

SINGLE MARKET IN THE EUROPEAN UNION



THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL INVESTMENT PLAN AND JUST TRANSITION MECHANISM

P. 3



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NEWS

The European Green Deal Investment Plan and Just Transition Mechanism

SOURCE: European Commission



The European Union is committed to becoming the first climate-neutral bloc in the world by 2050. This requires significant investment from both the EU and the national public sector, as well as the private sector. The European Green Deal's Investment Plan – the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan – presented today will mobilise public investment and help to unlock private funds through EU financial instruments, notably InvestEU, which would lead to at least €1 trillion of investments.

While all Member States, regions and sectors will need to contribute to the transition, the scale of the challenge is not the same. Some regions will be particularly affected and will undergo a profound economic and social transformation. The Just Transition Mechanism will provide tailored financial and practical support to help workers and generate the necessary investments in those areas.

The European Green Deal Investment Plan

The European Green Deal Investment Plan will mobilise EU funding and create an enabling framework to facilitate and stimulate the public and private investments needed for the transition to a climate-neutral, green, competitive and inclusive economy. Complementing other initiatives announced under the Green Deal, the Plan is based on three dimensions:

- **Financing:** mobilising at least €1 trillion of sustainable investments over the next decade.
- **Enabling:** providing incentives to unlock and redirect public and private investment.
- **Practical support:** the Commission will provide support to public authorities and project promoters in planning, designing and executing sustainable projects.

The Just Transition Mechanism

The Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) is a key tool to ensure that the transition towards a climate-neutral economy happens in a fair way, leaving no one behind. While all regions will require funding and the European Green Deal Investment Plan caters for that, the Mechanism provides targeted support to help mobilise at least €100 billion over the period 2021-2027 in the most affected regions, to alleviate the socio-economic impact of the transition. The Mechanism will create the necessary investment to help workers and communities which rely on the fossil fuel value chain. It will come in addition to the substantial contribution of the EU's budget through all instruments directly relevant to the transition. ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



EIB and BBVA provide €600m to support SMEs

SOURCE: European Commission



The European Investment Bank (EIB) and BBVA are joining forces to provide financing on favourable terms for Spanish SMEs and mid-caps. EU bank Vice-President Emma Navarro and BBVA CEO Onur Genç signed an agreement today in Madrid enabling the Spanish bank to provide €600m to support the investments of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). With this agreement, BBVA will be able to offer them favourable financing in terms of both maturity and interest rates.

To this end, the EIB has granted a €300m guarantee to BBVA via a risk-sharing (portfolio guarantee) operation, an innovative agreement making it possible to spread the risks between the two institutions. Under this guarantee, the EIB will invest in a loan portfolio held by BBVA, enabling the Spanish bank to expand its financing capacity and provide SMEs with €600m in new financing. This is the first risk-sharing operation to be signed by the EIB and BBVA.

The EIB is granting €150m of this guarantee under the Investment Plan for Europe, the support of which enables the EU bank to finance riskier projects. In concrete terms, these funds will help finance especially vulnerable SMEs such as micro-enterprises and entrepreneurs.

The €600m in financing to be provided by BBVA under this agreement will be of particular benefit to small companies operating in regions with high levels of unemployment, and will support investments focused on innovation and the development of projects promoting climate action. Some 1 700 companies with a total of almost 9 000 employees will be able to benefit from this agreement.

European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the long-term lending institution of the European Union owned by its Member States. It makes long-term finance available for sound investment in order to contribute towards EU policy objectives.

The Investment Plan for Europe

The Investment Plan for Europe, known as the “Juncker Plan”, is one of the European Commission’s top priorities. It focuses on boosting investment to generate jobs and growth by making smarter use of financial resources, removing obstacles to investment, and providing visibility and technical assistance to investment projects. ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



Europeans show record support for the euro

SOURCE: European Commission



More than three in four citizens think that the single currency is good for the European Union, according to the latest Eurobarometer results. This is the highest support since surveys began in 2002.

According to the results of the latest Eurobarometer survey on the euro area, 76% of respondents think the single currency is good for the EU. This is the highest support since the introduction of euro coins and banknotes in 2002 and a 2-percentage point increase since last year's already record levels. Similarly, a majority of 65% of citizens across the euro area think that the euro is beneficial for their own country: this is also the highest number ever measured. The common currency is supported by a majority of citizens in all 19 euro area Member States.

The euro makes it easy

Still a young currency, the euro has just turned 20 this year. Nevertheless, Europeans clearly see the very practical benefits it has brought to their everyday lives. Four fifths of respondents agree that the euro has made it easier to do business across borders, compare prices and shop in other countries, including online. An absolute majority in the euro area also think that the euro has made traveling easier and less costly.

The euro is more than just the coins and notes in our pockets: it is a symbol of Europe's unity and global strength. Today, it is already the currency of 340 million Europeans in 19 Member States. It has brought tangible benefits to all: stable prices, lower transaction costs, protected savings, more transparent and competitive markets, increased trade, easier travel and higher living standards. Some 60 countries around the world link their currencies to the euro in one way or another.

