**Agricultural and food supply chain - unfair trading practices in business-to-business relationships**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Directive (EU) 2019/633 on unfair commercial practices in business relationships between companies in the agricultural and food supply chain](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019L0633)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DIRECTIVE?**

* The directive contains a minimum list of **prohibited unfair trading practices**in relationships between buyers and suppliers in the agricultural and food supply chain, as well as minimum requirements for the enforcement of these prohibitions.
* The aim of the directive is to prevent larger companies from exploiting small and medium-sized suppliers because of their weaker bargaining position and to prevent the costs of such practices from being passed on to primary producers.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The regulations protect small and medium-sized suppliers as well as larger suppliers whose annual turnover does not exceed € 350 million . The protection depends on the relative size of the supplier and the buyer in terms of annual sales. These suppliers are divided into five sub-categories based on sales:

* up to € 2 million ;
* € 2-10 million ;
* € 10-50 million ;
* € 50-150 million ; and
* € 150-350 million .

**Prohibition of Unfair Trading Practices**

The directive prohibits the following **unfair trading practices**in all circumstances:

* [Payment](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:mi0074) later than 30 days for perishable agricultural and food products;
* Payment later than 60 days for other agricultural and food products;
* short term cancellations of perishable agricultural and food orders;
* unilateral changes to the terms of the delivery agreement by the buyer;
* payments required by the buyer that are not related to the sale of an agricultural and food product;
* Payments required by the buyer for the deterioration or loss of agricultural and food products, if the deterioration or loss was not caused by negligence or the fault of the supplier;
* Refusal by the Buyer to confirm in writing the terms of a supply agreement for which the Supplier has requested written confirmation;
* Abuse of the supplier's trade secrets by the buyer;
* Commercial retaliation by the buyer against the supplier if the supplier asserts its contractual or statutory rights;
* Transfer of the costs for processing customer complaints to the supplier's products, although the supplier is not at fault either negligently or willfully.

The directive prohibits the following **unfair trading practices**unless these have been clearly and unambiguously **agreed**beforehand between the supplier and the buyer :

* The buyer returns unsold agricultural and food products to the supplier without paying for those unsold products or for their disposal, or both.
* Payment is required from the supplier for their agricultural and food products to be stored, offered for sale, listed or made available on the market.
* The buyer requires the supplier to bear the cost of discounts on agricultural and food products that the buyer sells as part of a sales promotion.
* The buyer requires the supplier to pay for the advertising or marketing of agricultural and food products by the buyer.
* The buyer demands payment from the supplier for the staff for the establishment of the premises in which the supplier's products are sold.

**Complaints and confidentiality**

The EU countries designate **national enforcement authorities**. Suppliers can file complaints with the enforcement agency in their own country or the country of the buyer suspected of being involved in a prohibited trading practice.

At the request of the complainant, the enforcement authority must take the necessary measures to protect the identity of the complainant and any other information the disclosure of which would harm the interests of the complainant or the suppliers.

**Powers of the competent authorities**

Enforcement authorities must have the following powers and expertise:

* the authority to initiate and conduct investigations;
* the power to solicit information from buyers and suppliers;
* the authority to carry out unannounced on-site inspections;
* the authority to demand the cessation of a prohibited commercial practice in the given case;
* the power to impose fines and other sanctions, including interim injunctions, or to initiate proceedings against the perpetrator of the offense;
* the power to publish decisions made.

EU countries can support the voluntary use of effective alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

EU countries need to ensure that enforcement authorities cooperate effectively with each other and with the Commission and that they provide mutual assistance in investigations with a cross-border dimension.

The [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) is supported by the [Committee for the Common Organization of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/committees/cmo_de) Agricultural Markets set up in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 1308/2013 (see summary [“The common organization of agricultural markets in the EU”](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:0302_1) ).

**WHEN DOES THE DIRECTIVE APPLY?**

It must be implemented in national law by the EU countries by May 1 , 2021 at the latest . The EU countries must apply the measures by November 1 , 2021 at the latest .

**BACKGROUND**

See also:

* [The Directive on Unfair Trading Practices in the Agricultural and Food Supply Chain](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/brochure-utp-directive_en.pdf) ( *European Commission*).

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Directive (EU) [2019/633 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019L0633) the European Parliament and of the Council of April 17 , 2019 on unfair trading practices in business relationships between companies in the agricultural and food supply chain ( OJ L 111 of April 25, 2019 , pp. 59-72)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Directive (EU) [2016/943 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32016L0943) the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on the protection of confidential know-how and confidential business information (trade secrets) against unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure ( OJ L 157 of 15.6.2016, p . 1-18)

Regulation (EU) No. [1308/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1308) the European Parliament and of the Council of December 17 , 2013 on a common market organization for agricultural products and repealing Regulations (EEC) No. 922/72, (EEC) No. 234/79, (EC) No. 1037/2001 and (EC) No. 1234/2007 ( OJ L 347 of 20.12.2013, pp. 671-854)

The following changes to Regulation (EU) No. 1308/2013 have been added to the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R1308-20190101) is solely of a documentary nature.

Directive 2011/7 [/ EU of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32011L0007) the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 on combating late payment in commercial transactions ( OJ L 48, 23.2.2011, pp. 1-10)

Last update: 29.08.2019

**Audiovisual Media Services Directive**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Audiovisual Media Services Directive 2010/13 / EU (Audiovisual Media Services Directive)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32010L0013)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE DIRECTIVE?**

Its aim is to create and ensure the proper functioning of a single European Union market for audiovisual media services [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:am0005%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) , thereby contributing to the promotion of cultural diversity and offering an appropriate level of consumer and child protection.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The Audiovisual Media Services Directive regulates the EU-wide coordination of national legislation on all audiovisual media, both traditional TV broadcasts and on-demand audiovisual media services [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:am0005%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) .

Directive (EU) [2018/1808 amends](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32018L1808) and updates the Audiovisual Media Services Directive, as part of the digital single market [strategy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32018L1808) , with the aim of:

* extend certain audiovisual rules to video sharing platforms and to audiovisual content that is shared on certain social media services;
* Create flexibility in constraints on television;
* to strengthen the promotion of the European content;
* Protecting children more intensively and combating hate speech more effectively;
* strengthen the independence of national regulatory authorities.

EU countries must guarantee **free reception**and must not restrict the transmission of audiovisual media from other EU countries. Stricter rules than those in this Policy may be applied by individual countries in certain circumstances and in accordance with specific procedures . National authorities must encourage co -regulation and self-regulation through **national codes of conduct**.

**advertising**

Audiovisual advertising must be clearly identifiable as such and must not:

* Use subliminal influencing techniques;
* violate human dignity ;
* Involve or promote discrimination;
* Promote behaviors that endanger health or safety;
* Promote behavior that is highly endangering the protection of the environment.

Prohibited audiovisual advertising includes:

* Cigarette and tobacco advertising including advertising for electronic cigarettes and refill containers;
* Alcohol advertising specifically aimed at minors or promoting excessive consumption, under many restrictions;
* Advertising of prescription drugs and treatments;
* Advertising that takes advantage of inexperience and gullibility and trust in adults or shows minors in dangerous situations for no legitimate reason.

Additional requirements relate to sponsorship and product placement, and broadcasters have more flexibility in terms of advertising times, with a new limit of 20% between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight.

**Protection of children**

EU countries need to take steps to ensure that programs that “may affect the physical, mental and moral development of minors” are only available in a way that minors do not usually see or hear them, and that by choice a reasonable airtime through instruments of age verification or other technical measures that are appropriate to the potential damage. The most harmful content, such as gratuitous violence and pornography, is subject to the strictest countermeasures.

Minors also benefit from the higher level of protection online: the video sharing platforms must take measures to protect minors from harmful content.

Product placement is also prohibited in children's programs. EU countries should encourage the use of co-regulation - and self-regulation through codes of conduct for inappropriate advertising in children's programs for food and drink high in fat, salt and sugar.

**Hate speech**

Audiovisual media services must not contain content that incites violence or hatred against groups or any member of a group on the basis of discrimination based on gender, race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic traits, language, religion or belief, political or other views , Membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age, sexual orientation or nationality, all in accordance with [Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://fra.europa.eu/de/charterpedia/article/21-nichtdiskriminierung) .

Public calls to commit a [terrorist offense](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4322328) are also prohibited.

**accessibility**

Operators must continually and continuously make their services more accessible to people with disabilities and are encouraged to develop accessibility action plans to achieve this.

EU countries must designate an online contact point that will provide information and receive complaints about access issues. Public emergency information provided through audiovisual media services must be available to all people with disabilities.

**Video sharing**

Services of a video sharing platform [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:am0005%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) the operators must take appropriate measures to protect minors from content that could affect their physical, mental and moral development, and the general public from inciting hatred or violence, or from a public call for a terrorist act Offense.

Such measures include, among others:

* Mechanisms for users to display non-compliant content and effective user complaint procedures;
* the provision of effective media literacy measures and tools and the promotion of user awareness with regard to these measures and tools.

Video sharing platform service providers have the same obligations as audiovisual service providers with regard to advertising and other content restrictions, taking into account the limited control they can exercise over advertising on their platforms that they do not market, sell or agree to .

**Promotion of European and independent works**

On-demand audiovisual media service providers must have a minimum of 30% of European works in their catalogs and ensure that such works are featured.

**WHEN DOES THE DIRECTIVE APPLY?**

The original Audiovisual Media Services Directive entered into force on May 5, 2010. The changes introduced by Directive (EU) 2018/1808 came into force on December 18, 2018 and must be implemented in national legislation in EU countries by September 19, 2020.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Audiovisual Media Services Directive](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/audiovisual-media-services-directive-avmsd) ( *European Commission*)
* [Digital single market](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/digital-single-market_de) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Audiovisual Media Service:**a service that provides broadcasts, under an editorial responsibility of a media service provider , to inform, entertain or educate the general public via electronic communications networks, either television programs or on-demand media services.

**Audiovisual media services on demand:**an audiovisual media service that is made available by a media service provider for reception at the time selected by the user and upon his or her individual request from a program catalog specified by the media service provider .

**Services of a video sharing platform:**a service that offers programs, user-generated videos or both to the general public, for which the operator of the video sharing platform has no editorial responsibility, in order to inform, entertain or educate using electronic communication networks, and their organization by the operator of the video sharing - platform is established, including through the use of automatic means or algorithms, in particular by displaying, tagging and sequencing.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Directive [2010/13 / EU of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32010L0013) the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) ( OJ L 95, 15.4.2010, p. 1 -24)

The retrospective changes to Directive 2010/13 / EU have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02010L0013-20181218) is of a documentary nature only.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Directive (EU) [2017/541 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex%253A32017L0541) the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Framework Decision 2002/475 / JHA of the Council and amending Decision 2005/671 / JHA of the Council ( OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, pp. 6-21)

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Strategy for a Digital Single Market for Europe ( [COM (2015) 192 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0192) of 6.5.2015)

[Charter of Fundamental Rights of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12012P/TXT) the European Union ( OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, pp. 391-407)

Directive [2002/21 / EC of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32002L0021) the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common legal framework for electronic communications networks and services (framework directive) ( OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, pp. 33-50)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02002L0021-20091219) .

Last update: May 17, 2019

**Contributions of the EU countries to the EU budget**

The European Union (EU) has issued rules on methods and procedures to be followed by EU countries in relation to their contributions to the [EU budget](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/budget.html) , known as [the EU's own resources](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/community_own_resources.html) .

**LEGAL ACT**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. [609/2014 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R0609) the Council of 26 May 2014 laying down the methods and procedures for the provision of traditional, VAT and GNI-based own resources as well as the measures to provide the necessary cash resources (recast)

**SUMMARY**

The European Union (EU) has issued rules on methods and procedures to be followed by EU countries in relation to their contributions to the [EU budget](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/budget.html) , known as [the EU's own resources](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/community_own_resources.html) .

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS REGULATION?**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| - | The regulation lays down the rules for determining the methods and procedures with which the EU countries provide the European Commission with EU own funds. Own resources represent **the vast majority of the income used to fund the EU budget and include:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - | Customs duties on imports from third countries and taxes payable on sugar production within the EU ; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | - | Revenue based on the share of [VAT](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l31057) collected by EU countries ; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | - | Income based on the gross national income \* (GNI) of each EU country. | |

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| - | If necessary, the ordinance also defines measures to provide the necessary cash resources (e.g. liquidity requirements). |

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

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| - | The own resources must be made available to the European Commission so that it can make the necessary payments agreed in the budget. |

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| - | The EU countries must keep records of the own resources collected and document them so that they are available to the Commission at any time. |

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| - | The own resources are made available on an account set up for the Commission in the budget management of the individual EU countries or in the body designated by them. |

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| - | The EU countries must provide separate bookkeeping for the claims that have not been recovered. You must provide information on these accounts and submit quarterly statements to the Commission. These should enable the Commission to better monitor EU countries' actions in relation to the recovery of own resources, in particular own resources challenged by fraudulent practices and irregularities. |

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| - | In order to ensure that the EU has sufficient budgetary resources in any case, the EU countries must provide the budgeted own resources in the form of constant monthly twelfths. The amounts made available in this way will later be offset according to the actual basis of the VAT resource and the relevant changes to the GNI, as soon as these are fully known. |

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| - | It should be clarified how a change in the GNI data made after the end of the budget year will affect the financing of the gross cuts (the cuts in the contributions linked to GNI in some EU countries). |

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

This ordinance came into force on January 1, 2014.

**BACKGROUND**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. [609/2014](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R0609) is one of three legal acts that make up the so-called “own resources [package](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R0609) ”, which is linked to the EU's [multiannual financial framework](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/multiannual_financial_framework.html) - the EU budget for the period 2014-2020. The two other acts of the package are as follows:

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| - | [Council Decision 2014/335 / EU, Euratom](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0601_3) on the European Union's system of own resources; |

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| - | [Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 608/2014](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0601_4) on implementing rules for the European Union's own resources system. |

More information is available on the [European Commission's website on the EU's own resources](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/budget/mff/resources/index_de.cfm) .

**KEY TERMS**

**\* Gross**National Income **(GNI)**- the sum of the income of residents of an economy over a specified period of time.

**REFERENCE**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Legal act** | **Effective Date** | **Start of validity** | **Deadline for implementation in the Member States** | **Official Journal of the European Union** |
| Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. [609/2014](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R0609) | Together with Decision [2014/335 / EU, Euratom](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0335) of the Council | 1.1.2014 | - | [OJ L 168 of 7.6.2014, pp. 39-52](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2014.168.01.0039.01.DEU) |

**RELATED ACTS**

Decision [2014/335 / EU, Euratom of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0335) the Council of 26 May 2014 on the system of own resources of the European Union ( [OJ L 168, 7.6.2014, pp. 105-111](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2014.168.01.0105.01.DEU) )

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. [608/2014 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R0608) the Council of 26 May 2014 laying down implementing rules for the European Union's own resources system ( [OJ L 168 of 7.6.2014, pp. 29-38](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2014.168.01.0029.01.DEU) )

Last update: 16.09.2015

**Guidelines on the concept of affecting international trade**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Guidelines on the impact on the concept of trade in Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52004XC0427%252806%2529)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES?**

* [Article 101](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E101) TFEU ​​(ex Article 81 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (ECT)) prohibits cartels [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l26113%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) and behavior that prevents, restricts or distorts competition (vertical [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l26113%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) and horizontal agreements [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l26113%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) ) with certain exceptions (listed in Article 101 para . 3).
* [Article 102](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E102) TFEU ​​(ex Article 82 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (ECT)) prohibits the abuse of a dominant position by companies.
* The two articles only apply if it can be determined that agreements and practices **can have a *significant*impact on**trade between EU countries .
* These [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) guidelines aim to explain and set out the methodology for applying the concept of **trade impact**between EU countries in relation to competition cases, taking into account the case law of the [Court of Justice of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_court_justice.html) .

