zasebnosti | velepodatki

Povzetek This in-depth analysis discusses the opportunities and challenges brought by the recent and the foreseeable developments of Artificial Intelligence into online platforms and marketplaces. The paper advocates the importance to support trustworthy, explainable AI (in order to fight discrimination and manipulation, and empower citizens), and societal-aware AI (in order to fight polarization, monopolistic concentration and excessive inequality, and pursue diversity and openness).

This document was prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks - 15/04/2020

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 15-04-2020

Avtor DI FILIPPO ANDREA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mednarodni denarni sklad | okrevanje gospodarstva | socialno varstvo | turizem | zavarovanje za primer brezposelnosti | zdravstvo | Združeni narodi

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

Impact of the coronavirus crisis on climate action and the European Green Deal

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-04-2020

Avtor ERBACH Gregor

Politično področje koronavirus | Okolje

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | epidemija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | koronavirusna bolezen | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | poraba energije | sistem EU za trgovanje z emisijami | strategija EU za rast | zdravstvo | zeleno gospodarstvo | zmanjšanje emisij plinov

Povzetek Measures to contain the COVID-19 (novel coronavirus) pandemic have led to a dramatic reduction in travel and economic activity. In consequence, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions have fallen sharply. This in turn had an impact on the prices of energy commodities and emissions allowances, which have also dropped rapidly. Thanks to lessons learned after the 2009 economic crisis, which caused a massive surplus of carbon emission allowances in the EU Emission Trading System, a market stability reserve was put in place in 2019 to automatically adjust the supply of allowances to actual demand and prevent a collapse of the carbon price. The handling of the COVID-19 crisis had already led to an economic downturn, reduced tax receipts and increased government spending to support companies and citizens. Stimulus programmes are considered necessary to relaunch the economy after the crisis. While some governments consider that ambitious programmes like the European Green Deal will hinder economic recovery after the crisis, the European Commission and others maintain that the European Green Deal is the growth strategy that can help Europe's economic recovery while at the same time addressing the global climate emergency. The restrictions on travel and large-scale gatherings may also slow down legislative activity related to the European Green Deal, as EU institutions change their calendars, agendas and priorities. Decision-making under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization are also affected by the cancellation and postponement of important meetings and conferences.

Briefing [EN](#)

Impact of coronavirus on energy markets

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 14-04-2020

Avtor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politično področje Energija | koronavirus

Ključna beseda cene | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomske analize | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetski viri | epidemija | FINANCE | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | naravno okolje | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | poraba energije | zdravstvo | zmanjšanje emisij plinov | znižanje cen

Povzetek The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has had a strong impact on global energy markets, contributing to a collapse in the oil price as well as lower prices for other fossil fuels. Global shutdowns of economic activity have led to sharply reduced energy consumption and lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In the short term, coronavirus will negatively affect new energy investments in all sectors, including renewables needed for the clean energy transition. The longer term impact is more uncertain and very much hinges on the nature and speed of the economic recovery, as well as the differing responses of global policy-makers to this challenge.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Countering the health 'infodemic'

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 07-04-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje Demokracija | Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda cepivo | dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | zdravstvena politika | zdravstvo

Povzetek The dissemination of mis- and disinformation in traditional media and on social media has surged in recent years, with wide-ranging consequences in various policy areas – from elections to geopolitics to healthcare. The prevalence of false information regarding health issues threatens to undermine trust in official health advice and institutions responsible for countering threats to public health, potentially posing a serious threat to the health and wellbeing of individuals, a threat exacerbated in the current COVID-19 pandemic.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Banking Union: Corona crisis effects - 2020 / week 15](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 07-04-2020

Avtor GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | bančna unija EU | bančništvo | denarno poslovanje | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | FINANCE | finančna stabilnost | finančni nadzor | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | kreditne in finančne institucije | prost pretok kapitala | zdravstvo

Povzetek The corona crisis has significant effects on many banks in the Banking Union. To support the Members of the Banking Union Working Group, the following briefing reports on observations made and actions taken by supervisory authorities, credit rating agencies, banking federations, or other industry experts, in order to point to relevant developments in the banking sector. The briefing will be updated on a bi-weekly basis, unless relevant developments require otherwise.

Briefing [EN](#)

[COVID-19 and the tourism sector](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 06-04-2020

Avtor Niestadt Maria

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus | Promet | Turizem

Ključna beseda DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomske analize | epidemija | gospodarska politika | gospodarske posledice | GOSPODARSTVO | koronavirusna bolezen | sektorska pomoč | turizem | zdravstvo

Povzetek The coronavirus outbreak has paralysed the tourism industry, leaving travellers scrambling to return home and devastating economies that are largely dependent on tourism. The European Union (EU) has acted quickly to help the sector, for instance, by offering financial support to businesses, among them numerous small and medium-sized enterprises. At its 26 March extraordinary session, the European Parliament approved three initial measures in response to the crisis, which would, inter alia, benefit businesses and workers in tourism.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[COVID-19 foreign influence campaigns: Europe and the global battle of narratives](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-04-2020

Avtor BENTZEN Naja

Politično področje Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda dezinformacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | epidemija | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | komunikacije | koronavirusna bolezen | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična propaganda | zdravstvo

Povzetek The global health crisis sparked by the COVID-19 pandemic – which is currently hitting EU Member States, not least Italy and Spain, particularly hard – raises concern that a combination of disinformation and heavily promoted health diplomacy, echoed by local proxies in Europe, could potentially pave the way for wider influence in other sectors in the wake of the crisis. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) initially concealed information about the spread of the virus. Research suggests that they thereby delayed measures to alleviate the spread of the disease. At the same time, the CCP launched far-reaching efforts to silence domestic criticism. The CCP's efforts to restore Beijing's tainted image both at home and abroad include attempts to export the blame for the virus via a wave of conspiracy theories, in a move that seems to be inspired by the Kremlin's well-known tactics. At the same time, Beijing has launched a highly visible global aid offensive, providing expertise, test kits and other essential medical equipment – not all of it for free, contrary to the CCP's media offensive – to a number of countries, including in Europe. Both Moscow and Beijing seem to be driving parallel information campaigns, conveying the overall message that democratic state actors are failing and that European citizens cannot trust their health systems, whereas their authoritarian systems can save the world. Meanwhile, the EU – which has taken significant steps to help citizens both in the EU and beyond – has acknowledged the geopolitical components in what has been dubbed the 'politics of generosity', and is preparing to protect Europe against the next stage in these influence operations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The economy and coronavirus - Weekly Picks 6/04/2020](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 06-04-2020

Avtor DI FILIPPO ANDREA | LENZI FRANCESCO-SAVERIO | VEGA BORDELL Javier María

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Javno zdravje | koronavirus

Ključna beseda Azija in Oceanija | dokumentacija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | epidemija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske posledice | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kitajska | koronavirusna bolezen | okrevanje gospodarstva | priprava povzetka | zdravstvo

Povzetek This paper provides a summary of some recent analyses of the macroeconomic effects of the coronavirus and some policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate these negative effects.

Briefing [EN](#)