Strong support for reforms, coordinated economic policies, but also for abolishing one- and two-cent coins

Asked about their views on the coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies, 69% of Europeans see the need for more coordination in the euro area, whilst only 7% would like to see less cooperation. There is also continued strong support at 80% for economic reforms to improve the performance of national economies. This is also reflected in national results, with clear majorities in all euro area countries.

A majority of 65% of respondents said they were in favour of doing away with inconvenient one- and two-euro cent coins through the mandatory rounding of the final price of purchases in shops and supermarkets to the nearest five cents. An absolute majority supports this idea in 16 out of the 19 euro area countries. ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



Use of the EU's space assets under scrutiny of Auditors

SOURCE: European Court of Auditors



The European Court of Auditors is examining how effectively the European Commission has promoted the uptake of services provided by two of the EU's key space programmes, Copernicus and Galileo. Around €260 million were allocated to these activities from the EU budget for the period 2014- 2020.

The EU currently has three space programmes: Copernicus, which provides data from earth observation satellites; Galileo, a global satellite navigation and positioning system; and EGNOS, a European regional satellite-based augmentation system used to improve the performance of global navigation satellite systems. Up to the end of 2020, total EU expenditure for the deployment of infrastructure and the operation of satellites and ground stations will amount to some €19 billion. A further €15.5 billion has been proposed by the Commission for the 2021-2027 period.

The EU is not the only provider of space services worldwide. The United States have been pioneers in the area of earth observation (Landsat) and they launched the world's first global satellite navigation systems (GPS). China, Russia and other countries also operate global navigation satellite systems or satellites providing earth observation data.

In view of this, and the large amount of public money involved, the Commission has emphasised the need to maximise the use of the EU's space assets and promote a strong user uptake of space services. Wide use of these services should also create new jobs, boost technological innovation and productivity, and contribute to better designed policies, for example in the environment and security policy sectors.

Yesterday, the auditors published an Audit Preview on the EU's space assets and their use. Audit Previews provide information on an ongoing audit task. They are designed as a source of information for those interested in the policy or programmes being audited. ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



Blockchain – the EESC calls for a strategy to make the EU a world leader

SOURCE: European Economic and Social Committee



Blockchain technology is a mathematical structure for storing data in a way that limits corruption and fake data.

Blockchain technology has the potential to transform society, but there is a need for legal clarity and certainty and therefore a common EU approach. This is the key message of an own-initiative opinion adopted by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) on 30 October, calls on the European Commission to launch a comprehensive initiative to make the EU a global authority in this field.

This technology can be applied in many sectors to increase security and transparency and can even contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, as the EESC says in its opinion, several challenges have yet to be addressed and there is an urgent need to provide clarity and certainty and protect privacy.

The EU institutions have already taken some measures to support blockchain technology. In April 2018, the European Commission, together with 21 Member States and Norway, signed a declaration to

create the European Blockchain Partnership (EBP) and cooperate to establish the European Blockchain Services Infrastructure (EBSI). The aim was to foster cross-border digital public services with the highest standards of security and privacy.

Background

Blockchain technology dates back to the 1990s, whose development is linked to cryptocurrencies. It is both a code and a public register in which all transactions between participants in a network are recorded one after the other, with a high degree of transparency and in a way that cannot be altered. Each participant is a link in the chain, helping to validate and store the data that is being exchanged. This is intended to make data processing secure and help build mutual trust between blockchain participants. Blockchain is, therefore, an attractive tool for redefining security in digital transactions. ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



The social economy can be the economic model to address the twin challenge of climate emergency and social crisis

SOURCE: European Economic and Social Committee



Such is the message to the European institutions from the social economy actors meeting in Strasbourg – European capital of the social economy 2019, for the 4th European Day of Social Economy Enterprises, just as the European Parliament gives the green light to Ursula von der Leyen’s new team.

The European Economic and Social Committee, in cooperation with the French Ministry for Ecological and Inclusive Transition and the city and Eurometropole area of Strasbourg, held the 4th European Day of Social Economy Enterprises on the theme of The Social Economy: mobilising cities, regions and civil society. Pact for Impact for the European Union.

All speakers emphasised that the social economy may be the only viable alternative to a model of production and consumption that threatens the survival of the planet and exacerbates social inequalities, by putting the values of equality, social justice and sustainable development at the core of the economic model. Faced with globalisation and relocation, it offers a model deeply rooted in our cities and regions.

A joint declaration was adopted, setting out the measures that the stakeholders wanted the European Union to adopt in order to take the social economy to a higher level in Europe. In

particular, the declaration called for a comprehensive, coherent policy initiative, including specific and practical measures, such as:

- Mainstreaming the social economy into all single market policies and policies for SMEs and entrepreneurship;
- Building a suitable financial ecosystem, promoting strategic investment in innovative and sustainable social economy projects throughout their life cycles, and prioritising the social economy in EU financing programmes;
- Making sure that social economy enterprises can take full advantage of the digital transition;
- Raising the profile and boosting recognition of the social economy across Europe;
- Helping the public authorities in their work to bring social entrepreneurship into all levels of education;
- Fully harnessing the potential of social innovation by fostering cross-sector and multi-disciplinary partnerships;
- Ensuring that all public institutions at local, regional national and European level implement socially and ecologically responsible public procurement award procedures. ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



Digitalisation – a key challenge for SMEs in the Mediterranean region

SOURCE: European Economic and Social Committee



The benefits of digitalisation for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are multiple, allowing them to boost competitiveness, expand market access and improve customer relations. In an information report adopted at its December plenary session, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) considers it necessary to support the digital transformation of SMEs with measures adapted to the specific needs of different types of companies.