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

* In the case of **Article 101 TFEU**: If the agreement as a whole is capable of affecting trade between EU countries, EU law applies to the entire agreement, including those parts of the agreement which, taken in isolation, affect trade between the EU countries Do not affect EU countries. If the contractual relationships between the same parties extend to several activities, these must be directly related to one another and be an integral part of the overall agreement concerned in order to be assigned to the same agreement. Otherwise, a separate agreement can be assumed for each business activity.
* In the case of **Article 102 TFEU**, it is the abuse that must affect trade between EU countries. A behavior that is part of an overall strategy pursued by a dominant company must be assessed according to its overall effect. If a dominant undertaking uses different behaviors in pursuit of one and the same objective (for example the elimination or exclusion of competitors from the market), Article 102 TFEU ​​applies to all behaviors that are part of this overall strategy, if at least one of these behaviors is suitable, trade between EU countries.
* The guidelines focus on three main aspects and try to clarify the following:
  + The **concept of trade between EU countries**is not limited to the traditional cross-border exchange of goods and services. This is a broader term that encompasses all cross-border economic activities including establishment [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l26113%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0004#keyterm_E0004) . The term implies that there must be an impact on cross-border economic activity involving at least (parts of) two EU countries;
  + the meaning of the words **"likely to affect"**, which determines the manner in which trade between EU countries is required to be affected. According to the standard of assessment developed by the Court of Justice, it must be possible, on the basis of objective legal or factual circumstances, to foresee with a **sufficient degree of probability**that the agreement or practice in question may, directly or indirectly, actually or potentially affect trade between EU countries. In cases where the agreement is likely to affect the structure of competition in the EU, EU law will apply.
  + **Notion**of **“noticeable”**: the criterion of impairment to trade comprises a **quantitative element**that limits the applicability of EU law to agreements and practices that are likely to cause effects of a certain extent. The noticeability can be determined in particular with reference to the position and importance of the companies concerned on the product market in question. This assessment of the noticeability depends on the prevailing circumstances in each individual case, in particular on the type of agreement and conduct, the type of goods covered and the market position of the companies concerned.
* The Commission assumes that agreements are in principle **not capable of**appreciably affecting trade between EU countries if the following two conditions are met at the same time:
  + The **total market share of**the parties in the relevant market in the EU does not exceed 5%; and
  + in the case of **horizontal agreements**, the **total annual**turnover of the companies with the products concerned does not exceed the sum of 40 million euros. In the case of **vertical agreements**, the **total annual**turnover of **the supplier**with the products concerned does not exceed the sum of EUR 40 million.
* The guidelines contain an analysis of various forms of agreements and practices that provide an indication of how the notion of trade effects should be applied in practice.
* The impact of the trade criterion is an autonomous EU legal criterion. It has to be assessed separately and is different from the restraint of competition.

**WHEN DO THE GUIDELINES APPLY?**

They came into force on April 27, 2004.

**BACKGROUND**

See also:

* [Antitrust Law Overview](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/overview_en.html) ( *European Commission*).

**KEYWORDS**

**Cartels:**a group of similar but independent companies that come together to fix prices, agree on production restrictions, or share markets or customers among themselves.

**Vertical agreements:**agreements between companies that operate at different levels of the supply chain (e.g. one company supplies the production materials for another company).

**Horizontal agreements:**agreements between competing companies.

**Establishment:**the freedom of companies (whether self-employed and skilled workers or legal persons such as companies) that are legally active in one EU country in order to carry out stable and continuous economic activity in another EU country.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

[Commission notice](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52004XC0427%252806%2529) - Guidelines on the concept of an effect on international trade in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty ( OJ C 101, 27.4.2004, pp. 81-96)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Three - The Union's internal policies and actions - Title VII - Common rules on competition, taxation and approximation of laws - Chapter 1 - Competition rules - Section 1 - Business rules - [Article 101](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E101) (ex Article 81 EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 88-89)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Three - The Union's internal policies and actions - Title VII - Common rules on competition, taxation and approximation of laws - Chapter 1 - Competition rules - Section 1 - Business rules - [Article 102](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E102) (ex Article 82 EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 89)    

Council Regulation (EC) No. [1/2003](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32003R0001) of 16 December 2002 on the implementation of the competition rules laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty ( OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, pp. 1-25)

The following changes to Regulation (EC) No. 1/2003 have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02003R0001-20090701) is of a documentary nature only.

Last update: 05/29/2020

**Boost consumer literacy and confidence in Europe**

Consumer confidence is an essential part of a strong and competitive European economy.

**LEGAL ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Consumer Agenda for More Confidence and Growth ( [COM (2012) 225 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52012DC0225) of 22 May 2014).

**SUMMARY**

In 2012 the Commission issued a communication on the adoption of the European Consumer Agenda for Confidence and Growth. Consumers are to be made the central element of the internal market.

Two years later, the Commission published a report on consumer policy for the period January 2012 to December 2013 assessing the initiatives taken since 2012 to increase consumer confidence, especially at a time when online and cross-border shopping is becoming increasingly common become more important.

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE?**

In 2012, the Commission set out its strategic vision for a European consumer policy for the coming years. 61 measures were identified to ensure and strengthen consumer confidence in a rapidly changing business world. Actions focused on consumer protection, access to information, [redress](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:090402_1) and [enforcement,](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l32047) and ensuring that consumer rights can keep pace with the rapid pace of technological change.

**WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED SO far?**

A 2014 Commission report concluded that 50 of the actions identified in the 2012 European Consumer Agenda had been completed by December 2013. The remaining eleven measures are currently ongoing.

The 2014 report found that:

* the Commission has adopted proposals on general product safety and market surveillance with a view to promoting **consumer**safety. More targeted initiatives included tourist accommodation, medical devices, cosmetics, and animal and plant health;
* With a view to improving **knowledge of consumer rights,**the Commission has published targeted information on consumer protection and has set up user-friendly websites and databases. Two fundamental issues were discussed with relevant stakeholders such as consumer organizations, businesses and regulators: the issue of misleading or inaccurate environmental claims and the possibility of making comparisons online;
* With a view to **enforcing consumer protection legislation,**significant proposals on [alternative dispute resolution](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0904_3) and [online dispute resolution](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0904_2) as well as collective redress have been adopted;
* The Commission has mainly focused on financial services, digital markets, energy, transport, food and sustainable consumption with a view to **mainstreaming consumer interests in all relevant policies**.

**BACKGROUND**

Consumer spending makes up just over 50% of the gross domestic product of the European Union. As a result, individuals have a huge collective impact on the health of the European economy. Ensuring consumer confidence is fundamental to the growth of the European internal market.

More information is available on the website of the European Commission's [Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/eu_consumer_policy/our-strategy/index_en.htm) .

**RELATED ACTS**

Commission staff working document: Consumer Policy Report (July 2010 to December 2011) - Accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Consumer Agenda for Confidence and Growth ( [SWD (2012) 132 final of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52012SC0132) May 22, 2012).

European Commission [Consumer Policy Report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/strategy-programme/policy-strategy/documents/consumer_policy_report_2014_en.pdf) (January 2012 to December 2013).

Last update: 05.01.2015

**EU strategy for international cultural relations**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Joint Communication ( JOIN ( 2016) 29 final) - Strategy for International Cultural Cooperation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52016JC0029)

[Article 6 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E006)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE AND ARTICLE 6 TFEU?**

* The communication proposes a strategy for more effective international cultural relations (i.e. the exchange of ideas, views and points of view between different cultures) in order to make the [European Commission's](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) priority of [making](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) the EU a more influential actor on the world stage a more capable international partner and make it a more efficient promoter of sustainable growth.
* The proposal includes a **model for cultural cooperation**between EU countries, national cultural organizations and private and public bodies using "cultural diplomacy" to support a global order based on peace, the [rule of law](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/rule_of_law.html%3Flocale%3Dde) , freedom of expression, mutual understanding and respect for Core values.
* Although cultural policy is primarily a matter for the EU countries, according to Article 6 TFEU the EU can support, coordinate and supplement the activities of EU countries in this area.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

Culture is not just about art and literature. Rather, it spans a broad spectrum of activities ranging from intercultural dialogue [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4298957%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) to tourism, from education and research to creative industries, from protecting cultural heritage to promoting new technologies, and from handicrafts to development cooperation.

It also plays an important role in **EU foreign policy**, as cultural cooperation counteracts stereotypes and prejudices, and intercultural dialogue can prevent conflict and promote reconciliation. Culture helps tackle global challenges such as integrating refugees, combating violent radicalization and protecting global cultural heritage.

Culture can also be a tool to create great **social and economic benefits**both inside and outside the EU , e.g. B. Citizen participation and income from tourism.

The strategy builds on [and](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:cu0002) updates previous communications on [EU culture and international relations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:cu0002) and [the role of culture in EU development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:11010202_3) cooperation and focuses on strengthening cultural cooperation in **three priority areas**:     

* **Promoting sustainable social and economic development**by strengthening the cultural and creative industries and the role of local authorities. Examples of measures in this area are
  + the Asia-Europe Foundation's [Creative Networks program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.asef.org/projects/programmes/2955-asef-creative-networks) ;
  + a project in the southern Mediterranean to develop clusters in the cultural and creative sectors, supported by the EU in cooperation with [UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.unido.org/) ;
  + a [European network of creative centers involving](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://creativehubs.eu/) all countries (including Serbia, Moldova, Turkey, Georgia and Ukraine) participating in the [Creative Europe](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1002_1) program.
* Promoting peaceful coexistence between communities and people of different faiths. The intercultural dialogue can support the development of just, peaceful and inclusive societies that respect human rights and take into account different local attitudes through measures that are tailored to the respective cultural framework conditions and interests . This includes
  + Programs to promote culture in the framework of the [Eastern Partnership](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/eastern-partnership_en) with the participation of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine;
  + Support for the [Anna Lindh Foundation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.annalindhfoundation.org/) and its network of organizations in the 42 countries of the [Union for the Mediterranean](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ufmsecretariat.org/) .
* **Strengthening cooperation for the protection of cultural heritage**by promoting research, combating illicit trafficking in cultural goods and protecting cultural heritage sites. Restoring and promoting cultural heritage will stimulate tourism and stimulate economic growth. This includes, inter alia . the following measures:
  + Research under the [Horizon 2020 program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:2701_3) to find new solutions for the conservation and management of cultural heritage threatened by climate change, in which third countries can also participate;
  + Combating trade in cultural heritage goods, including helping to train customs officers at border inspection posts to quickly identify stolen artifacts;
  + Working with [UNESCO](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://en.unesco.org/) to create a **Rapid Reaction Mechanism**for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Sites. The [EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syria Crisis](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/syria/madad_en) also finances measures to protect cultural heritage and promote cultural diversity.

The EU cooperation project in the field of culture encompasses both EU countries and developing countries and can be driven forward by:

* Pooling of resources and cooperation with third countries;
* Improving cooperation with national cultural institutes in the EU;
* increased use of EU embassies in third countries ( [delegations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/about/eu-delegations_en) );
* Creation of European Houses of Culture for the provision of services for the local population, the implementation of joint projects and the awarding of scholarships as well as the organization of exchange measures in the fields of culture and education
* joint EU cultural events;
* Focus on strategic international partners;
* Exchange of students, scientists and university graduates between EU countries and third countries.

This cultural strategy can be promoted by using existing resources, e.g. B.

* [Partnership](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:28_1) instrument (EU instrument for the involvement of third countries),
* [European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1302_1) ,
* [Stability and peace instrument](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:110102_3) ,
* [Creative Europe program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/kreatives-europa_de) (to promote cultural heritage),
* [EU enlargement policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/enlargement.html) (including cultural policy),
* [European Neighborhood Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/neighbourhood_policy.html%3Flocale%3Dde) (cooperation with 16 neighboring countries),
* [Instrument for development cooperation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:110102_1) ,
* [Cotonou Agreement](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:r12101) (EU cooperation with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries).

**BACKGROUND**

* [European agenda for culture](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/culture/policy/strategic-framework_de)
* [Global strategy for the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://europa.eu/globalstrategy/en)
* [European Cultural Heritage Year 2018](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/culture/news/20160830-commission-proposal-cultural-heritage-2018_en)

**KEY TERMS**

**Intercultural dialogue:**exchange of ideas, views and points of view between different cultures.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Joint communication to the European Parliament and the Council: Future EU strategy for international cultural relations ( [JOIN (2016) 29 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52016JC0029) of 8 June 2016)

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part One - Principles - Title I - Types and areas of Union competence - [Article 6](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E006) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 52-53)  

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Council [conclusions](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252804%2529) on the role of culture in the EU's external relations and in particular in development cooperation ( OJ C 417, 15.12.2015, pp. 41-43)

[Conclusions of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:42008X1221%252802%2529) the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in the external relations of the Union and its Member States ( OJ C 320, 16.12.2008, pp. 10-12)

Last update: 07/17/2017

**Information technology in customs**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Decision 2009/917 / JHA on the use of information technology in customs](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009D0917)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DECISION?**

* The decision replaces and updates the [Convention on the Customs Information System (CIS Convention)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:41995A1127%252802%2529) from the year 1995 to bring it into line with Regulation (EC) no. [766/2008](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R0766) , which Regulation (EC) no. [515/97](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31997R0515) (see [Summary](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/ALL/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l11037) ) on the cooperation between the EU countries and the [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) with regard to the correct application of customs and agricultural regulations.
* The purpose of the CIS is to support the prevention, investigation and prosecution of serious violations of national laws by making the data available more quickly and thus increasing the efficiency of the cooperation and control procedures of the customs administrations of the EU countries.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The ZIS consists of a **central database**that is accessible from all EU countries. It only includes the data required to achieve its purpose, including personal data, in the following categories:

* Goods (products that can be bought or sold);
* Mode of Transport;
* Companies;
* People;
* Trends in fraud practices;
* Availability of expertise;
* Retention, seizure or confiscation of goods;
* Withholding, seizure or confiscation of cash.

**privacy**

* Unless otherwise specified in the decision, Directive (EU) [2016/680](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32016L0680) applies to data protection.
* The CIS comprises the data (including personal data) necessary for the purpose of the system, which are used in the context of measures such as detection and notification, covert registration, targeted control and strategic or operational analysis.
* This decision is in line with fundamental rights and principles recognized in particular by the [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/charter_fundamental_rights.html) . It does not prevent EU countries from applying their constitutional rules on public access to official documents.
* Only the entering EU country is authorized to change, add to or delete the data it has entered in the ZIS database.
* The data entered will only be stored for as long as is necessary to fulfill the purpose for which they were entered. The necessity of their storage is checked at least once a year by the entering EU country.

**File identification system for customs purposes**

* A special database, the so-called file identification system for customs purposes, has been set up to enable national authorities to determine whether the persons or companies they are investigating are or have been investigated in other EU countries. For the purposes of the customs identification system, each EU country sends the other EU countries, as well as [Europol](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:23040102_1) and [Eurojust,](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4369105) a register of serious violations of its national law: violations that result in a prison sentence of at least 12 months or a fine of at least 15,000 euros are.
* An EU country is not required to enter this particular database if it harms public order or other essential interests.
* The data will not be stored for longer than three years if no infringement has been found within this period. The data will be deleted before the end of the three-year period if twelve months have passed since the last investigative activity. This period is extended to six years if the data pertaining to an offense has not yet resulted in a conviction, or to ten years if there has been a conviction.

**Monitoring and management**

* Each EU country designates one or more national supervisory authorities responsible for the protection of personal data in order to ensure independent monitoring of the data covered by the decision. A common supervisory authority is also set up; it consists of two representatives from each EU country, who are assigned by the respective national supervisory authority (s).
* The [European Data Protection Supervisor](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:0102_11) oversees the Commission's activities with regard to the CIS.
* A committee made up of representatives of the customs administrations of the EU countries and in which the Commission is involved is responsible for the implementation and correct application of the decision (unanimous decision-making) as well as the proper functioning of the CIS in technical and operational terms (decision-making with Two-thirds majority).

**WHEN DOES THE DECISION APPLY?**

It came into force on May 27 , 2011.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Customs information system](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://edps.europa.eu/data-protection/supervision-coordination/customs-information-systems_de) ( *European Data Protection Supervisor*).

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Council Decision [2009/917 / JHA](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009D0917) of 30 November 2009 on the use of information technology in the customs area ( OJ L 323, 10.12.2009, pp. 20-30)

The retrospective changes to Decision 2009/917 / JHA have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02009D0917-20091230) is of a documentary nature only.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Directive (EU) [2016/680 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32016L0680) the European Parliament and of the Council of April 27 , 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the competent authorities for the purpose of preventing, investigating, detecting or prosecuting criminal offenses or the execution of sentences as well as for the free movement of data and repealing Framework Decision 2008/977 / JHA of the Council ( OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, pp. 89-131)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02016L0680-20160504) .

Council Regulation (EC) No. [515/97](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31997R0515) of 13 March 1997 on mutual administrative assistance between administrative authorities of the Member States and the cooperation between these authorities and the Commission with a view to the correct application of customs and agricultural regulations ( OJ L 82, March 22, 1997, pp. 1-16)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:01997R0515-20160901) .

Last update: 08.11.2019

**EU development policy**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Article 4 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004)

[Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E208)

[Article 21 ( 2) ( d) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021)

**THE EU DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN THE TREATIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

[Article 4 TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) gives the EU responsibility for taking action and pursuing a common policy in the field of [development cooperation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/development_aid.html) . The EU countries can also exercise their own [competences](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/competences.html) in this area.