The information report *Digitalisation and SMEs in the Mediterranean region* adopted by the EESC sets out to analyse the current state of play of digitalisation in northern, southern and eastern Mediterranean countries and highlight specific challenges. One of the main conclusions of the report is the need to establish a “broad policy agenda aimed at strengthening the decisive role of SMEs in the socioeconomic development of the Euro-Mediterranean countries and, most importantly, in the fight against unemployment”.

The DESI report reveals that SMEs lag behind large companies when it comes to adopting digital business models and technologies, including the most basic ones, such as electronic information sharing (adopted by 30% of SMEs as against 80% of large firms) or social media marketing (47% compared to 75%). The

DESI report also shows that only a minority of SMEs have adopted a cybersecurity strategy or taken measures to protect themselves from cyber-attacks.

Raising awareness

The EESC also recommends investing in awareness-raising campaigns to inform SMEs about the costs of non-digitalisation and supports the development of online self-assessment tools to help them get started with the development of a digitalisation strategy. We have to raise awareness among SMEs that non-digitalisation is not an option, said María Helena De Felipe. These campaigns should also inform workers and, where possible, include them in the development of digitalisation strategies.

Prevention of drawbacks

The EESC also recommends investing in awareness-raising campaigns to inform SMEs about the costs of non-digitalisation and supports the development of online self-assessment tools to help them get started with the development of a digitalisation strategy. We have to raise awareness among SMEs that non-digitalisation is not an option, said María Helena De Felipe. These campaigns should also inform workers and, where possible, include them in the development of digitalisation strategies. ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



Industrial policy: recommendations to support Europe's leadership in six strategic business areas

SOURCE: European Commission



Europe's industry is strong and has retained global leadership in many sectors, such as automotive, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery and aerospace. Our industry has created 1.7 million jobs since 2013 and accounts for more than two-third of our exports.

However, in a changing world Europe's industry must adjust and adapt to remain ahead of the curve. For this reason, the Commission published yesterday recommendations by a group of experts to boost Europe's competitiveness and global leadership in six strategic and future-oriented industrial sectors: Connected, clean and autonomous vehicles; Hydrogen technologies and systems; Smart health; Industrial Internet of Things; Low-carbon industry; and Cybersecurity.

Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEIs) comprise innovative research projects that often entail significant risks and require joint, well-coordinated efforts and transnational investments by public authorities and industries from several Member States. By investing jointly in Europe's industrial strengths and assets, the EU can generate jobs and growth across sectors and regions and strengthen its role on the global stage.

Commissioner Elżbieta Bieńkowska, responsible for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, said: "Our single market, one of the largest markets in the world, is a unique springboard for our industry to compete globally. To make the most of it, we need to collectively invest in being at the forefront of technological development. We have made a good start in areas such as batteries, plastic recycling and high-performance computing. And we can do more. In that vein, I welcome today's expert group recommendations for six additional strategic value chains that the EU's industrial policy should focus on." ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



Olive oil and Wine trade in the EU

SOURCE: Eurostat



EU Member States exported over 1.6 million tonnes of olive oil in 2018, worth €5.7 billion. Almost two thirds of these exports went to other EU Member States (63%, or 1.0 million tonnes). This represents a 15% increase in the value of EU Member States' total exports compared with 2013.

In 2018, the EU Member States imported 1.2 million tonnes of olives, worth €3.9 billion. Majority of these imports came from other EU Member States (85%, or 1.0 million tonnes). The value of olive oil imports to the EU Member States increased 10% compared with 2013.

Spain, largest olive oil exporter

Among EU Member States, Spain exported 301 400 tonnes of olive oil to non-EU Member States in 2018 (52% of extra-EU exports of olive oil in weight). This makes Spain by far the largest EU exporter of olive oil to the rest of the world, followed by Italy (191 000 tonnes, 33%), Portugal (56 000 tonnes, 10%) and Greece (20 600 tonnes, 4%). These four countries accounted for 99% of all extra-EU exports of olive oil in 2018.

The United States – main destination for exported olive oil

Over a third of EU olive oil exports went to the United States (203 000 tonnes, or 35% of extra-EU exports of oil olive), followed by Brazil (65 000 tonnes, 11%), Japan (52 000 tonnes, 9%), China (35 000 tonnes, 6%), Canada (31 000 tonnes, 5%) and Australia (29 000 tonnes, 5%).

Wine production and trade in the EU

In 2018, the sold production of wine (including sparkling wine, port and grape must) in the EU was around 15 billion litres. The largest wine producers were Italy, Spain and France, followed by Portugal, Germany and Hungary.

Top exporter: France

In 2018, the EU Member States exported €22.7 billion (bn) of wine. Over half of this wine was exported to countries outside of the EU (€11.6 bn, or 51% of the total wine exports), mainly to the United States (€3.8 bn, or 33% of extra-EU exports), followed by Switzerland (€1.0 bn, 9%), China (€1.0 bn, 8%), Canada (€0.9 bn, 8%), Japan and Hong Kong (both €0.8 bn, 7%).

France was by far the top exporter of wine, with extra-EU exports worth €5.4 bn in 2018, representing 47% of the EU Member States' extra-EU exports of wine. It was followed by Italy (€3.1 bn, 26%) and Spain (€1.2 bn, 10%).

Top importer: The United Kingdom

Looking at the import flows, the EU Member States imported a total of €13.4 bn of wine in 2018. Only 20% of this came from non-EU countries, notably from Chile (€0.6 bn, 22% of extra-EU imports), Australia (€0.45 bn, 17%), the United States (€0.43 bn, 16%), South Africa (€0.4 bn, 15%) and New Zealand (€0.37 bn, 14%). ■

ACCESS THE FULL NEWS:



CALLS AND AWARDS

Professor of Business Administration specializing in Entrepreneurship

Vacant position, full professor of Business Administration with specialization in Entrepreneurship at Umeå School of Business, Economics, and Statistics at Umeå University (USBE).

The position includes research and teaching in the field of entrepreneurship.

Responsibilities of this position include conducting and initiating research, publishing in leading academic journals, planning for research projects and actively working with applications for external research financing. Responsibilities also include informing about the department's research activities and contribute to a strong research environment where doctoral students, employees, and students can develop.



Deadline:

20 February 2020

MORE INFORMATION

WEBSITE



Traineeship at the European Court of Auditors



The European Court of Auditors organises three traineeship sessions per year in areas of interest to its work.

Deadline

- First period: 1 December - 31 January
- Second period: 1 April - 31 May
- Third period: 1 September - 31 October

- In order to be eligible to carry out a period of traineeship, applicants must:
- be a national of one of the Member States of the European Union, except where a derogation has been granted by the appointing authority; either hold a recognised university-level diploma giving access to the AD function group(*) as defined in the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union, or have completed at least four semesters of university study in an area of interest to the Court;
- wish to obtain practical training related to one of the Court of Auditors' areas of activity;
- have not already benefited from a traineeship at any EU institution or body;
- state that they have a thorough knowledge of one official language of the European Union and a satisfactory knowledge of at least one other official European Union language.

MORE INFORMATION

WEBSITE



COSME: Training for SME-Friendly policies in Central Purchasing Bodies



The purpose of this call is to conclude a Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) for the period 2020-2022 with organisations to which specific grant agreements might be awarded in order to implement training courses.

Objectives

- The objective of the specific actions is to strengthen the capacity of personnel working for large public buyers (i.e. CPBs) to ensure SMEs' access to large public procurement markets, as well as to strengthen the capacity of SMEs to bid for large calls for tenders.
- The centralisation of public procurement functions may affect the broader market, at a local, regional and European level. Training the personnel of CPBs to understand and manage public procurement rules, to design call for tenders and recognise the strategic role of public procurement is therefore imperative.
- A training programme that seeks to strengthen the capacity of CPB personnel will focus on how to aggregate markets for public procurement. This training programme will help personnel to manage markets, and in particular, to assist with the inclusion of SMEs in public procurement competitions.

- Moreover, CPBs are usually invited to actively contribute to achieving other policy objectives, such as environmental friendly purchase, supporting the re-introduction of workers currently excluded from the labour market, fostering the development of innovative products and services. Therefore, the training must also address issues such as green procurement, social procurement and innovative procurement.

Participants

The following types of organization are eligible:

- Central Purchasing Bodies (CPB) operating at national level
- International organisations with a specific mission in the field of public procurement.
- Universities or educational institutions operating in the field of public procurement training

Deadline

27 February 2020 at 17:00 Brussels time

MORE INFORMATION

WEBSITE



STATISTICS AND INFOGRAPHICS

STATISTICS

JANUARY 2020



UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EUROZONE

[CLICK HERE](#)



INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN EURO AREA GOODS

[CLICK HERE](#)



PUBLIC DEBT IN THE EURO AREA

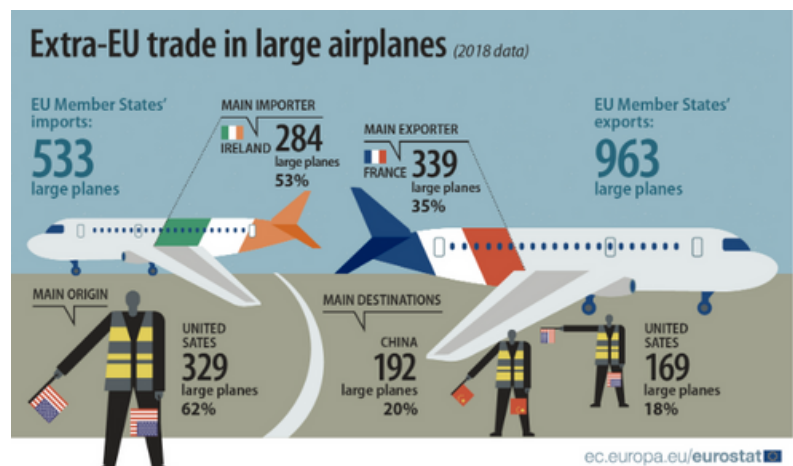
[CLICK HERE](#)



TRADE IN LARGE AIRCRAFT IN THE EU

The EU Member States imported 533 large planes with a weight of 15 000 kg and above from non-EU countries in 2018, worth €21.9 billion.