The main objective of EU development policy, as set out in [Article 208 TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E208) , is the fight against and, in the longer term, the eradication of poverty. Article 208 also obliges the EU and EU countries to honor the commitments made within the framework of the [United Nations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.un.org/) (UN) and other relevant international organizations. 

EU development policy also pursues the objectives of the EU's external action, in particular the objectives set out in [Article 21 ( 2) ( d) of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) the Treaty on European Union (TEU), namely sustainable economic, social and environmental development in developing countries with the primary aim of eradicating poverty. 

In accordance with the objectives set out in Article 21 ( 2) TEU, development policy also contributes, among other things, to promoting democracy, the rule of law and human rights, maintaining peace and preventing conflict, the quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global natural resources to improve, to help the peoples, countries and regions affected by natural or man-made disasters and to promote a world order based on enhanced multilateral cooperation and responsible global governance.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

**Global commitments**

*The EU as a stronger global actor*

The EU strives to bring together all available resources from the EU and EU countries for more peace and prosperity in the world. Full implementation of [the EU Global Strategy (EUGS)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eu-global-strategy_en) on [Foreign and Security Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/foreign_security_policy.html) began in 2017. This strategy defines the EU's core interests and principles for engagement and provides a vision for a more credible, responsible and responsive EU in the world. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be cross-cutting elements in the implementation of the EUGS.

The EU and the EU countries are together the largest donor of Official Development Assistance (ODA). The [**European Development Fund (EDF)**](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1103_1) is the main EU instrument to provide development aid to 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) and [overseas countries and territories](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1105_1) under the [Cotonou Agreement](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:r12101) . 

Through its [financing instrument for development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:110102_1) cooperation, the EU intends to reduce poverty in developing countries and to promote sustainable economic, social and environmental development, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and good governance.

*The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the European Consensus on Development Policy*

The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld) and its 17 [SDGs](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/) , adopted by the 193 UN member states in 2015, form the new global framework for eradicating poverty and achieving global sustainable development by 2030. 

In line with the EUGS, in its [New European Consensus on Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:42017Y0630%252801%2529) of 2017 , the EU lays down the principles for the EU institutions and EU countries in their cooperation with developing countries in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development put forward by Contribute to the UN Agenda for [Action of Addis Ababa](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf) and the [Paris Agreement on Climate Change](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:20010104_1) agreed in 2015 .

The consensus aligns the EU's development measures with the SDGs and is based on the “five Ps ” of the 2030 Agenda (People, Planet, Prosperity , Peace and Partnership).

*Financing sustainable development*

The EU is a party to the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, an agreement reached by a partnership of 193 UN member states at the **Third International Conference on Financing for Development**. It is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and provides for a new implementation model that is based on the effective use of financial and non-financial resources and in which the greatest importance is attached to the individual efforts of the countries and sound political concepts. Their areas of action include:

* domestic public resources
* domestic and international private business and finance
* international development cooperation
* international trade as a motor for development
* Debt and Debt Sustainability
* systemic issues
* Science, technology, innovation and capacity building.

*Investment Plan for Third Countries*

To help achieve the SDGs and encourage both public and private investment, the EU set up the [European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4314965) and the EFSD Guarantee in 2017. These are part of the European [External Investment Plan (EIP)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/commission/eu-external-investment-plan_de) , which addresses the challenges of sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa and the transition through reforms in the EU's [neighborhood](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/overview_en) . 

*Post-Cotonou*

[Negotiations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3930_de.htm) are [ongoing](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-3930_de.htm) to redefine future EU relations with ACP countries. These are currently defined by the Cotonou Agreement, which expires in 2020. The agreement has helped reduce poverty, increase stability and integrate the ACP countries into the world economy.

*Development Effectiveness and Joint Programming - Better Cooperation with EU Countries*

The EU is committed to ensuring that aid is used as effectively as possible to achieve the SDGs. It has agreed to several international agreements in this regard, including:

* the [2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Action Plan](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/34428351.pdf) ,
* the [2011 Busan Final Document](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://effectivecooperation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT_-_FINAL_EN.pdf) and
* the [2016 Nairobi final document](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://effectivecooperation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/OutcomeDocumentEnglish.pdf) .

The core principles of **development effectiveness**, redefined at the 2016 Nairobi high-level meeting, are:

* Developing countries' ownership of development priorities,
* Transparency and mutual accountability,
* result-oriented development cooperation and
* Involvement of all stakeholders in inclusive development partnerships.

These principles are implemented in programs and projects as well as through [**joint program**](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/info/aid-development-cooperation-fundamental-rights/ensuring-aid-effectiveness/joint-programming-development-cooperation_en) planning with the various EU development partners (EU and EU countries) who work in a partner country and jointly plan development cooperation. 

*Policy Coherence for Development (PKE)*

Through [Policy Coherence for Development (PCE)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/international-cooperation-and-development_en) , the EU tries to minimize the negative spillover effects of its policies on developing countries. The goal is:

* Promote synergies between different EU policies for the benefit of partner countries and in support of the SDGs;
* to increase the effectiveness of development cooperation.

To ensure that it remains relevant in the pursuit of the SDGs, the EU has integrated the PKE into the overall work of the Commission on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda . The EU countries also have their own mechanisms to ensure PKE in their national policies. The [EU's 2019 Policy Coherence for Development report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/swd-2019-20-pcdreport_en.pdf) looks at the progress made by EU institutions and countries in the field of PCE over the 2015-2018 period .

**People**

*Poverty and inequalities reduction*

Eradicating poverty ( [SDG 1](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/) ) and combating inequalities and discrimination ( [SDG 10](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/) ) are central components of EU development policy.

Preliminary results of the Commission's research on inequality analysis launched in 2017 suggest that:

* In developing countries, income inequality is high and on average higher than it was 30 years ago;
* Income inequality appears to have decreased in some Latin American countries (Brazil, Peru, Mexico) while it has increased in some Asian countries (China and Vietnam);
* Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa are the most unequal regions in the world.

National inequality remains a major barrier to rapid growth and poverty reduction. Although extreme poverty continues to decline worldwide, it is still widespread in Africa, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

*Human development*

EU development policy priorities include eradicating poverty ( [SDG 1](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/) ), combating inequalities and discrimination ( [SDG 10](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg10) ) and leaving no one behind. The [humane development policy approach](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/human-rights_en) focuses on people, their opportunities and decisions. The EU is helping partner countries' societies and economies become more inclusive and sustainable so that everyone benefits from development and no one is left behind.

*Gender equality and women's empowerment*

Gender equality is a fundamental value of the EU (Article 2 TEU) and a political goal anchored in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 19 TFEU). By promoting [gender equality and women's empowerment](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/sdg/gender-equality_en) , the EU is contributing to the realization of [SDG 5](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/) and the entire 2030 Agenda , which is also highlighted in the 2017 European Consensus on Development.     

Gender equality is an essential prerequisite for equitable and inclusive sustainable development, as women and girls make up half of the world's population. The EU wants to ensure that women and girls can fully and equally participate in social, economic, political and civil life. In particular, it supports the removal of barriers to gender equality, such as discriminatory laws and unequal access to services and justice, education, health care and employment, economic emancipation and political participation, and the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, including through addressing social issues Norms and gender stereotypes and support for women's movements and civil society.

The EU Action Plan for Gender Equality 2016-2020 provides the framework for realizing these priority objectives around the world through EU foreign policy. In 2017 the [European Commission published](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) its first [report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/10102/2017/EN/SWD-2017-288-F1-EN-MAIN-PART-1.PDF) on the implementation of the [EU Action Plan for Gender Equality 2016-2020](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/62f7aa16-c438-11e7-9b01-01aa75ed71a1) .

One of the EU's flagship initiatives is the € 500 million [“Spotlight” initiative](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://spotlightinitiative.org/) , a unique partnership with the UN to eradicate violence against women and girls. The initiative brings together partner governments and civil society from Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Pacific.   

*Migration, Displacement and Asylum*

While migration and mobility issues are not new, the number of international migrants has increased in recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017 (up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000). Most of the world's international migrants are citizens of developing countries, and the developing countries are home to more than 85 % of the world's displaced people.

Migration-related challenges remain high on the European agenda. In 2017, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the consensus on development policy , the European Commission continued to proactively address the relationship between development and migration. EU development cooperation has made a vital contribution to the EU's overall migration efforts, in the context of the [European Agenda on Migration](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0240) , the [Valletta Declaration](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/21841/political_decl_en.pdf) , the [Migration Partnership](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52016DC0385) Framework and the EU's New Approach to [Displacement and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52016DC0234) , in full respect of the Development Goals and -principles.

Through a range of development instruments , such as the [Emergency Trust Fund for Africa](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa/eu-emergency-trust-fund-africa_en) and the [EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/home_en) Regional [Trust Fund for Syria](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/home_en) , but also through regular geographic instruments, the European Commission has implemented actions in partner countries that address both short and long-term challenges and opportunities in connection with migration.

Three aspects in particular were in the foreground:

* 1)

Combating the driving forces / root causes of irregular migration / flight and displacement;

* 2)

Expansion of the partners' capacities for improved migration / refugee management;

* 3)

Maximizing the development effects of migration.

Thanks to this comprehensive approach, the support in 2017 has been used both to strengthen dialogue and partnership with partner countries in the area of migration and to achieve concrete results in improving migration management, protecting vulnerable migrants and refugees and maximizing the positive development effects contributed to the migration.

In 2017 the EU has, among other things:

* € 3 billion allocated to the [Facility for Refugees in Turkey](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4300997) ;
* a [90 million -equipped € program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017JC0004) worked to protect and assist those in need in Libya and to support the stabilization of the host communities, with an emphasis has been shifted to the central Mediterranean route;
* Approved a total of 143 projects worth € 2,388 million under the EU Trust Fund for Africa as of December 31 , 2017 ;
* In Asia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Iraq, a € 196 million special measure adopted through the Commission in September 2017 to address the challenges of protracted displacement and migration in Asia and the Middle East.

*Culture, education and health*

The EU recognizes the role of [culture](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/culture_en) in economic growth and as a key component and enabler for:

* social inclusion
* freedom of speech
* Identity formation
* civil emancipation
* Conflict prevention.

The EU adopted in 2017:

* Conclusions on an [EU strategy for international cultural relations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017XG0615%252803%2529) ;
* a range of programs such as [investing in culture and creativity](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/commission-implementing-decision-c2017-8725-annex-2_en.pdf) that aim to:
  + to improve cultural governance in the partner countries,
  + promote job creation and
  + strengthen the cultural heritage.

The aim of [SDG 4](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/) is to guarantee inclusive and equitable high-quality education by 2030 and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. [Education](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/education_en) is a basic human right and a public good. It also plays an important role in achieving other SDGs through knowledge acquisition, skills and awareness. 

In 2017 the EU:

* Supported more than 45 countries in their efforts to strengthen education systems;
* worked with the [Global Partnership for Education](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.globalpartnership.org/) , which promotes basic education with a focus on the poorest countries and / or those in fragile situations;
* Adopted a € 21 million program to support education needs in persistent crises, focusing on improving the quality of education in safe learning environments and on building a global evidence base for future support.

To achieve [SDG 3](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/) on health and well-being, the EU continued its work on [health](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/health/international_cooperation/global_health_en) , supporting the [Global Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/) and [GAVI, the alliance for vaccines](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.gavi.org/) . She also conducted research into combating **poverty-related and neglected infectious diseases**. It also supported regional initiatives such as the second [program of the European and Developing Countries partnership in clinical trials](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:270301_1) and other multinational initiatives. 

The EU, in partnership with the [United Nations Population Fund,](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.unfpa.org/) supports efforts to improve the availability of quality **reproductive**and **maternal health services**.

*Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture*

With one in nine people suffering from [food and nutrition](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/global-food-nutrition-security_en) insecurity, [SDG 2](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/) aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030.   

Sustainable agriculture, along with sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, is essential to end hunger and ensure food security, and remains a key factor in poverty eradication and sustainable development. Both agriculture and food security are critical factors in good nutritional outcomes.

The EU was a key contributor to the publication of the [Global Report on Food Crisis](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/global-food-nutrition-security/global-report-food-crises_en) in 2017, which noted that nearly 108 million people are in a food crisis or emergency and stated that it is necessary to:

* analyze the main causes of food insecurity and
* Take action to meet the challenges.

The EU has several initiatives to reduce the number of underdeveloped children under five by at least 7 million by 2025 , with a budget of € 3.5 billion over 2014-2020 .

Sustainable agriculture from an economic, social and ecological point of view is a central topic of the EU's agenda for development cooperation with its partner countries. The EU focuses its work in this area on:

* Investing in small businesses;
* supporting government initiatives and programs to promote sustainability and innovation in the agricultural sector;
* promoting agricultural practices and technologies that increase rural incomes while being sustainable in terms of water, soil and ecosystems and biodiversity;
* improving farmers' access to manufactured goods such as land, capital, etc., in particular by promoting local cooperation and promoting partnerships between farmers;
* encouraging more private investment in the agricultural sector;
* empowering women in agriculture.

**planet**

*Climate change*

The EU is determined to contribute to the global fight against [climate change](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/capacity4dev/topics/climate-change-disaster-risk-reduction-desertification) , in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement and [SDG 13](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/) . We put the implementation of the nationally determined contributions at the center of the political dialogue with our partner countries in order to integrate climate change into our policies, strategies, investment plans and projects so that they fully contribute to the Paris Agreement and SDG 13. Our work on climate change and the 2030 Agenda must go hand in hand. 

The EU has stepped up efforts to manage risk and build resilience and adaptability to change in line with the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework) . The EU also supports the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, green economy in line with [SDG 8](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/) on growth and [SDG 12](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/) on sustainable consumption and production. Almost all of the SDGs are related to climate change.     

In the period 2014-2018, the EU invested € 8.2 billion in support of climate action. Most of the EU climate finance went to adaptation measures (41 %), followed by synergy measures for both adaptation and mitigation (31 %) and mitigation measures (28 %). Our goal is to promote measures that contribute to both adaptation and mitigation.

*Environment and sustainable management of natural resources*

The environment and natural resources such as land, water resources, forests, [fish stocks](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/maritimeaffairs_fisheries/magazine/de/places/making-difference-how-fisheries-contribute-sustainable-development-around-globe) and biodiversity are critical to the economies of developing countries and the livelihoods of their citizens. Protecting them and managing them sustainably are essential to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (including SDGs [6](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/) , [12](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/) , [14](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/) and [15](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/) ) to eradicate poverty and hunger, health, wellbeing, access to clean water and sanitation as well as ensuring sustainable growth while preserving ecosystems and combating climate change. The EU supports partner countries in improving environmental and natural resource management, sustainable management of land, water, forests and other natural resources, protecting biodiversity, combating pollution and promoting inclusive green economies.

*Sustainable energy*

Access to modern and sustainable energy services is one of the most important target areas for EU development aid. In 2017 the Commission published a [paper](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15866-2017-INIT/en/pdf) showing that cooperation on sustainable energy contributes to the implementation of the European Consensus on Development.

Under the 2014-2020 financial perspective, € 3.7 billion has been earmarked for development cooperation in the field of sustainable energy for development to contribute to the EU's three goals by 2020: access to energy for around 40 million people, increasing energy consumption Generation of renewable energies by around 6.5 gigawatts and contribution to combating climate change through savings of around 15 million tons of CO 2per year.

For example, the EU wants to contribute to the goals of the [African Renewable Energy Initiative](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.arei.org/) and achieve 5 GW of renewable energy generation capacity by 2020, give 30 million people in Africa access to sustainable energy and save 11 million tonnes of CO 2per year.

**prosperity**

*Cooperation with the private sector*

Since the investment needs in the partner countries are significant and the funds of governments and international organizations are insufficient to meet them, the EU is **taking**advantage of the **mixed financing**option , in which EU grants are combined with loans or equity from public and private donors To make a contribution to [SDG 17](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/) in this way (strengthening the means of implementation and partnerships for the goals). The EU blending framework consists of the following regional blending facilities:  

* [Latin America Investment Facility](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.eulaif.eu/)
* [Asia Investment Facility](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/asia/asian-investment-facility-aif_en)
* [Central Asia Investment Facility](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/central-asia/investment-facility-central-asia-ifca_en)
* [Caribbean Investment Facility](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/latin-america/caribbean-investment-facility_en)
* [Pacific Investment Facility](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/pacific/investment-facility-pacific-ifp_en)
* [EU Infrastructure Trust Fund for Africa](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa/eu-africa-infrastructure-trust-fund-eu-aitf_en)
* [Investment platform for Africa](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa-investment-facility_en) and [Neighborhood Investment Platform](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/neighbourhood-wide/neighbourhood-investment-platform_en) (managed by the [Directorate-General for neighborhood policy and enlargement negotiations (NEAR)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/about/directorate-general_en) ), both (the section on investment offensive to third countries see above) are integrated into the EFSD as part of the first pillar of the EIP.