[CLICK HERE](#)



INFOGRAPHICS

JANUARY 2020

ORANGE PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN THE EU

Infographics that show data on the production and trade of oranges of the Member States of the European Union

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HOW MUCH DO FAMILIES SPEND ON EATING OUT?

Infographics that show how much European families spend on eating out

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VIOLIN TRADE IN THE EU

ACCESS THE INFOGRAPHY:

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EU-CHINA: THE AGREEMENT ON GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

The EU-China GI agreement is the a landmark treaty between the European Union and the People's Republic of China. It is a concrete example of cooperation between two parties and reflects openness and adherence to international rules as a basis for trade relations.

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DOCUMENTATION

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



EUROSTATISTICS. DATA FOR SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. 12/2019

SUMMARY: Eurostatistics — Data for short-term economic analysis — shows the evolution of the economic activity in the European Union, euro area and Member States. this monthly review gives a synthetic picture of the macroeconomic situation in the recent past. it is based on Principal European Economic indicators (PEEIs), complemented by some business cycle indicators.

Publication date: 16-12-2019

Author: Eurostat

Key words: economic analysis, economic situation, economic statistics, EU statistics, short-term economic prospects

ISBN/ISSN: 1831-3221

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



EUROPE IS BACK. ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL, SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS IN A CHANGING WORLD

SUMMARY: Europe's economies are today more resilient and competitive, public debt is on a downward trend and past institutional weaknesses of the euro area have largely been corrected. In addition, alongside the emergence of a new generation of European political leaders, the reforms currently being implemented by the Juncker Commission will add further momentum to the EU's future trajectory.

Publication date: 21-11-2019

Author: European Political Strategy Centre

Key words: democracy, EU Member State, European social policy, financial policy, short-term economic prospects, technological change

ISBN/ISSN: 978-92-79-79341-7

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



INTRODUCTION TO THE EUROPEAN SEMESTER COORDINATING AND MONITORING ECONOMIC AND FISCAL POLICIES IN THE EU: IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS – STUDY

SUMMARY: In response to the financial and economic crisis, the European Union introduced a series of changes to its institutional architecture for economic and social governance, with the aim of achieving more integrated fiscal and economic coordination.

Publication date: 16-12-2019

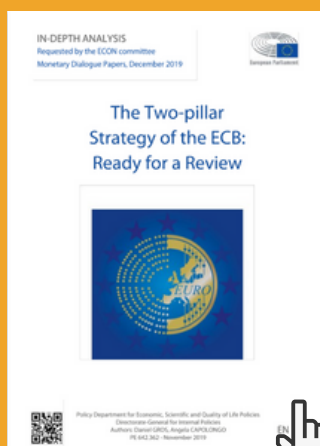
Author: Dirección General de Servicios de Estudios Parlamentarios; Delivorias, Angelos; Scheinert, Christian

Key words: cohesión económica y social, gobernanza multinivel, pacto de estabilidad, política económica, política fiscal, política presupuestaria, reforma económica

ISBN/ISSN: 978-92-846-6089-6

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



THE TWO-PILLAR STRATEGY OF THE ECB. READY FOR A REVIEW: MONETARY DIALOGUE PAPERS, DECEMBER 2019

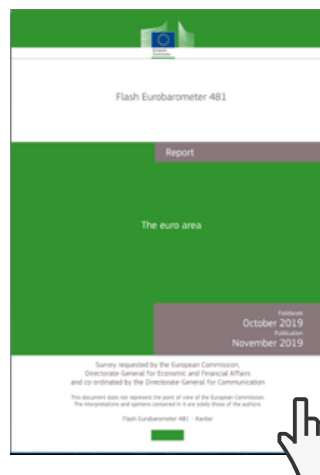
SUMMARY: inflation has remained below the ECB's own target of 'below, but close to 2%' for a long time despite massive doses of unconventional policies, suggesting that the present 'two pillar' strategy does not work. A review of the strategy will be useful only if it is entrusted to independent experts. Otherwise, it is likely to result in the finding that only marginal changes to the existing strategy are needed and that larger doses of the present policy will be sufficient to achieve the inflation target.

Publication date: 11-12-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union; Gros, Daniel; Capolongo, Angela

Key words: economic policy, European Central Bank, inflation, monetary policy
ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-9494-746-8

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



THE EURO AREA. REPORT – STUDY

SUMMARY: The euro area consists of those European Union Member States that have adopted the euro as their common currency and sole legal tender. The euro was introduced to world financial markets as an accounting currency on 1 January 1999. After a transitional period of three years when the euro was the official currency but only existed as 'book money', euro bank notes and coins were adopted and became the official currency on 1 January 2002 in 12 Member States.