A key innovation, the EFSD Guarantee, uses limited public funds to encourage private investment in particular for viable projects that would otherwise be difficult to get started or expandable, with a focus on sustainable development goals in partner countries . The EIP as a whole focuses on removing barriers to sustainable private investment and supporting priority reforms through increased dialogue with the private sector and relevant stakeholders. The promotion of sustainable investments and job creation (SDG 8) is also one of the main goals of the Africa-Europe Alliance for sustainable investments and jobs, which was founded in September 2018.

In the area of ​​trade, the EU and EU countries adopted a new Aid for Trade Strategy in November 2017 , which aims to achieve [prosperity through trade and investment](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0667) . The strategy aims to promote better mobilization of [EU Aid](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:dv0006) for [Trade](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:dv0006) to help developing countries realize the development benefits of various EU policy instruments, in particular the EU trade agreements and preference systems (including the [Economic Partnership Agreements](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/development/economic-partnerships/) and the [Generalized System of Preferences](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:cx0003) ) inclusive way to fully exploit.

*Agricultural growth*

Two thirds of the world's poor depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and many developing countries remain heavily dependent on trade in few commodities.

The EU believes that accelerated responsible domestic / international and public / private investment in agriculture and agribusiness needs to be accelerated in order to create the momentum necessary for sustainable growth and resilience in rural areas of developing countries. In line with this approach, President Jean-Claude Juncker announced the new Africa-Europe Alliance for sustainable investment and jobs in September 2018.

Private sector investment must be encouraged through the creation of a well-regulated and well-functioning business environment; the public sector has a key role to play in this. However, the increased risk associated with production, financing and market risks remains a major barrier to the intensification of private investment. The EU is helping to reduce these risks through the European Investment Plan for Third Countries (EIP). The EU supports measures to manage land use rights in around 40 countries with a total budget of almost € 240 million . In Peru and Honduras, EU-funded measures protect the land rights of indigenous peoples and thus secure their basic assets (contribution to SDG 2).

*Infrastructure, cities and digitization*

Progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires:

* the development of a resilient infrastructure,
* promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and
* promoting innovation ( [SDG 9](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/) ).

The ongoing **digital transformation**offers opportunities to boost job creation and accelerate access to quality essential services, improve transparency and accountability of governments, and promote democracy. The prerequisite for this is good connectivity and adapted legal provisions in order to support the achievement of SDG 9.

The EU contributes to the coordination of the [Joint Africa-EU Infrastructure Agenda](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/agenda_jaes_rgi_2018.pdf) and is involved in the Board of the Africa Transport Policy Program, which supports the policy and strategy for African governments and regional economic communities.

The **rapid urbanization**- especially in Asia and Africa - is the development of major challenges. In 2017, the [International City Cooperation Program was](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/cooperate/international/pdf/iuc_leaflet_en.pdf) developed, [sharing](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/cooperate/international/pdf/iuc_leaflet_en.pdf) best urban practices between EU cities and cities in strategic partner countries such as India and China, and a specific Sustainable Cities Investment [Window](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/) ( [SDG 11](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/) ) was added to the EIP.     

**peace**

*Democracy, Human Rights and Good Governance*

The values ​​on which the EU is based are respect for democracy, the rule of law and human rights ( [Article 2](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M002) TEU). Promoting these values ​​is a key priority in the external relations field ( [Article 21](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) TEU), which has been translated into the EU Global Strategy (EUGS). The EU supports partner countries in implementing [SDG 16](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/) on [democracy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/democracy_en) , access to justice, anti-corruption, [human rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/human-rights_en) and good governance through its development aid programs. Activities carried out in partnership with third country governments include electoral assistance and democracy promotion, judicial reform and the fight against corruption, and promoting media independence and fundamental freedoms.   

In addition, the EU plays a leading global role with its [European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1302_1) . The priorities of the instrument are based on the EU Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy (2014-2019). It focuses on strengthening international human rights bodies and courts, and is mainly aimed at civil society and independent regulators to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and democracy.

For example, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights enables immediate action and confidential projects to protect human rights organizations and human rights defenders operating in the most difficult of environments.

The EU delegations receive targeted support to build **capacities for the promotion of human rights**. For example , as far as **freedom of expression**is concerned, this is done through two programs:

* " Supporting Democracy" and
* ["Media4Democracy"](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://epd.eu/media4democracy/) .

*Vulnerability and resilience*

In 2017, the EU adopted a Communication on [Multisectoral Engagement for Resilience](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017JC0021) . A pilot process was launched in six countries (Chad, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan and Uganda) to test the approach of a broader integration of humanitarian action, development and peace in fragile contexts.

In 2017, work on resilience and the fight against vulnerability also advanced in the following four areas.

* Strengthening the resilience framework, in particular through the adoption of the joint communication "A strategic approach to resilience in the EU's external action";
* Development and implementation of an [integrated approach to external conflicts and crises](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/globalstrategy/en/integrated-approach-conflicts) . The integrated approach brings together the relevant EU institutions and EU instruments as well as the EU countries in order to enable better coordinated and more coherent foreign policy action. The overall aim is to increase the EU's effectiveness in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts and crises;
* Strengthening the importance of resilience in conflict and crisis situations, also through contracts on reforming the state and building resilience as part of our budget support measures;
* Support for the [international dialogue for peacebuilding and state-building](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/en/) , which is led by the governments and [civil society organizations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/civil_society_organisation.html) (CSOs) of the vulnerable countries themselves.

*security*

The [Regulation on the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace ( IcSP )](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:110102_3) is the Commission's main financial instrument for improving stability, peace and resilience in partner countries. The global scope and security focus of the IcSP make it complementary to other financial instruments, especially where geographical or thematic instruments that are tied to criteria for official development aid cannot be used, but also to deal with questions of a supraregional or global nature. As part of the programmable part of the [International General for Cooperation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/about-us_en) (DEVCO) managed ICSP run more than 260 projects, 70 of which benefit countries. These projects are carried out jointly by agencies from partner countries and EU countries. 

The projects cover a wide range of topics, e.g. B. Combating violent extremism; technical assistance to law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorism, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats, organized crime, drug trafficking or money laundering; Capacity building to improve justice systems; Protection of critical infrastructures. Supporting tools may include 'training the trainers', on-site help, map and real cross-border field exercises, and the development of national action plans based on needs and risk assessments. Since January 2018, the EU has been able to support capacity building for security and development (CBSD). The armed forces of partner countries may, in exceptional circumstances, be provided with training and equipment assistance for activities in support of development goals.

With a multi-dimensional approach that addresses intentional (terrorism, crime), but also unintentional (Seveso, Fukushima) and ecological (Ebola) security, the IcSP contributes to several UN SDGs and key areas of the European Consensus on Development Policy including priority actions in the EU neighborhood.

*Nuclear safety*

The European Commission does not promote nuclear energy, which is the sole responsibility of the government of a state, but nuclear safety. Every nuclear accident has a global impact on societies, which is why cooperation on nuclear safety is of paramount importance for the safety of European citizens and the environment.

Through its multidimensional approach to nuclear safety, health, the environment and related issues, the [Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/funding-instruments/instrument-nuclear-safety-cooperation_en) program contributes to many key areas of the European Consensus on Development, including priority actions in the EU neighborhood, in Central Asia and Iran.

Challenges exist in the countries of the EU neighborhood. These challenges primarily affect countries that choose to use nuclear energy, such as Belarus and Turkey, to extend reactor life, such as Armenia and Ukraine, and to decommission and dispose of radioactive waste.

**Partnerships**

The [SDG 17](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/) refers to partnerships in the area of development and stresses the importance of inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms as a means for effective implementation of Agenda 2030. The EU is committed to the SDG to reach 17, both by their own external actions and resources as well as by the facilitation of implementation by others. The EU remains involved in UN development-related processes, in particular the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://effectivecooperation.org/) , which is currently monitoring [development effectiveness](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://effectivecooperation.org/) at the country level. 

*Cooperation with civil society*

With the adoption of the [2012 Communication](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52012DC0492) , the European Commission recognized that civil society organizations (CSOs) are not just service providers but actors in their own right. The EU also takes an inclusive societal approach to the implementation of the SDGs by expanding engagement to unconventional CSOs such as foundations, diaspora, trade unions, business associations, etc. Foundations in particular are playing a growing and influential role.

The European Commission promotes dialogue with and consultation of CSOs, in particular through the Political Forum on Development, which provides a space for exchange between different stakeholders on development policy. It has signed 25 framework partnership agreements with international and regional civil society networks to support CSOs in their contribution to regional and global policy-making, particularly in connection with the successful implementation of the SDGs.

At the country level, the EU has developed 107 roadmaps for cooperation with civil society. The roadmaps are a country's strategic and comprehensive framework that encompasses all EU support, including delegations and EU countries, to civil society. As a joint initiative of the European Union and its countries, roadmaps were presented to strengthen Europe's engagement with civil society.

The EU has allocated € 1.4 billion to support CSOs at global and national level for the 2014-2020 period under the CSO and Local Authorities program, which focuses on participation, partnership and multi-stakeholder dialogues. to meet the core values ​​of the 2030 Agenda .

The 2017 [report on EU engagement with civil society](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/capacity4dev/public-governance-civilsociety/documents/report-eu-engagement-civil-society) describes the multiple forms and examples in which this support takes place and how Europe is increasing its engagement with civil society.

*Working with the donor community*

Taken together, the European Union and its countries are the world's [largest donor of official development aid](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2075_de.htm) . European development aid accounts for almost 57 % of total global development aid from donors to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The EU is also working collectively on common policies and at country level to pursue common approaches, including [Joint Programming](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/info/aid-development-cooperation-fundamental-rights/ensuring-aid-effectiveness/joint-programming-development-cooperation_en) .

In addition, the European Commission conducts regular **development dialogue with partners outside the EU**, such as Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea and the USA, within the framework of the logic of partnership for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action and for strengthening multilateralism . The circle of partners is constantly expanding through contacts with new or aspiring donors, e.g. B. from the Arab world.

*Cooperation with international organizations*

The EU also works strategically with the UN and other international organizations and international financial institutions. In addition to the extensive support channeled through these organizations and institutions, regular high-level strategic dialogues take place. In particular, the EU is actively involved in:

* **UN**development-related **processes**, including the High Level Political Forum and the Financing for Development Forum, as well as UN support activities, in particular through the renewed [EU-UN partnership in development (2018)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/guyana_en/51265/EU-UN%2520renewed%2520partnership%2520in%2520development) ;
* the discussions and deliberations of the [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/development/) through participation in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC);
* the **G20**and **G7**meetings to underline their commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs;
* strengthening their **partnerships with international financial institutions**such as the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as with other international and **European financial institutions and regional development banks**.

**Global reach**

[List of countries that are eligible for EU development aid](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/where-we-work_en)

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part One - Principles - Title I - Types and areas of Union competence - [Article 4](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 51-52)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 208](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E208) (ex Article 177 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 141)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 1 - General provisions on the Union's external action - [Article 21 ( 2) ( d)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 28-29)   

Last update: 09.07.2019

**Strengthening the Economic and Monetary Union**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Communication ( COM ( 2015) 600 final) on steps towards completing Economic and Monetary Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0600)

[Article 119 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E119)

[Article 120 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E120)

[Article 121 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E121)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE AND THE ARTICLE OF THE CONTRACT ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY POLICY?**

This communication sets out the steps to be taken in order to complete Stage One of [Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/economic_monetary_union.html) by early 2017. This first stage started on July 1 , 2015. The European Commission then presented a more forward-looking [reflection paper on deepening economic and monetary union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0291) .

Articles 119, 120 and 121 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union concern the economic and monetary policy of the European Union (EU). According to these articles, EU countries undertake to:

* coordinate their economic policy,
* work towards a convergence of their economic performance and
* act in accordance with the principles of an open market economy.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

This notice calls for the following steps:

* **a redesigned**[European semester](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_semester.html)[\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1402_4%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) through:
  + closer integration of the [euro area](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eurozone.html) and national policies,
  + a stronger focus on employment and social policy strategies,
  + promoting economic convergence through benchmarking and best practices,
  + the use of EU [structural and investment](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/structural_cohesion_fund.html) funds and technical assistance to support structural reforms;
* an **improved**[economic governance](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/economic_governance.html) by:
  + Budget rules are simplified and their transparency increased;
  + Strengthen processes that [address macroeconomic imbalances](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/mip.html) ;
  + national competitiveness committees are created to provide independent expertise;
  + a [European](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/graphs/2016-10-20_european_fiscal_board_en.htm) Fiscal Advisory [Board is](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/graphs/2016-10-20_european_fiscal_board_en.htm) set up to improve fiscal surveillance of the euro area;
* a **stronger external representation**, the euro area by the countries of the euro area are encouraged at the international level, particularly in the [International Monetary Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.imf.org/external/index.htm) to speak with one voice;
* **Steps towards a financial union**, in particular through:
  + the implementation of a [banking union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/europe_banking_union.html) ,
  + Approval of a common [European deposit insurance scheme](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/banking-union/european-deposit-insurance-scheme_de) ,
  + Building a [capital markets union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:2405_5) ;
* more effective **democratic legitimacy**by strengthening the European Parliament's scrutiny over developments in EMU and by encouraging closer participation by national parliaments.

In May 2017, based on the 2015 communication, the Commission published a reflection paper on deepening EMU. In it, the Commission advocated **four principles**in order to consolidate the single currency and to jointly address issues of common interest which are of concern across national borders. These four principles are:

* **Jobs**, **growth**, **social justice**, **economic convergence**and **financial stability**, which are the main goals of EMU;
* **Responsibility**and **solidarity,**as well as **risk containment**and **shared shoulders of risk**- areas that are closely related;
* **EMU membership**, open to all EU countries (with the exception of the United Kingdom ( [1](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1402_4%26from%3DEN%23BREXIT#BREXIT) ) and Denmark, which have a no- [participation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/opting_out.html) clause) - the single market is an essential prerequisite for a functioning common currency and its integrity must therefore be safeguarded;
* the **decision-making process**, which should become more transparent and ensure democratic accountability.

The reflection paper also underlined the need for further action in **three areas**:

* the completion of a **genuine financial**union, in particular by making the banking sector more resilient;
* a **more integrated economic and fiscal union**by improving macroeconomic stabilization in the euro area;
* strengthening the EMU architecture by increasing the sharing of **national competences and decision-making in**euro area matters within a common legal framework .

**BACKGROUND**

In June 2015, the Presidents of the Commission, the [European Parliament](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_parliament.html) , the [European Central Bank](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_central_bank.html) , the Euro Summit and the [Euro Group presented](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eurogroup.html) their report ( [“Report of the Five Presidents”](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/5-presidents-report_de.pdf) ) on completing EMU. The Communication elaborates on the Stage 1 Roadmap , which has been addressed in this report.

The Commission's reflection paper on EMU is one of a series of papers following the Commission's March 2017 White Paper on the Future of Europe. This also includes:

* a reflection paper on the [social dimension of Europe](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0206) and
* a reflection paper on the [future of EU finances](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0358) .

Additional information:

* [Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union: Commission takes concrete action to strengthen EMU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5874_de.htm) - press release ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**European semester:**forms the framework for the coordination of economic and budgetary policies of the EU countries.

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Three - Internal policies and measures of the Union - Title VIII - Economic and monetary policy - [Article 119](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E119) (ex Article 4 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, Pp. 96-97)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Three - Internal Policies and Measures of the Union - Title VIII - Economic and Monetary Policy - Chapter 1 - Economic Policy - [Article 120](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E120) (ex Article 98 EC) ( OJ C 202 of 7.6.2016, p. 97)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Three - Internal policies and actions of the Union - Title VIII - Economic and monetary policy - [Chapter 1 - Economic policy - Article 121](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E121) (ex Article 99 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202 of 7.6.2016, pp. 97-98)  

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Central Bank - Steps towards completing the Economic and Monetary Union ( [COM (2015) 600 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0600) of 21.10.2015)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Reflection paper on deepening economic and monetary union ( [COM ( 2017) 291 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0291) , 31 May [2017](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0291) )

Completing [Europe's Economic and Monetary Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/5-presidents-report_de.pdf) , report by Jean-Claude Juncker in close collaboration with Donald Tusk, Jeroen Dijsselbloem, Mario Draghi and Martin Schulz from June 22nd, 2015

Last update: 01.12.2017

( [1](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1402_4%26from%3DEN%23src.BREXIT#src.BREXIT) ) On February 1 , 2020, the United Kingdom will leave the European Union and will then be a third country (non-EU country).

**Statistics on general education and lifelong learning**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 - Compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R0452)

[Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishing a common framework for European statistics on people and households and amending Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R1700)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATION?**

It defines a common framework for statistical standards for the production of harmonized data in the field of education and lifelong learning.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The regulation covers the following areas:

* 1.

Education and training systems;

* 2.

other statistics on education and lifelong learning (e.g. statistics on human capital and on the social and economic benefits of education).

Statistics at the European Union (EU) level are produced using individual statistical measures. These include:

* for the first area, regular and timely provision of statistics by the EU countries;
* in the second area, the use of additional variables and indicators through other statistical information systems and surveys;
* the development, improvement and updating of standards and manuals that define the framework, concepts and methods;
* the improvement of data quality in connection with the quality framework.

The [European Commission](htp://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) takes into account the available capacities of the EU countries with regard to the above-mentioned measures. Wherever possible, regional and gender-specific aspects are taken into account for the data collected.

The Commission ( [Eurostat](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4301897) ) will also work with the [Statistical Institute of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx) , the [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/) (OECD) and other international organizations to ensure the comparability of the data at international level ensure and avoid duplicate data collection.

**Education Systems (UOE)**

From the 2012-2013 school year: Commission Regulation (EU) No [912/2013](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0912) of 23 September 2013 as regards statistics on education and training systems.

**Adult Education Survey**

Adult Education Survey 2016: Commission Regulation (EU) No [1175/2014](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R1175) of 30 October 2014 on statistics on adult participation in lifelong learning.

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008 came into force on June 24 , 2008.

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 comes into force on January 1 , 2021.

**BACKGROUND**

* Comparable statistical data is essential for developing strategies in education and lifelong learning and for monitoring the implementation of these strategies.
* The [strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training,](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/education/policy/strategic-framework_de) adopted in May 2009, provides for a set of benchmarks to be achieved by 2020. Progress in the EU countries is assessed through an annual country analysis. The EU also makes recommendations.
* On the basis of the information provided, [a joint report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252802%2529) on [European cooperation in education and training was](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:150102_2) prepared in [2015,](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252802%2529) identifying priority areas for future work at European level. The joint report was adopted in November 2015.
* Additional information:
  + [Education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/overview) ( *Eurostat*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EC) No. [452/2008 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R0452) the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning ( OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, pp. 227-233)

Regulation (EU) [2019/1700 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R1700) the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 on the creation of a common framework for European statistics on persons and households based on individual data from sample surveys, amending Regulation (EC) No. 808/2004 , (EC) No. 452/2008 and (EC) No. 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as well as repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No. . 577/98 ( OJ. L 261I from 14.10.2019, pp 1-32)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[2015 joint report of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252802%2529) the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020) - New priorities for European cooperation in education and training ( OJ C 417 from December 15, 2015, pp. 25-35)

Regulation (EU) No. [1175/2014 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R1175) the Commission of 30 October 2014 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning with a view to Statistics on adult participation in lifelong learning and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 823/2010 ( OJ L 316, 4.11.2014, pp. 4-43)

Regulation (EU) No. [912/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0912) the Commission of 23 September 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning with a view to Statistics on education and training systems ( OJ L 252, 24.9.2013, pp. 5-10)

Last update: January 9th, 2020

**Statistics on general education and lifelong learning**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 - Compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R0452)

[Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishing a common framework for European statistics on people and households and amending Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R1700)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATION?**

It defines a common framework for statistical standards for the production of harmonized data in the field of education and lifelong learning.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The regulation covers the following areas:

* 1.

Education and training systems;

* 2.

other statistics on education and lifelong learning (e.g. statistics on human capital and on the social and economic benefits of education).

Statistics at the European Union (EU) level are produced using individual statistical measures. These include:

* for the first area, regular and timely provision of statistics by the EU countries;
* in the second area, the use of additional variables and indicators through other statistical information systems and surveys;
* the development, improvement and updating of standards and manuals that define the framework, concepts and methods;
* the improvement of data quality in connection with the quality framework.

The [European Commission](htp://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) takes into account the available capacities of the EU countries with regard to the above-mentioned measures. Wherever possible, regional and gender-specific aspects are taken into account for the data collected.

The Commission ( [Eurostat](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4301897) ) will also work with the [Statistical Institute of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx) , the [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/) (OECD) and other international organizations to ensure the comparability of the data at international level ensure and avoid duplicate data collection.

**Education Systems (UOE)**

From the 2012-2013 school year: Commission Regulation (EU) No [912/2013](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0912) of 23 September 2013 as regards statistics on education and training systems.

**Adult Education Survey**

Adult Education Survey 2016: Commission Regulation (EU) No [1175/2014](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R1175) of 30 October 2014 on statistics on adult participation in lifelong learning.

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008 came into force on June 24 , 2008.

Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 comes into force on January 1 , 2021.

**BACKGROUND**

* Comparable statistical data is essential for developing strategies in education and lifelong learning and for monitoring the implementation of these strategies.
* The [strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training,](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/education/policy/strategic-framework_de) adopted in May 2009, provides for a set of benchmarks to be achieved by 2020. Progress in the EU countries is assessed through an annual country analysis. The EU also makes recommendations.
* On the basis of the information provided, [a joint report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252802%2529) on [European cooperation in education and training was](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:150102_2) prepared in [2015,](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252802%2529) identifying priority areas for future work at European level. The joint report was adopted in November 2015.
* Additional information:
  + [Education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/overview) ( *Eurostat*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EC) No. [452/2008 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R0452) the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning ( OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, pp. 227-233)

Regulation (EU) [2019/1700 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R1700) the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 on the creation of a common framework for European statistics on persons and households based on individual data from sample surveys, amending Regulation (EC) No. 808/2004 , (EC) No. 452/2008 and (EC) No. 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council as well as repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No. . 577/98 ( OJ. L 261I from 14.10.2019, pp 1-32)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[2015 joint report of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252802%2529) the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020) - New priorities for European cooperation in education and training ( OJ C 417 from December 15, 2015, pp. 25-35)

Regulation (EU) No. [1175/2014 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R1175) the Commission of 30 October 2014 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning with a view to Statistics on adult participation in lifelong learning and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 823/2010 ( OJ L 316, 4.11.2014, pp. 4-43)

Regulation (EU) No. [912/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0912) the Commission of 23 September 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the compilation and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning with a view to Statistics on education and training systems ( OJ L 252, 24.9.2013, pp. 5-10)

Last update: January 9th, 2020

**High performing, low cost, low carbon and sustainable energy**

The EU strategy on energy technology and innovation is an essential part of EU energy policy. The aim is to develop energy technologies and innovative solutions in the energy sector.

**LEGAL ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Technologies and Innovations in Energy ( [COM (2013) 253 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52013DC0253) of 2.5.2013)

**SUMMARY**

The EU strategy on energy technology and innovation is an essential part of EU energy policy. The aim is to develop energy technologies and innovative solutions in the energy sector.

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE?**

The communication sets out a strategy that complements existing legislation and aims to ensure that the EU continues to lead the way in technology and innovation in order to meet the energy challenges in 2020 and beyond.

It aims to bring [high-performance, low-cost, low-carbon and sustainable energy technologies](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:180101_2) to the market in order to achieve the [Europe 2020](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:em0028) strategy goals for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The communication summarizes the following principles:

* Consider the entire energy system in setting priorities (ie consider the impact of a single technology on the entire energy system);
* Strengthening the link between innovation and energy policy;
* Pooling financial resources for research and innovation; as
* Focus on technologies for the period after 2020.

The European Commission wants to ensure, together with the actors involved in the [EU Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:en0019) \* (under the leadership of the SET-Plan's steering group), the development of an integrated roadmap that:

* 1.

Consolidate the technology plans of the SET plan ;

* 2.

covers the entire research and innovation chain (from basic research to market launch); and

* 3.

defines clear roles and tasks for the various actors such as the [European Energy Research](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eera-set.eu/) Alliance (EERA) and the [European](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:2702_1) Institute of [Innovation and Technology](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:2702_1) (EIT).

An action plan for joint and individual investments in support of the integrated roadmap should also be drawn up.

The Commission is to work with EU countries to develop the reporting and monitoring system for the [Integrated Roadmap and Action Plan](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://setis.ec.europa.eu/set-plan-process/integrated-roadmap-and-action-plan) , which is based on the [European Energy Technology Information System](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://setis.ec.europa.eu/about-setis) (SETIS) and the SET Plan.

The Commission is to set up a coordination structure (within the Steering Group of the SET Plan) to encourage investment in research and innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

The communication calls on the European Parliament and the European Council:

* reiterate their support for the SET Plan;
* Approve key principles and developments for energy technology and innovation across the EU; and
* to support that EU funds as well as national and private resources are used in accordance with this strategy.

**BACKGROUND**

Low carbon technologies (i.e. solar, wind or carbon capture and storage) have great potential in [reducing greenhouse gas](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:2001_10) (GHG) emissions, promoting sustainable energy, creating jobs and economic growth, and reducing the Union's dependence on external energy suppliers. However, innovations in this area are usually costly, risky, and slow. This explains the need for a strategy for energy technologies and innovations.

More information is available on the European Commission's [technology and innovation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/technology-and-innovation) websites and the [Strategic Energy Technology](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/technology-and-innovation/strategic-energy-technology-plan) Plan.

**KEY TERMS**

\* The **SET plan**aims to accelerate the development and adoption of low carbon technologies. It serves to promote research and innovation as well as Europe-wide cooperation, while at the same time improving technologies and reducing the costs associated with these technologies.

Last update: 26.08.2015

**Expansion strategy 2015**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Communication ( COM ( 2015) 611 final): EU Enlargement Strategy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0611)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE?**

Every year the [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) adopts its "enlargement package " - a series of documents that set out its policy on the [enlargement of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/enlargement.html) the EU.

This package includes the [Enlargement Strategy Paper](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0611) , which sets out the way forward and takes stock of the progress made by each [candidate country](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/applicant_countries.html) and each potential candidate country. The strategy paper is supplemented by detailed reports on the respective countries.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

In addition to the overarching strategy, the package contains the following reports, which explain the progress made by the respective candidate countries or potential candidates compared to the previous year, as well as guidelines on reform priorities:

* [Progress report Montenegro 2015](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0210)
* [Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2015 Progress Report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0212)
* [Progress report Albania 2015](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0213)
* [Progress report Serbia 2015](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0211)
* [Turkey 2015 Progress Report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0216)
* [Progress report Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0214)
* [Progress report Kosovo \* 2015](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0215)

**\***This designation does not affect positions on status and is in line with [UN Security Council resolution 1244/99](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get%3FOpen%26DS%3DS/RES/1244%2520(1999)%26Lang%3DE%26Area%3DUNDOC) and the [opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.icj-cij.org/en/case/141) .

**BACKGROUND**

* For more information, [see Check Current Status](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/check-current-status/index_en.htm) on the European Commission website.

**LEGAL ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Enlargement Strategy of the EU ( [COM (2015) 611 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0611) of 10/11/2015)

**RELATED ACTS**

Commission Staff Working Document - Montenegro Progress Report 2015: Accompanying document to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Enlargement Strategy ( [SWD (2015) 210 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0210) of 10.11.2015)

Commission Staff Working Document - Progress Report Serbia 2015: Accompanying Document to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Enlargement Strategy ( [SWD (2015) 211 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0211) of 10.11.2015)

Commission Staff Working Document - Progress Report Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2015: Accompanying document to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Enlargement Strategy of the EU ( [SWD (2015) 212 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0212) of 10.11.2015 )

Commission Staff Working Document - Albania Progress Report 2015: Accompanying document to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Enlargement Strategy ( [SWD (2015) 213 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0213) of 10.11.2015)

Commission Services Working Document - Progress Report Bosnia and Herzegovina 2015: Accompanying document to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Enlargement Strategy ( [SWD (2015) 214 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0214) of 10.11.2015)

Commission Staff Working Document - Progress Report Kosovo \* 2015: Accompanying document to the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Enlargement Strategy ( [SWD (2015) 215 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0215) of 10.11.2015)

Commission Staff Working Document - Turkey 2015 Progress Report: Accompanying Document to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: EU Enlargement Strategy ( [SWD (2015) 216 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0216) of 10.11.2015)

Last update: 07/19/2016

**Implementation of the initiative for small and medium-sized enterprises**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Implementing Decision 2014/660 / EU - Model Financing Agreement on the contribution of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to the common unlimited guarantees and securitization of financial instruments for small and medium-sized enterprises](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0660)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DECISION?**

Its purpose is to ensure that:

* EU financial instruments that support [small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/sme.html) can provide a quick response by creating a model funding agreement to ensure a level playing field and equal treatment for and among the participating EU countries using these funds. to guarantee;
* coherent rules for the contribution of these funds to each individual financing agreement between the participating EU countries and the [European Investment Bank (EIB)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_investment_bank.html) or the [European Investment Fund (EIF),](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eif.org/) as well as the terms and conditions contained in the delegation agreements for other sources under the competitiveness program of Businesses and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises ( [COSME](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1901_3) ) and the [Horizon 2020 program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/horizon_2020.html) apply.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

**scope of application**

The resolution contains the model of the financing agreement for the financial contribution:

* the [European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:2602_3) and the [European Agricultural](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:0301_1)[Fund for](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:2602_3)[Rural Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:0301_1) ;
* on **common unlimited guarantees**[\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) and **securitization**[\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) of financial instruments for SMEs;
* to be concluded between the EIB or the EIF and each of the participating EU countries.

**Regulations**

The rules for the model of the financing agreement are set out in the annex to the decision. They cover a number of elements including:

* Eligibility and exclusion criteria for new loan financing [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) ;
* general principles for the implementation and management of the two financial instruments;
* geographical scope;
* Minimum leverage, milestones and penalties;
* Tasks and obligations of the EIF;
* Selection of financial intermediaries and operational agreements;
* Governance ;
* Contributions.

**WHEN DOES THE DECISION APPLY?**

It came into force on September 13 , 2014.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Rural Development 2014-2020](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-development-2014-2020_de) ( *European Commission*)
* [European Regional Development Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/de/funding/erdf/) ( *European Commission*)
* [Fund Management System in the European Union - ERDF](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/sfc/en/2014/fund/erdf) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Joint unlimited guarantees:**Granting of unlimited portfolio **guarantees**and planned partial capital relief for banks when building new loan portfolios. In return, the originators transfer the advantages of the instrument to SMEs in the form of the acceptance of riskier customers, reduced security requirements and / or reduced prices.

**Securitization:**Transactions backed by a portfolio of existing loans. In return, the originators expressly consent to new EU financing for SMEs in the relevant regions in accordance with the eligibility criteria that the EU funds have brought into the structure.

**New Loan Financing:**new loans, leases, or guarantees to final beneficiaries provided by the financial intermediary by December 31 , 2023 according to the terms in the Operational Agreement.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Commission Implementing [Decision 2014/660 / EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0660) of 11 September 2014 on the model financing agreement on the contribution of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to the common unlimited guarantees and securitization of financial instruments for small and medium-sized enterprises Company ( OJ L 271 of 12.9.2014, pp. 58-92)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) No. [1301/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1301) the European Parliament and of the Council of December 17 , 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and with special provisions regarding the objective of "Investing in growth and jobs" and repealing Regulation (EC) No. . 1080/2006 ( OJ. L 347, 12/20/2013, pp 289-302)

The following changes to Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 have been added to the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R1301-20180802) is of a documentary nature only.

Regulation (EU) No. [1291/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1291) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the framework program for research and innovation Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No. [1982/2006](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1291) / EC ( OJ L 347 of December 20, 2013 , pp. 104-173)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R1291-20150704) .

Regulation (EU) No. [1287/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1287) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on a program for the competitiveness of businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No. 1639 / 2006 / EG ( OJ L 347 of 20.12.2013, pp. 33-49)

Directive [2013/36 / EU of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013L0036) the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26 , 2013 on access to the business of credit institutions and the supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87 / EC and repealing Directive 2006/48 / EG and 2006/49 / EG ( OJ L 176 of June 27, 2013, pp. 338-436)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013L0036-20180709) .

Regulation (EU) No. [575/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0575) the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26 , 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 ( OJ L 176 of June 27, 2013, p . 1-337)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R0575-20190101) .