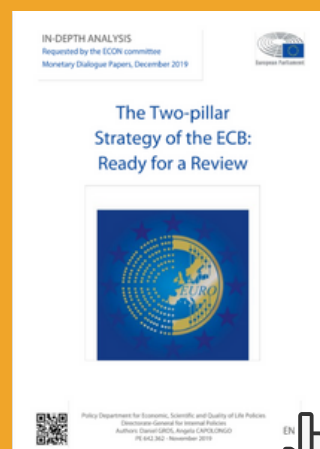
Publication date: 02-12-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs; Kantar

Key words: economic consequence, economic policy, economic reform, EU Member State, euro, euro area, household income, inflation, monetary union, report, sample survey

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-76-12185-5

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



TASK AHEAD. REVIEW OF THE ECB'S MONETARY POLICY STRATEGY : COMPILATION OF PAPERS

SUMMARY: In response to the financial and economic crisis, the European Union introduced a number of changes to its institutional architecture for economic and social governance, with the aim of achieving more integrated fiscal and economic coordination.

Publication date: 16-12-2019

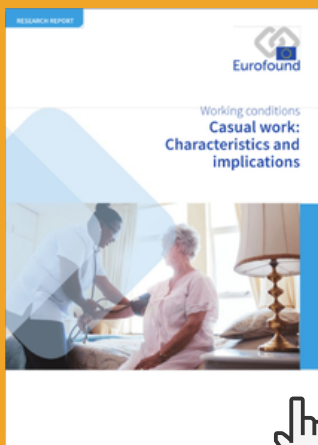
Author: Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union: Hubert, Paul; Gros, Daniel; Gagnon, Joseph E; Hartwell, Christopher A; Whelan, Karl; Cohen-Setton, Jérémie; Blot, Christophe; Capolongo, Angela; Creel, Jérôme; Collins, Christopher G

Key words: economic policy, European Central Bank, Eurosystem, financial stability, inflation, monetary policy, price stability

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-846-6089-6

EMPLOYMENT IN THE EU

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



CASUAL WORK. CHARACTERISTICS AND IMPLICATIONS

SUMMARY: Casual work, both intermittent and on-call, contributes to labour market flexibility and is therefore increasingly used across Europe. In some countries, practices go beyond the use of casual employment contracts to include other types of contracts and forms of self-employment. While it offers some advantages for both employers and workers, it is often discussed by policymakers at EU and national levels due to the observed negative consequences it has for some workers.

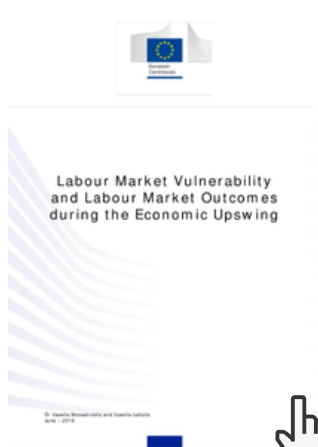
Publication date: 08-01-2020

Author: Eurofound; Biletta, Isabella

Key words: casual employment, employment policy, labour flexibility, labour market, non-standard employment, research report, social security, working conditions

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-897-1992-6

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



LABOUR MARKET VULNERABILITY AND LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES DURING THE ECONOMIC UPSWING

SUMMARY: This research aims to study the labour market and the degree of attachment to it experienced by people belonging to different vulnerable groups and/or having characteristics typically associated with labour market vulnerability during the post-crisis economic recovery in many European countries.

Publication date: 08-01-2020

Author: Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion; Monastiriotis, Vassilis; Laliotis, Ioannis

Key words: economic recession, labour market, monetary crisis, socially disadvantaged class, unemployment

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-76-14623-0

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



LABOUR MARKET SEGMENTATION. PILOTING NEW EMPIRICAL AND POLICY ANALYSES

SUMMARY: This report sets out to describe what labour market segmentation is and why it is problematic for the labour market and society, as well as disadvantaged groups. It takes a broad view of the term to examine the situation that arises when the divergence in working conditions between different groups of workers is attributable to factors other than differentials in human capital levels.

Publication date: 13-12-2019

Author: Eurofound ; Patrini, Valentina; Venckutė, Milda; Molina, Oscar; Cruz, Irene; Dumčius, Rimantas; Vacas-Soriano, Carlos; Verd, Joan Miquel; Palauskaite, Elma

Key words: EU employment policy, labour force, labour market, new type of employment, non-standard employment, quantitative analysis

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-897-1988-9

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR SMEs

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



ANNUAL REPORT ON EUROPEAN SMES 2018/2019. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION BY SMES: BACKGROUND DOCUMENT

SUMMARY: This document presents: the results of a literature review on research and development and innovation (R&D&I) by SMEs. Ten case studies highlighting the problems and challenges faced by innovative SMEs and the various types of public support received.

Publication date: 10-01-2020

Author: CARSA , DIW econ , Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (European Commission) , LE Europe , PwC Luxembourg; Schroder, Jonathan; Farrenkopf, Johannes; Pedersen, Bertrand; Braun, Hannah; Mühlshlegel, Tara Sophia; Caboz, Sarah; Robin, Nicholas; Lange, Alexandra; Muller, Patrice; Lonkeu, Olivia Kelly; Ivanova, Miroslava; Becker, Lisa Sophie
Key words: activity report, aid to undertakings, business policy, competitiveness, corporate finance.

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-9202-640-0

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



ANNUAL REPORT ON EUROPEAN SMES 2018/2019. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION BY SMES

SUMMARY: The annual report on European SMEs is part of the SME Performance Review, one of the main tools the European Commission uses to monitor and evaluate countries' progress in implementing the Small Business Act (SBA) on an annual basis. It provides a snapshot of the size, structure and importance of SMEs to the European economy and an overview of past and projected SME performance from 2008 onwards.

Publication date: 09-01-2020

Author: CARSA , DIW econ , Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (European Commission) , LE Europe , PwC Luxembourg; Monastiriotis, Vassilis; Laliotis, Ioannis

Key words: activity report, aid to undertakings, business policy, competitiveness, corporate finance, economic growth, economic

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-76-14623-0

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



ACCOMPANYING STUDY TO THE EUROPEAN SME INNOVATION ASSOCIATE PILOT ACTION : FINAL REPORT – STUDIO

SUMMARY: This study evaluates the pilot action and provides recommendations for the further development of the pilot action. It analyses the state of play concerning skills and knowledge for innovation and the related challenges faced by SMEs.

Publication date: 12-11-2019

Author: CARSA , DIW , ECORYS , Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises; Patrini, Valentina; Venckutė, Milda; Molina, Oscar; Cruz, Irene; Dumčius, Rimantas; Vacas-Soriano, Carlos; Verd, Joan Miquel; Palauskaite, Elma

Key words: business start-up, innovation, professional career, professional qualifications, recruitment, research staff, small and medium-sized enterprises

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-9202-644-8

DIGITAL ECONOMY

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



MONITORING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY AND ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN THE WESTERN BALKANS AND TURKEY. 2019 FOLLOW-UP STUDY REPORT : MARKET REPORT – STUDIO

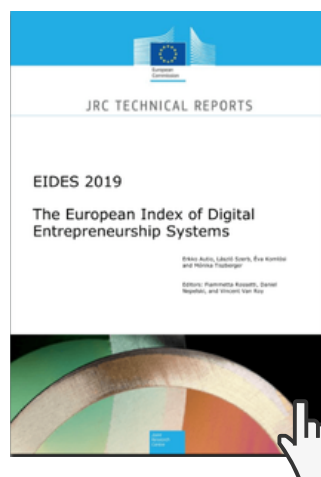
SUMMARY: The study developed six thematic dimensions, comprised of 40 indicators, to monitor market development for electronic communications and digital services in the Western Balkans economies and Turkey in relation to the requirements of the European Union.

Publication date: 12-12-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (European Commission) , Tech4i2 , Time.lex; Jurjevic, Domagoj

Key words: communications systems, digital single market, electronic commerce, knowledge economy, provision of services, Turkey, Western Balkans
ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-76-14120-4

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



EIDES 2019. THE EUROPEAN INDEX OF DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SYSTEMS

SUMMARY: The EIDES monitors three kinds of framework conditions in the 28 EU Member States that define how well each EU country supports the digital entrepreneurial dynamic.

Publication date: 02-12-2019

Author: Joint Research Centre; Rossetti, Fiammetta; Tiszberger, Mónika; Komlósi, Éva; Nepelski, Daniel; Van Roy, Vincent; Szerb, László; Autio, Erkkó

Key words: business policy, decision-making, digital technology, digitisation, economic growth, entrepreneurship, innovation, productivity, research report, welfare.

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-76-12269-2 / 1831-9424

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



SKILLS FOR INDUSTRY. SKILLS FOR SMART INDUSTRIAL SPECIALISATION AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

SUMMARY: Over 70% of European enterprises report that lack of skills hampers their investment. Half of the workforce may require upskilling in the next five years. And this is a particular challenge for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Supporting upskilling and reskilling for all is essential for Europe to make a success of our digital and green transitions and ensure no one is left behind. Action is needed across all types and levels of skills.

Publication date: 12-11-2019

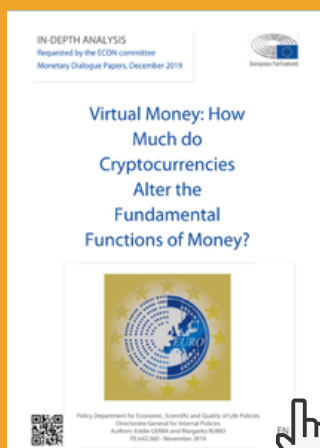
Autor: Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, PwC , Pedersen, Bertrand; Probst, Laurent; Wenger, Jill; Cracan, Radu

Key words: advanced technology industry, digital literacy, digital technology, economic development, EU growth strategy, impact of information technology, industrial policy, industrial revolution, innovation

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-9202-579-3

DIGITAL MONEY

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



VIRTUAL MONEY. HOW MUCH DO CRYPTOCURRENCIES ALTER THE FUNDAMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF MONEY?: MONETARY DIALOGUE PAPERS, DECEMBER 2019

SUMMARY: Although digital currencies may increase welfare, due to a reduction in transaction costs, they introduce risks to monetary and financial stability. Furthermore, they barely serve as money due to their large volatility. To partly overcome these problems, the issuance of a stablecoin would be an intermediate solution between private and central bank issued digital currency.