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. [966/2012 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32012R0966) the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. 1605/2002 of the Council ( OJ. L 298 of 26.10.2012, pp. 1-96)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02012R0966-20170101) .

Last update: 01.02.2019

**Implementation of the initiative for small and medium-sized enterprises**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Implementing Decision 2014/660 / EU - Model Financing Agreement on the contribution of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to the common unlimited guarantees and securitization of financial instruments for small and medium-sized enterprises](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0660)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DECISION?**

Its purpose is to ensure that:

* EU financial instruments that support [small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/sme.html) can provide a quick response by creating a model funding agreement to ensure a level playing field and equal treatment for and among the participating EU countries using these funds. to guarantee;
* coherent rules for the contribution of these funds to each individual financing agreement between the participating EU countries and the [European Investment Bank (EIB)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_investment_bank.html) or the [European Investment Fund (EIF),](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eif.org/) as well as the terms and conditions contained in the delegation agreements for other sources under the competitiveness program of Businesses and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises ( [COSME](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1901_3) ) and the [Horizon 2020 program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/horizon_2020.html) apply.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

**scope of application**

The resolution contains the model of the financing agreement for the financial contribution:

* the [European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:2602_3) and the [European Agricultural](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:0301_1)[Fund for](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:2602_3)[Rural Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:0301_1) ;
* on **common unlimited guarantees**[\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) and **securitization**[\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) of financial instruments for SMEs;
* to be concluded between the EIB or the EIF and each of the participating EU countries.

**Regulations**

The rules for the model of the financing agreement are set out in the annex to the decision. They cover a number of elements including:

* Eligibility and exclusion criteria for new loan financing [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) ;
* general principles for the implementation and management of the two financial instruments;
* geographical scope;
* Minimum leverage, milestones and penalties;
* Tasks and obligations of the EIF;
* Selection of financial intermediaries and operational agreements;
* Governance ;
* Contributions.

**WHEN DOES THE DECISION APPLY?**

It came into force on September 13 , 2014.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Rural Development 2014-2020](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-development-2014-2020_de) ( *European Commission*)
* [European Regional Development Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/de/funding/erdf/) ( *European Commission*)
* [Fund Management System in the European Union - ERDF](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/sfc/en/2014/fund/erdf) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Joint unlimited guarantees:**Granting of unlimited portfolio **guarantees**and planned partial capital relief for banks when building new loan portfolios. In return, the originators transfer the advantages of the instrument to SMEs in the form of the acceptance of riskier customers, reduced security requirements and / or reduced prices.

**Securitization:**Transactions backed by a portfolio of existing loans. In return, the originators expressly consent to new EU financing for SMEs in the relevant regions in accordance with the eligibility criteria that the EU funds have brought into the structure.

**New Loan Financing:**new loans, leases, or guarantees to final beneficiaries provided by the financial intermediary by December 31 , 2023 according to the terms in the Operational Agreement.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Commission Implementing [Decision 2014/660 / EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0660) of 11 September 2014 on the model financing agreement on the contribution of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to the common unlimited guarantees and securitization of financial instruments for small and medium-sized enterprises Company ( OJ L 271 of 12.9.2014, pp. 58-92)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) No. [1301/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1301) the European Parliament and of the Council of December 17 , 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and with special provisions regarding the objective of "Investing in growth and jobs" and repealing Regulation (EC) No. . 1080/2006 ( OJ. L 347, 12/20/2013, pp 289-302)

The following changes to Regulation (EU) No. 1301/2013 have been added to the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R1301-20180802) is of a documentary nature only.

Regulation (EU) No. [1291/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1291) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the framework program for research and innovation Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No. [1982/2006](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1291) / EC ( OJ L 347 of December 20, 2013 , pp. 104-173)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R1291-20150704) .

Regulation (EU) No. [1287/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1287) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on a program for the competitiveness of businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No. 1639 / 2006 / EG ( OJ L 347 of 20.12.2013, pp. 33-49)

Directive [2013/36 / EU of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013L0036) the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26 , 2013 on access to the business of credit institutions and the supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87 / EC and repealing Directive 2006/48 / EG and 2006/49 / EG ( OJ L 176 of June 27, 2013, pp. 338-436)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013L0036-20180709) .

Regulation (EU) No. [575/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0575) the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26 , 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 ( OJ L 176 of June 27, 2013, p . 1-337)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R0575-20190101) .

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. [966/2012 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32012R0966) the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. 1605/2002 of the Council ( OJ. L 298 of 26.10.2012, pp. 1-96)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02012R0966-20170101) .

Last update: 01.02.2019

**System for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EU) No. 525/2013 - System for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and reporting on these emissions and other information relevant to climate protection](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0525)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS REGULATION?**

* The regulation on a system for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions significantly expands and strengthens the previous system for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union (EU).
* The aim is to improve the procedures and regulations for monitoring and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions.
* It replaces the old monitoring system established under [Decision No. 280/2004 / EC](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004D0280) and implements new monitoring and reporting [requirements of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2020_de) the EU's [2020 climate and energy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2020_de) package, as well as more recent decisions of [the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://unfccc.int/2860.php) .

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The regulation

* Improves **monitoring, reporting and review**procedures and rules , enabling the implementation of national and international commitments;
* Establishes an EU-wide **greenhouse gas inventory system**[\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:2001_11%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) , with which the transparency and completeness of the greenhouse gas inventories of EU countries is increased;
* takes into account information provided by EU countries on their **plans and strategies for adapting to climate change**, which include aspects such as floods, droughts and temperature extremes;
* Strengthen EU and EU countries' reporting on **financial and technological support**to developing countries; and
* ensures **timeliness, transparency, accuracy, coherence, comparability and completeness of the**data reported by the EU and EU countries.

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

It came into force on July 8, 2013.

**BACKGROUND**

* Due to numerous international climate negotiations and new requirements of the climate agreement and taking into account new legislative developments at EU level, Decision No. 280/2004 / EC, which contained less stringent measures to monitor greenhouse gas emissions and implement the [Kyoto Protocol](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php) , had to be significant be improved.
* In 2013 the EU adopted the Regulation on a System for Surveillance, which replaced Decision No. 280/2004 / EC. This will ensure that there is a strong monitoring system in place in the EU for the forecasts, policies and measures related to greenhouse gas emissions.
* The [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) publishes its climate policy progress report every year. It also reports regularly to the United Nations.
* Additional information:
  + [“Emissions Monitoring and Reporting”](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/progress/monitoring_de) on the European Commission's website;
  + [“Climate change”](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate) on the European Environment Agency website.

**\* KEY TERMS**

**Greenhouse gas inventory:**It is an emissions inventory that records seven different greenhouse gases from all sectors, including

* Energy,
* industrial processes,
* Waste,
* Agriculture and
* Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

The EU's greenhouse gas inventory is compiled every year by the European Commission with the support of the European Environment Agency.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) No. [525/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0525) the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a system for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting these emissions and other information relevant to climate protection at Member State and Union level and repealing of Decision No. 280/2004 / EC ( OJ L 165 of 18.6.2013, pp. 13-40)

The retrospective changes to Regulation (EU) No. 525/2013 have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R0525-20140717) is of a documentary nature only.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Delegated Regulation (EU) No. [666/2014 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R0666) the Commission of March 12, 2014 on the basic requirements for an inventory system of the Union and for taking into account changes in global warming potentials and the internationally agreed inventory guidelines according to Regulation (EU) No. 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ( OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, pp. 26-30)

Implementing Regulation (EU) No. [749/2014 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014R0749) the Commission of 30 June 2014 on the structure, format, procedures for submission and review of the data submitted by the Member States in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of Information reported to the Council ( OJ L 203 of 11.7.2014, pp. 23-90)

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Progress towards the Kyoto and Europe 2020 targets (pursuant to Article 21 of Regulation (EU) No. 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a System for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting these emissions and other information relevant to climate protection at Member State and Union level and repealing Decision No. 280/2004 / EC) ( [COM (2014) 689 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52014DC0689) of 28 October 2014 )

Last update: 11/28/2016

**Pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Decision 2013/94 / EU - Conclusion of the regional agreement on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0094)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DECISION?**

* The decision finally establishes the Regional Agreement on Pan-Euro-Mediterranean Preferential Rules of Origin [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:rx0014%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) .
* This agreement enables countries in the pan-Euro-Mediterranean region (listed below in the key points) to benefit from common rules and preferential tariff procedures.
* The goal is deeper economic integration and better trade links in this region.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

In April 2011, a regional agreement on the origin of products traded in the pan-Euro-Mediterranean accumulation zone was signed on behalf of the European Union (EU). The agreement deals with all provisions regarding the origin of products in connection with around 60 bilateral free trade agreements (FTA) between countries in the pan-Euro-Mediterranean accumulation zone, including the participants in the EU's [Stabilization and Association Process (SAP)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/policy/glossary/terms/sap_en) are merged into **a single legal instrument**.

**Contracting parties**

In addition to the EU, the following countries are contracting parties to the convention:

* the states of the [European Free Trade Association (EFTA)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.efta.int/) : Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland;
* the participants in the [Barcelona Process](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/euromed/docs/bd_en.pdf) : Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey;
* the Faroe Islands;
* the participants in the Stabilization and Association Process: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo ( 1);
* the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine.

**Originating products**

In order for preferential treatment to be granted, the origin of the products must be proven. Products are considered to originate in the pan-Euro-Mediterranean zone of accumulation if they

* are wholly obtained or produced on the territory of a Party to the Convention (e.g. mined, harvested or, in the case of live animals, born or raised there);
* are composed of materials originating property selected from non-subscribing to the Convention originate (materials), but in the field of a signatory of the agreement sufficiently be - or have been processed (Annex II of the Appendix I);
* imported from the [European Economic Area (EEA)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:em0024) and exported to the territory of another contracting party.

**Pan-Euro-Mediterranean accumulation zone**

The Convention is based on a so-called **cumulation system**, under which the contracting parties can use products originating from each other as if they had been manufactured in their own country. Under the pan-Euro-Mediterranean system of [cumulation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/origin/instrument-and-tools/comparative-study-on-preferential-rules-of-origin/specific-topics/study-annex/cum-dia.aspx) of origin, a [diagonal cumulation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/origin/instrument-and-tools/comparative-study-on-preferential-rules-of-origin/specific-topics/study-annex/cum-dia.aspx) system applies between the EU and most of the countries listed .

**Proof of origin**

* In order to prove claims of origin, the customs authorities of the exporting country issue **movement**[certificates EUR.1](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.chamber-international.com/exporting-chamber-international/documentation-for-export-and-import/eur-1-certificates/) or EUR-MED. This enables importers in areas of other contracting parties to benefit from the preferential arrangements.
* An **origin declaration**or an origin declaration EUR-MED can also be issued by an approved exporter.

**Methods of administrative cooperation**

The customs authorities of the contracting parties work together (for example, by jointly specifying the stamps used for issuing movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED, or by verifying proof of origin).

**Administration and implementation**

The administration and implementation of the Convention are ensured by a joint committee made up of representatives from all contracting parties.

( 1) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in accordance with [United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N99/172/89/PDF/N9917289.pdf%3FOpenElement) and the [opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's Declaration of Independence](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/141/16012.pdf) . 

**WHEN DOES THE DECISION APPLY?**

The resolution came into force on March 26 , 2012.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Pan-Euro-Mediterranean Cumulation and PEM Agreement](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/calculation-customs-duties/rules-origin/general-aspects-preferential-origin/arrangements-list/paneuromediterranean-cumulation-pem-convention_de) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Rules of origin:**the actual "economic" national origin of goods, which must be determined for the purpose of deciding on the customs duties to be paid. Preferential origin goods are goods from certain countries that meet certain conditions, such as: B. additional treatment or processing than would be necessary for the status of non-preferential origin goods.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Council Decision [2013/94 / EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0094) of 26 March 2012 on the conclusion of the Regional Agreement on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin ( OJ L 54, 26.2.2013, pp. 3-158)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Council Decision [2013/93 / EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0093) of 14 April 2011 on the signing of the Regional Agreement on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin on behalf of the European Union ( OJ L 54 , 26.2.2013, pp. 1-2)

Last update : 09.02.2018

**Règles d'origine préférentielles paneuro-méditerranéennes**

**SYNTHÈSE DU DOCUMENT:**

[Décision 2013/94 / UE relative à la convention régionale sur les règles d'origine préférentielles paneuro-méditerranéennes](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0094)

**QUEL EST L'OBJET DE CETTE DÉCISION?**

* Elle finalize la convention régionale sur les règles d'origine préférentielles [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:rx0014%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) paneuro-méditerranéennes .
* Cette convention permet aux pays de la zone paneuro-méditerranéenne (énumérés dans les points clés ci-après) de bénéficier de règles communes et d'un traitement préférentiel en termes de droits de douane.
* Elle vise à promouvoir une integration économique plus profonde et à établir des liens commerciaux plus solid dans la zone.

**POINTS CLÉS**

Une convention régionale sur l'origine des biens échangés dans la zone paneuro-méditerranéenne a été signée au nom de l'Union européenne en avril 2011. Cette convention rassemble en un **seul instrument juridique**toutes les règles concernant l'origine des biens échangés dans le cadre d'environ soixante accords de libre - échange bilatéraux conclus entre des pays de la région paneuro-méditerranéenne incluant les participants au [processus de stabilization et d'association (PSA)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/policy/glossary/terms/sap_en) de l'Union.

**Parties contractantes**

Outre l'Union, the parties contractantes à cette convention sont les suivantes:

* les États de l ' [Association européenne de libre-échange](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.efta.int/) : l'Islande, le Liechtenstein, la Norvège et la Suisse;
* the signataires de la [declaration de Barcelona](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/euromed/docs/bd_en.pdf) : l'Algérie, l'Autorité palestinienne, l'Égypte, Israël, la Jordanie, le Liban, le Maroc, la Syrie, la Tunisie et la Turquie;
* les Féroé ;
* the participants from PSA: l'Albanie, l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine, la Bosnie-Herzégovine, la Croatie, le Monténégro et la Serbie ainsi que le Kosovo ( 1);
* la Géorgie, la Moldavie et l'Ukraine.

**Produits originaires**

Pour que les tarifs douaniers préférentiels s'appliquent, l'origine des marchandises doit être établie. Les marchandises sont considérées comme des produits originaires de la zone de cumul paneuro-méditerranéenne si elles sont:

* entièrement obtenues (par exemple extraites, récoltées ou, dans le cas d'animaux vivants, nées et élevées) sur le territoire d'une partie contractante à la convention;
* composées de matières originaires de pays non signataires de la convention (matières non originaires) mais qui ont été suffisamment ouvrées ou transformées sur le territoire d'une partie contractante à la convention (annexe II de l'appendice I);
* importées de l ' [Espace économique européen](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:em0024) et exportées vers une autre partie contractante à la convention.

**Zone de cumul paneuro-méditerranéenne**

La convention se fonde sur un **système de cumul**selon lequel les parties contractantes à la convention peuvent utiliser les produits originaires des autres parties comme s'ils avaient été produits sur leur territoire. Conformément au système paneuro-méditerranéen de cumul de l'origine, un système de [cumul diagonal](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.wcoomd.org/fr/topics/origin/instrument-and-tools/comparative-study-on-preferential-rules-of-origin/specific-topics/study-annex/cum-dia.aspx) s'applique entre l'Union et nombre des pays en question.

**Preuve de l'origine**

* Les autorités douanières du pays exportateur délivrent des **certificats**de **circulation**des marchandises [EUR.1](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.chamber-international.com/exporting-chamber-international/documentation-for-export-and-import/eur-1-certificates/) ou EUR-MED qui attestent de leur origine. Les importateurs d'autres parties contractantes à la convention peuvent ainsi bénéficier des tarifs douaniers préférentiels.
* Les exportateurs agréés peuvent également délivrer une **déclaration d'origine**ou une déclaration d'origine EUR-MED.

**Dispositions relative à la coopération administrative**

Les autorités douanières des parties coopéreront entre elles (par examples en échangeant les spécimens des empreintes des cachets utilisés pour la délivrance des certificats de circulation des marchandises EUR.1 et EUR-MED, ou en vérifiant les preuves de l'origine).

**Gestion et mise en œuvre**

Un comité mixes composé de représentants de toutes les parties contractantes se charge de la gestion et de la mise en œuvre de la convention.

( 1) Cette désignation est sans préjudice des positions sur le statut et est conforme à la [résolution 1244 du Conseil de sécurité des Nations unies](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N99/172/89/PDF/N9917289.pdf%3FOpenElement) ainsi qu'à l ' [avis de la Cour internationale de justice](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.icj-cij.org/files/case-related/141/16013.pdf) sur la déclaration d'indépendance du Kosovo. 

**DEPUIS QUAND CETTE DÉCISION S'APPLIQUE-T- ELLE?**

Elle s'applique depuis le 26 mars 2012.

**CONTEXTE**

Pour plus d'informations, voir:

* [Le système paneuro-méditerranéen de cumul et la convention paneuro-méditerranéenne](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/calculation-customs-duties/rules-origin/general-aspects-preferential-origin/arrangements-list/paneuromediterranean-cumulation-pem-convention_fr) ( *Commission européenne*).

**TERMES CLÉS**

**Règles d'origine:**la nationalité "économique" réelle des biens échangés qui doit être déterminée afin de décider de quelle manière ils doivent être traités en matière de droits de douane. L'origine préférentielle est conférée aux biens en provenance de pays particuliers qui répondent à certains critères tels qu'une ouvraison ou une transformation supérieures à celles requises pour obtenir une origine non préférentielle.

**DOCUMENT PRINCIPAL**

Décision 2013/94 [/ UE](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0094) du Conseil du 26 mars 2012 relative à la conclusion de la convention régionale sur les règles d'origine préférentielles paneuro-méditerranéennes (JO L 54 of 26.2.2013, p. 3-158)

**DOCUMENT LIÉS**

Décision 2013/93 [/ UE](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0093) du Conseil du 14 avril 2011 relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union européenne, de la convention régionale sur les règles d'origine préférentielles paneuro-méditerranéennes (JO L 54 du 26.2.2013, p. 1-2)

dernière modification 09.02.2018

**Common European export regulation**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EU) 2015/479 on common export rules](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32015R0479)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATION?**

This lays down the principle that the export of products from EU countries to other countries is not subject to any quantitative restrictions. In addition, rules are laid down for a procedure for taking protective measures.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The regulation covers all goods, both commercial and agricultural.

**Protective measures**

* In order to prevent a crisis situation caused by a lack of essential goods, the [European Commission can make](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) the export of a product conditional on the submission of an export license. The protective measures can be limited to certain countries of destination and to the export of certain areas of the EU. However, they do not affect the products that are already on their way to the EU border.
* In the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, for example, according to Implementing Regulation (EU) [2020/402](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32020R0402) , certain personal protective equipment - regardless of whether it originated in the EU or not - had to be released by the competent authorities of the EU countries for a limited period of time be approved for export outside the EU. This does not apply to the countries of the [European Free Trade Association](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_free_trade_association.html) , areas that are dependent on EU supply chains (e.g. Andorra) and certain [overseas areas](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1105_1) . This measure was intended to ensure that personal protective equipment was available in EU countries to prevent the spread of COVID-19. In [implementing](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/implementing_acts.html) the method is set to apply for the permit. Annex I lists the products that require approval (protective goggles and visors, gloves, protective clothing, mouth and nose protective equipment and face shields).
* The Commission must take the protective measures required by the interests of the EU while respecting existing international obligations (for example the obligations arising from the EU's membership in the [World Trade Organization](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:r11010) ).

**Information and consultation**

* If, as a result of exceptional market developments, an EU country considers that protective measures may be necessary, it informs the Commission; this informs the other EU countries.
* In order to determine the economic and trade situation of a commodity, the Commission can ask the EU countries to provide statistical information on their market situation.

**execution**

The Commission is assisted in the implementation of the regulation by the Committee on Safeguard Measures. This committee, which consists of representatives from the EU countries, was created by Regulation (EU) [2015/478](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32015R0478) on [common import regulations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:070202_3) .

**WHEN DOES THIS REGULATION APPLY?**

It came into force on April 16 , 2015. As a result, Regulation (EC) No. [1061/2009 is repealed](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009R1061) with immediate effect.

**BACKGROUND**

The regulation [codifies](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/codification.html) Council Regulation (EC) No. 1061/2009, which has previously been substantially amended. It is part of the EU's common trade policy, which is based on uniform principles for all EU countries.

Additional information:

* [Export from the EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/trade/import-and-export-rules/export-from-eu/) ( *European Commission*).

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) [2015/479 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32015R0479) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common export regulations (codified version) ( OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, pp. 34-40)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Implementing Regulation (EU) [2020/402 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32020R0402) the Commission of 14 March 2020 on the introduction of the obligation to present an export license for the export of certain products ( OJ L 77 I of 15.3.2020, pp. 1-7)

The following changes to Regulation (EU) 2020/402 have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02020R0402-20200321) is of a documentary nature only.

Regulation (EU) [2015/478 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32015R0478) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on common import regulations ( OJ L 83 of 27.3.2015, pp. 16-33)

Last update: April 8th, 2020

**European Anti-Fraud Office - Investigation Rules**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 on investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0883)

[Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 as regards cooperation with the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the effectiveness of investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32020R2223)

**WHAT ARE THE PURPOSE OF THESE REGULATIONS?**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 aims to

* to strengthen the independence of the [European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l34008) , which is supported by Decision [1999/352 / EC, ECSC, Euratom](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999D0352) on the fight against fraud, corruption and other illegal activities affecting the financial interests [\* of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4401811%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) the [EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_union.html) ;
* make OLAF's investigative activities more effective;
* improve cooperation between the various institutions and bodies involved;
* to strengthen the rights of those affected by investigations.

The amending regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 aims to

* adapt OLAF's working methods to the [European Public Prosecutor's Office ( EPPO )](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_prosecutor.html) , which was set up in accordance with Regulation (EU) [2017/1939](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017R1939) (see [summary](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4319113) ), in order to ensure maximum complementarity and
* Promote the effectiveness of OLAF's investigative powers on a number of specific issues, including
  + Carrying out controls and inspections on site
  + Access to bank account information
  + Appointment of a representative for the control of the procedural guarantees
  + Access to the final report by the data subject
  + Strengthening the role of anti-fraud coordination bodies in EU countries and
  + new rules to improve follow-up to investigations.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

**The OLAF:**

* conducts internal and external investigations;
* supports the EPPO on the basis of close cooperation, information exchange, complementarity and the avoidance of double investigations;
* supports EU countries in organizing close cooperation between their anti-fraud authorities;
* develops EU anti-fraud strategies as a service of the [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) ;
* contributes to the planning and development of anti-fraud and corruption strategies to protect the EU's financial interests;
* promotes and coordinates the exchange of operational experience and best practices;
* participates in [joint investigation groups](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/judicial-cooperation/eurojust-role-facilitating-judicial-cooperation-instruments/joint-investigation-teams) if necessary ;
* supports joint national anti-fraud activities.

**Internal investigations**

**The OLAF:**

* conducts administrative inquiries within the institutions, bodies, bodies and agencies of the EU and on the premises of economic operators [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4401811%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) ;
* has immediate and unannounced access to all relevant information and data relating to the matter under investigation;
* may request verbal and written information from officials, other servants and heads of offices and agencies;
* informs the [institutions](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_institutions.html) , bodies, agencies and [agencies](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_agencies.html) when an investigation concerns their staff and, if necessary, consults them when precautionary administrative measures should be taken to protect the EU's financial interests.

The amendment to Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 gives OLAF access to privately owned equipment during its investigations that is used for work purposes if OLAF has reasonable grounds to suspect that its content may be relevant to the investigation . Access would be based on internal rules to be adopted by each institution, body, body or agency concerned in relation to its staff and members.

**External investigations**

**The OLAF:**

* carries out on-site inspections and inspections as well as other investigative activities in EU countries, non-EU countries, on the premises of international organizations and at economic operators in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 and Regulation (Euratom, EC ) No. [2185/96](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31996R2185) as well as in accordance with the applicable agreements on cooperation and mutual assistance by;
* may provide the relevant national authorities of EU countries with information on fraud, corruption or other illegal activities affecting the EU's financial interests so that they can take appropriate action.

According to the amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223, access to privately owned equipment used for work purposes in external investigations would be made under the same conditions and to the same extent as for the national authorities of the country concerned.

**Conducting the examinations**

**The Director General of OLAF:**

* if there is reasonable suspicion, decide whether to initiate an external or internal investigation, either on the Director-General's own initiative or at the request of an EU institution, body, body or agency or from an EU country;
* may provide all relevant information to the EU institution, body, body or agency or EU country concerned if it decides not to initiate an investigation;
* directs the conduct of investigations, if necessary based on written instructions;
* reports to the [Supervisory Committee](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/supervisory-committee-olaf/) , if an investigation cannot be concluded within twelve months, at the end of the twelve-month period and every six months thereafter;
* may provide national judicial authorities with any information obtained in the course of an internal investigation into matters falling within their competence.

**The OLAF staff:**

* conducts investigations objectively and impartially and in compliance with the procedural guarantees of the Regulation and the presumption of innocence;
* identifies both the incriminating and exonerating facts relating to the person concerned;
* can question a person or a witness at any time during the investigation if given appropriate notice - this person has the right not to incriminate himself and to be supported by a person of his choice;
* draws up a record of the interview and gives a copy to the respondent;
* gives the data subject an opportunity to comment on facts that affect them;
* treats as confidential all information that is transmitted or obtained in the course of external and internal investigations;
* works with the EPPO , [Eurojust](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eurojust.html) , [Europol](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/europol.html) and the competent authorities of the EU countries, he non-EU countries and international organizations.

**Access to bank account information**

As part of the amending regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223, OLAF's investigative powers are strengthened. OLAF, in cooperation with the national authorities, can request information on bank accounts and, if absolutely necessary, on transactions. This would be done under the same conditions as the national competent authorities and subject to a written request to explain their appropriateness and proportionality.

**Officer for the control of procedural guarantees**

The independent office of the Commissioner for the Control of Procedural Guarantees is created by the amendment of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223. The supervisory officer assigned to the Supervisory Committee would be responsible for dealing with the complaints of the data subjects and could give OLAF recommendations on how to resolve the problem raised in the complaint.

**Close cooperation between OLAF and the EPPO**

OLAF and EPPO play **complementary roles**in protecting the EU's financial interests and will work closely together. According to the amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223, OLAF remains an administrative body that carries out **administrative**inquiries that can lead to financial, administrative, disciplinary and judicial recommendations. The EPPO's mandate , which covers 22 of the 27 EU countries , focuses on **criminal investigations**to determine the criminal liability of persons involved in fraud, corruption or other criminal offenses affecting the EU's financial interests and falling within its jurisdiction .

In supporting the EPPO and protecting the admissibility of evidence as well as [fundamental rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/fundamental_rights.html) and procedural [guarantees](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/fundamental_rights.html) , the EPPO and OLAF must work closely together to ensure that the procedural guarantees of Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 are respected.

**The final report**

The final report, which will be drawn up under the responsible direction of the Director General after the investigation has been completed,

* includes:
  + the legal basis of the investigation
  + the procedural steps carried out and compliance with the procedural guarantees
  + the established facts and its preliminary legal assessment
  + the estimated financial impact of the matter, and
  + the conclusions of the investigation;
* Where appropriate, include recommendations from the Director-General on whether or not disciplinary, administrative, financial or judicial measures should be taken, including in particular the estimated amounts to be recovered;
* is sent to the EU country or the institution, body, body or agency concerned.

**The EU countries**

* appoint an Anti-Fraud Coordination Unit ( [AFCOS](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/investigations/afcos_de) ) to ensure effective cooperation and exchange of information with OLAF;
* provide or coordinate the necessary support for OLAF to carry out its tasks effectively.

**The EU institutions, bodies and offices:**

* adopt rules which oblige their staff to cooperate with OLAF and to provide it with information;
* ensure the confidentiality of internal investigations;
* not open a parallel investigation into the same matter if the Director-General of OLAF has opened an investigation or is considering whether to open one;
* immediately provide OLAF with all information on any cases of fraud, corruption or other illegal financial activities.

**Repeal**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 repeals Regulation (EC) No. [1073/1999](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999R1073) and Regulation (Euratom) No. [1074/1999](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999R1074) .

**WHEN DO THE REGULATIONS APPLY?**

* Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 entered into force on October 1, 2013.
* The amending regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 entered into force on January 17 , 2021.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [European Anti-Fraud Office](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/home_de) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Financial interests:**income, expenditure and assets recorded in the EU budget.

**Economic operator:**companies or other organizations, such as suppliers and contractors, that provide goods, work or services.

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. [883/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0883) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 on investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 ( OJ L 248, 18.9.2013, pp. 1-22)

The following changes to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R0883-20210117) is of a documentary nature only.

Regulation (EU, Euratom) [2020/2223 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32020R2223) the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 with regard to cooperation with the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the effectiveness of investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office ( OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, pp. 49-73)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Council Regulation (EU) [2017/1939](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017R1939) of October 12 , 2017 on the implementation of enhanced cooperation to establish the European Public Prosecutor's Office ( EPPO ) ( OJ L 283 of October 31, 2017 , pp. 1-71)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02017R1939-20210110) .

Directive (EU) [2017/1371 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017L1371) the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud affecting the financial interests of the Union by criminal law ( OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, pp. 29-41)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02017L1371-20170728) .

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - Evaluation of the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 on investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and on Repeal of Regulation (EC) No. 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (Euratom) No. 1074/1999 of the Council ( [COM (2017) 589 final of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0589) October 2, 2017)       

Commission Staff Working Document - Evaluation of the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 on investigations by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No. . 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (Euratom) No. 1074/1999 of the Council - accompanying document to the report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council ( [SWD (2017) 332 final of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017SC0332) October 2, 2017)       

Commission Decision [1999/352 / EC, ECSC, Euratom](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999D0352) of 28 April 1999 establishing the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) ( OJ L 136, 31.5.1999, pp. 20-22)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:01999D0352-20160101) .

Regulation (Euratom, EC) No. [2185/96 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31996R2185) the Council of 11 November 1996 on on-the-spot checks and inspections by the Commission for the protection of the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities ( OJ L 292, 15.11.1996 , P. 2-5)

Regulation (EC, Euratom) No. [2988/95 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31995R2988) the Council of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities' financial interests ( OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, pp. 1-4)

Commission Decision [94/140 / EC](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31994D0140) of 23 February 1994 setting up an Advisory Committee for the coordination of the fight against fraud ( OJ L 61, 4.3.1994, pp. 27-28)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:01994D0140-20050317) .

Last updated: 02/02/2021

**EU rules for the approval, import and manufacture of veterinary medicinal products**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Directive 2001/82 / EC - EU code for veterinary medicinal products](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32001L0082)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DIRECTIVE?**

This directive defines the legal provisions of the EU for the authorization, manufacture, monitoring, sale, distribution and use of veterinary medicinal products [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l21231%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) .

It will be repealed with effect from January 28 , 2022 and replaced by Regulation (EU) [2019/6](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4381220) .

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

* **National authorities**must:
  + Approve veterinary drugs before they can be sold and used.
  + a simplified registration procedure for **homeopathic veterinary medicinal products**set up .
  + ensure that manufacturers and distributors of veterinary medicinal products have the necessary authorization in their area of ​​responsibility. The former must also have a qualified expert.
  + Take the necessary measures to ensure that all **side effects**of veterinary medicinal products are reported.
  + **Perform regular inspections**and tests to ensure manufacturers are complying with the law.
  + issue a **certificate of good manufacturing practice**if the inspectors are satisfied that the standards are being met. The certificate must be stored in an EU database and issued within 90 days.
  + suspend, revoke or withdraw the authorization to place a product on the market which is considered dangerous or to which no therapeutic benefit is ascribed.
* National authorities may authorize the use of products that have not yet been approved in the event of a **serious disease outbreak**. You must inform the [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) beforehand.
* The **marketing authorization**:
  + is only granted to applicants based in the EU;
  + is initially valid for a period of five years;
  + can be extended - either for a further five years or without a time limit.
* The authorization procedure must be completed within 210 days of receipt of the application from the marketing authorization holder.
* The applicant must provide all administrative information and scientific documentation necessary to demonstrate the **quality**, **safety**and **effectiveness of**the product.
* The holder of the authorization for placing on the market must take into account the state of the art in science and technology after receiving the authorization and make the necessary changes with regard to its manufacturing and control systems.
* A coordination group examines all applications submitted in two or more EU countries.
* The packaging of veterinary medicinal products must contain **detailed information**such as the name and address of the manufacturer, the strength of the veterinary medicinal product and the expiry date.
* **Imports**and **exports**of veterinary medicinal products are also subject to the necessary permits.
* The directive does not apply to certain products, for example medicines used for **research and development trials**or prepared by a pharmacist for a specific animal or a small group of animals.
* National authorities can exempt veterinary medicinal products from the authorization requirement for placing on the market if they are intended for small pets such as fish, birds, racing pigeons, terrarium animals (such as lizards and crickets), small rodents, ferrets and rabbits.