Publication date: 11-12-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union; Rubio, Margarita; Gerba, Eddie

Key words: central bank, economic policy, financial risk, financial stability, monetary policy, virtual currency

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-846-6063-6

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



THE IMPACT OF DIGITALISATION ON THE MONETARY SYSTEM. MONETARY DIALOGUE PAPERS, DECEMBER 2019

SUMMARY: against the backdrop of a trend towards a cashless society and the emergence of private electronic monies, the paper discusses properties of digital currencies and implications for currency competition, describes benefits and risks of digitalisation of money for the society, explains the concept and implications of a CBDC, and discusses implications of digital money for monetary policy. The upshot is that the trend towards digitalisation will probably continue, but has to be closely monitored and accompanied with an appropriate regulatory framework.

Publication date: 11-12-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union; Stolzenburg, Ulrich; Gern, Klaus-Jürgen; Fiedler, Salomon

Key words: digitisation, financial risk, impact of information technology, international monetary system, monetary policy, virtual currency

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-846-6061-2

ACCESS TO THE DOCUMENT



THE NEXT GENERATION OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES. IN SEARCH OF STABILITY : MONETARY DIALOGUE PAPERS, DECEMBER 2019

SUMMARY: Recent innovations have re-opened the debate on the forms that money will take in the future. This paper discusses two aspects of the debate on the future of money: the implications of the rise of global private stablecoins, and the role that public central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) could play in the future.

Publication date: 12-11-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union, Claeys, Gregory; Demertzis, Maria

Key words: central bank, economic policy, financial risk, financial stability, monetary policy, virtual currency

ISBN/ISNN: 978-92-846-6051-3

MAGAZINES

MAGAZINES

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EUROPEAN ECONOMIC FORECAST. AUTUMN 2019

SUMMARY: The European economy has entered a prolonged period of moderate growth and low inflation in the context of high uncertainty, a much less favourable external environment and structural changes affecting mainly the manufacturing sector. International trade in goods has stagnated, previously identified risks such as increased trade tensions and geopolitical conflicts materialized during the summer, and high uncertainties related to trade policies and the Brexit have not receded.

Publication date: 03-12-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE EURO AREA. VOLUME 18, NO 1 (2019)

SUMMARY: The quarterly report on the euro area is written by staff of the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. It aims to contribute to a better understanding of economic developments in the euro area and to improve the quality of public debate on euro area economic policy. The report is published every quarter of the year.

Publication date: 03-12-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
Leandro, Jose Eduardo; Giudice, Gabriele



EIB INVESTMENT REPORT 2019/2020. ACCELERATING EUROPE'S TRANSFORMATION

SUMMARY: The Investment Report, issued annually by the European Investment Bank, provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of investment and the financing of investment in the European Union. It combines the exploration of investment trends with in-depth analysis, focusing especially on the drivers and barriers to investment activity.

Publication date: 29-11-2019

Author: European Investment Bank



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE EURO AREA. VOLUME 18, NO 1 (2019)

SUMMARY: The consumer conditions scoreboard ('the scoreboard') is the main instrument for monitoring the consumer environment across Europe. It benchmarks consumer conditions in the EU Member States plus Iceland and Norway. Consumer conditions cover factors that make it easier or harder for consumers to make choices that improve their welfare.

Publication date: 28-11-2019

Author: Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers

MEDIA COLLECTION

Why free trade?



Free trade is no longer an option. It's an essential tool for economic growth. One in seven jobs in Europe now depends on exports outside the EU and Europe sets the standards for a more responsible approach to trade.

SOURCE: Council of the EU

Economy of wellbeing



What if the economy was not a straight line, focused only on productivity and profits... But more like a spiderweb? Where different lines representing values such as social protection, health, equality and education come together to ensure that people's well-being and economic growth are mutually reinforcing...

SOURCE: Council of the EU

A budget for the future



The EU budget is OUR budget. It is an investment in what matters to European citizens, now and in the future.

SOURCE: Council of the EU

Do you know how much Europeans spend on transportation?



Using data obtained by Eurostat, this video summarises how much European citizens spend on transport.

SOURCE: CDE Almería



WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW YOUR OPINION:

**DID YOU FIND THIS
INFORMATION USEFUL?**

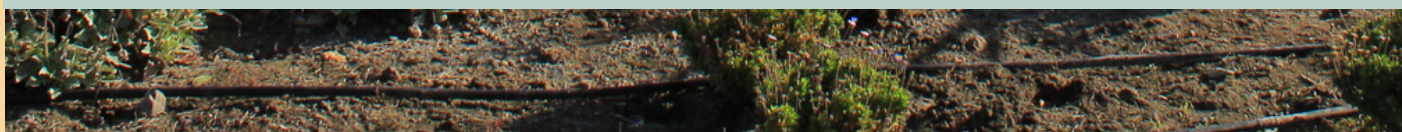


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