**Repeal**

Directive 2001/82 / EC will be repealed with effect from January 28 , 2022 and replaced by Regulation (EU) [2019/6](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R0006) .

**WHEN DOES THE DIRECTIVE APPLY?**

It came into force on December 18 , 2001.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Veterinary medicines and medicated feed](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/health/veterinary-medicines-and-medicated-feed_en) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Veterinary medicinal products:**all substances or combinations of substances that are designated as a means of curing or preventing animal diseases.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Directive [2001/82 / EC of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32001L0082) the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the creation of a Community code for veterinary medicinal products ( OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, pp. 1-66)

The following amendments to Directive 2001/82 / EC have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02001L0082-20090807) is of a documentary nature only.

**RELATED DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) [2019/6 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R0006) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82 / EC ( OJ L 4 of 7.1.2019, pp. 43-167)

Last update: January 17, 2019

**International agreements and the EU's external competences**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Article 3 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E003)

[Article 4 TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004)

[Article 207 TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207)

[Article 216 TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE?**

They define the EU's legal powers to negotiate and conclude international agreements, as well as its exclusive or shared [competence](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:ai0020) to conclude such agreements.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

**International agreements (conventions, treaties)**

* International agreements with non-EU countries or with international organizations are an integral part of EU law. These agreements are separated from primary and secondary law and belong to the *“sui generis”*category . According to some judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union, they can have [direct effect](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/ALL/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l14547) . In addition, they have a higher legal status than secondary law (secondary law), which must therefore be consistent with them.
* They are international treaties and define rights and obligations for the contracting parties.
* In contrast to [unilateral legal acts](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:l14528) , conventions and agreements are not the result of a legislative process or a decision of the will of an institution.
* In [Article 216 TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216) , the cases are listed, where the EU is authorized to conclude such agreements.
* Once negotiated and signed, the agreements may , depending on the subject matter , require ratification by a secondary act.
* International agreements need to be implemented across the EU. They have a higher legal status than the unilateral legal acts of secondary law, which must therefore be in accordance with them.
* In [Article 207 TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) also is [trade policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_trade_policy.html) of the EU regulated - a crucial external competence of the EU and a key element of their relations with the rest of the world.

**External competences of the EU**

* The EU has [legal personality](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/union_legal_personality.html) and is therefore a **subject of international law**that can negotiate and conclude international agreements in its own name, i. H. it has competencies (or powers) in this area that have been conferred on it by the Treaties.
* If the subject matter of an agreement does not fall under the exclusive competence of the EU, the EU countries must also sign the agreement . Such agreements are known as **“mixed agreements”**.

**Exclusive jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction**

* The [**division of responsibilities**](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/competences.html) between the EU and EU countries also applies at international level. So when the EU negotiates and concludes an international agreement, it has either **exclusive competence**or **shared competence with EU countries**.
* In the case of **exclusive competence**, only the EU has the power to negotiate and conclude the agreement. In [Article 3](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E003) TFEU, the areas are defined, in which the EU to conclude international agreements, including trade agreements, has exclusive competence.
* In the event that the EU **shares**its competence with the EU countries , the agreement will be concluded by both the EU and the EU countries. It is then a mixed agreement to which the EU countries have to give their consent. Mixed agreements may also require the adoption of an internal EU legal act to split obligations between EU countries and the EU. In [Article 4](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) TFEU is fixed, which are shared responsibilities.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Contract Office](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/default.home.do) ( *European External Action Service*) [database](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/default.home.do) .

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part One - Principles - Title I - Types and areas of Union competence - [Article 3](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E003) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 51)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part One - Principles - Title I - Types and areas of Union competence - [Article 4](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 51-52)       

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's External Action - Title II - Common Commercial Policy - [Article 207](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) (ex Article 133 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 140-141 )       

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title V - International agreements - [Article 216](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 144)       

Last update: April 8th, 2020

**External action of the EU**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Treaty on European Union (TEU) Articles 21-46 - EU external action and the common foreign and security policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M)

[Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) Articles 205-222 - EU external action](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E/TXT)

**WHAT IS THE AIM OF THIS ARTICLE OF THE AGREEMENT?**

They are designed to provide the EU with the tools it needs to provide assistance to non-EU countries, to work with them and to build relationships and partnerships with them and with international, regional or global organizations, including through [international agreements](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0034) in order to pursue the objectives of the EU's external action referred to in [Article 21](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) TEU.  

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

Article 21 TEU sets out the principles on which [the EU's external action](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/external_responsibilities.html) is based and its objectives. These include:

* to uphold their values, their fundamental interests, their safety, their independence and their integrity;
* consolidate and support democracy, the [rule of law](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/rule_of_law.html) , [human rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/human_rights.html) and the principles of [international law](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/uphold-international-law/) ;
* maintain peace, prevent conflict and strengthen international security.

According to Article 21, the EU is also obliged to ensure consistency between EU external action and other policy areas. The EU's external action covers six areas:

1. **The common foreign and security policy**(including the common security and defense policy) - Articles 23-46 TEU

* The [High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0009) has the following tasks:
  + He / She implements the [Common Foreign and Security Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/foreign_security_policy.html) (Articles 24-41) and the [Common Security and Defense Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/foreign_security_policy.html) (Articles 42-46);
  + he / she contributes to the development of these policies through his / her own proposals, and
  + he / she ensures that the decisions taken by the [European Council](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_council.html) and the [Council](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_council.html) are implemented.
* The [European External Action Service](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_external_action_service.html) assists the High Representative in fulfilling his / her mandate.

2. **Development**cooperation - Articles 208-211 TFEU

* The main long-term goal of EU [development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/development_aid.html) cooperation is to eradicate poverty in the world by promoting sustainable economic, social and environmental development in developing countries.

3. **Humanitarian aid**- Article 214 TFEU

* The EU's [humanitarian aid operations aim](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/humanitarian_aid.html) to provide targeted assistance, rescue and protection to residents of non-EU countries affected by natural or man-made disasters.

4. **Assistance**- Articles 212-213 TFEU

* The EU can provide support, including financial support, to non-EU countries that are not developing countries. These measures must be in line with EU development policy.

5. **Trade**- Articles 205-207 TFEU

* The EU has exclusive [competence for](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0020) the EU's common [commercial policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_trade_policy.html) .
* The [European Parliament](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_parliament.html) is co-legislator with the Council on trade issues.
* The EU [customs union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/customs_union.html) must contribute to the following objectives:
  + the harmonious development of world trade,
  + the gradual elimination of restrictions on international trade and foreign direct investment and
  + the dismantling of customs and other barriers.

6. **Solidarity clause**- Article 222 TFEU

The [solidarity clause](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/solidarity_clause.html) forms the basis for agreements that enable the EU and EU countries to act together and use the means at their disposal to

* avert terrorist threats on the territory of an EU country;
* to protect an EU country from possible terrorist attacks and to support it in such a case;
* assist another EU country affected by a natural or man-made disaster.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [European External Action Service - Homepage](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en) (European External Action Service)

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 1 - General provisions on the Union's external action - [Article 21](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) ( OJ C 202 from 7.6.2016, pp. 28-29)   

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 25](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M025) (ex Article 12 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 31)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 26](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M026) (ex Article 13 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 31)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 27](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M027) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 32)    

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 29](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M029) (ex Article 15 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 33)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 30](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M030) (ex Article 22 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 33)    

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 33](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M033) (ex Article 18 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 34)    

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 37](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M037) (ex Article 24 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 36)    

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 39](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M039) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 36)    

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's External Action - Title II - Common Commercial Policy - [Article 206](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E206) (ex Article 131 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 139)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's External Action - Title II - Common Commercial Policy - [Article 207](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) (ex Article 133 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 140-141 )  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 208](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E208) (ex Article 177 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 141)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 209](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E209) (ex Article 179 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 141)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 210](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E210) (ex Article 180 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 142)   

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title V - International agreements - [Article 219](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E219) (ex Article 111 paragraphs 1 to 3 and paragraph 5 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6. 2016, pp. 146-147)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - External action of the Union - Title VI - Relations of the Union with international organizations and third countries and delegations of the Union - [Article 220](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E220) (ex Articles 302 to 304 TEC) ( OJ. C 202 of 7.6.2016, p. 147)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title VI - Union relations with international organizations and third countries and Union delegations - [Article 221](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E221) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 147)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title VII - Solidarity clause - [Article 222](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E222) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 148)  

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[Consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016ME/TXT) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 1-388)

Last update: 06.07.2018

**External action of the EU**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Treaty on European Union (TEU) Articles 21-46 - EU external action and the common foreign and security policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M)

[Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) Articles 205-222 - EU external action](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E/TXT)

**WHAT IS THE AIM OF THIS ARTICLE OF THE AGREEMENT?**

They are designed to provide the EU with the tools it needs to provide assistance to non-EU countries, to work with them and to build relationships and partnerships with them and with international, regional or global organizations, including through [international agreements](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0034) in order to pursue the objectives of the EU's external action referred to in [Article 21](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) TEU.  

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

Article 21 TEU sets out the principles on which [the EU's external action](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/external_responsibilities.html) is based and its objectives. These include:

* to uphold their values, their fundamental interests, their safety, their independence and their integrity;
* consolidate and support democracy, the [rule of law](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/rule_of_law.html) , [human rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/human_rights.html) and the principles of [international law](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/en/sections/what-we-do/uphold-international-law/) ;
* maintain peace, prevent conflict and strengthen international security.

According to Article 21, the EU is also obliged to ensure consistency between EU external action and other policy areas. The EU's external action covers six areas:

1. **The common foreign and security policy**(including the common security and defense policy) - Articles 23-46 TEU

* The [High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0009) has the following tasks:
  + He / She implements the [Common Foreign and Security Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/foreign_security_policy.html) (Articles 24-41) and the [Common Security and Defense Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/foreign_security_policy.html) (Articles 42-46);
  + he / she contributes to the development of these policies through his / her own proposals, and
  + he / she ensures that the decisions taken by the [European Council](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_council.html) and the [Council](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_council.html) are implemented.
* The [European External Action Service](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_external_action_service.html) assists the High Representative in fulfilling his / her mandate.

2. **Development**cooperation - Articles 208-211 TFEU

* The main long-term goal of EU [development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/development_aid.html) cooperation is to eradicate poverty in the world by promoting sustainable economic, social and environmental development in developing countries.

3. **Humanitarian aid**- Article 214 TFEU

* The EU's [humanitarian aid operations aim](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/humanitarian_aid.html) to provide targeted assistance, rescue and protection to residents of non-EU countries affected by natural or man- made disasters.

4. **Assistance**- Articles 212-213 TFEU

* The EU can provide support, including financial support, to non-EU countries that are not developing countries. These measures must be in line with EU development policy.

5. **Trade**- Articles 205-207 TFEU

* The EU has exclusive [competence for](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0020) the EU's common [commercial policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_trade_policy.html) .
* The [European Parliament](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_parliament.html) is co-legislator with the Council on trade issues.
* The EU [customs union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/customs_union.html) must contribute to the following objectives:
  + the harmonious development of world trade,
  + the gradual elimination of restrictions on international trade and foreign direct investment and
  + the dismantling of customs and other barriers.

6. **Solidarity clause**- Article 222 TFEU

The [solidarity clause](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/solidarity_clause.html) forms the basis for agreements that enable the EU and EU countries to act together and use the means at their disposal to

* avert terrorist threats on the territory of an EU country;
* to protect an EU country from possible terrorist attacks and to support it in such a case;
* assist another EU country affected by a natural or man-made disaster.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [European External Action Service - Homepage](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en) (European External Action Service)

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 1 - General provisions on the Union's external action - [Article 21](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) ( OJ C 202 from 7.6.2016, pp. 28-29)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 1 - General provisions on the Union's external action - [Article 22](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M022) ( OJ C 202 from 7.6.2016, pp. 29-30)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 23](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M023) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 30)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 24](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M024) (ex Article 11 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 30-31)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 25](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M025) (ex Article 12 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 31)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 26](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M026) (ex Article 13 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 31)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 27](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M027) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 32)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 28](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M028) (ex Article 14 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 32)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 29](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M029) (ex Article 15 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 33)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 30](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M030) (ex Article 22 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 33)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 31](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M031) (ex Article 23 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 33-34)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 32](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M032) (ex Article 16 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 34)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 33](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M033) (ex Article 18 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 34)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 34](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M034) (ex Article 19 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 35)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 35](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M035) (ex Article 20 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 35)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 36](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M036) (ex Article 21 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 35-36)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 37](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M037) (ex Article 24 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 36)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 38](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M038) (ex Article 25 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 36)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 39](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M039) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 36)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 40](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M040) (ex Article 47 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 37)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 1 - Common provisions - [Article 41](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M041) (ex Article 28 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 37-38)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 2 - Provisions on the Common security and defense policy - [Article 42](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M042) (ex Article 17 TEU) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 38-39)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 2 - Provisions on the Common security and defense policy - [Article 43](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M043) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 39)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 2 - Provisions on the Common security and defense policy - [Article 44](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M044) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 39-40)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 2 - Provisions on the Common security and defense policy - [Article 45](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M045) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 40)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions on the Union's external action and specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions on the common foreign and security policy - Section 2 - Provisions on the Common security and defense policy - [Article 46](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M046) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 40-41)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title I - General provisions on the Union's external action - [Article 205](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E205) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 139)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's External Action - Title II - Common Commercial Policy - [Article 206](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E206) (ex Article 131 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 139)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's External Action - Title II - Common Commercial Policy - [Article 207](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) (ex Article 133 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 140-141 )  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 208](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E208) (ex Article 177 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 141)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 209](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E209) (ex Article 179 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 141)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 210](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E210) (ex Article 180 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 142)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 1 - Development cooperation - [Article 211](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E211) (ex Article 181 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 142)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 2 - Economic, financial and technical cooperation with third countries - [Article 212](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E212) (ex Article 181a of the EC Treaty ) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 142)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 2 - Economic, financial and technical cooperation with third countries - [Article 213](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E213) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 143)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title III - Cooperation with third countries and humanitarian aid - Chapter 3 - Humanitarian aid - [Article 214](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E214) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 143)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title IV - Restrictive measures - [Article 215](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E215) (ex Article 301 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 144)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title V - International agreements - [Article 216](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 144)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title V - International agreements - [Article 217](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E217) (ex Article 310 TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 144)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title V - International agreements - [Article 218](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E218) (ex Article 300 ECT) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 144-146 )  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title V - International agreements - [Article 219](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E219) (ex Article 111 paragraphs 1 to 3 and paragraph 5 of the EC Treaty) ( OJ C 202, 7.6. 2016, pp. 146-147)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - External action of the Union - Title VI - Relations of the Union with international organizations and third countries and delegations of the Union - [Article 220](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E220) (ex Articles 302 to 304 TEC) ( OJ. C 202 of 7.6.2016, p. 147)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title VI - Union relations with international organizations and third countries and Union delegations - [Article 221](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E221) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 147)  

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part Five - The Union's external action - Title VII - Solidarity clause - [Article 222](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E222) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 148)  

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[Consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016ME/TXT) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 1-388)

Last update: 06.07.2018

**European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)**

Council Regulation (EC) No. [168/2007](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32007R0168) establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

**LEGAL ACT**

Council Regulation (EC) No. [168/2007](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32007R0168) of February 15, 2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

**SUMMARY**

The [Agency for Fundamental Rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://fra.europa.eu/de) assists the EU institutions and the governments of the EU countries in the implementation of EU law with regard to [fundamental rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/charter/index_de.htm) .

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS REGULATION?**

The regulation creates a special body for fundamental rights at EU level - the agency - and defines its main tasks and objectives as well as how it functions and the internal governance structures.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The agency performs the following activities:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | It provides **the institutions and countries of the EU know-how**relating to the fundamental rights provided to ensure that any measure or any adopted legislation in line with the fundamental rights stands ; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | it gives **opinions**for the EU institutions and the EU countries. This happens either on their own initiative or at their request (for example with regard to the question of whether measures or legislative proposals are compatible with fundamental rights); |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | it collects, analyzes and disseminates **reliable and comparable information**on the specific impact of EU measures on fundamental rights; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | it carries out scientific **research and surveys**on fundamental rights; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | it publishes publications on **specific topics**or on the implementation of human rights by the EU institutions and countries; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | it publishes an **annual report**on the issues falling within its remit and highlights examples of **good practice**; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | **it develops communication strategies or campaigns**and promotes dialogue with civil society in order to **raise public awareness of**fundamental rights **issues**; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | He proposes procedures for the enforcement of fundamental rights. |

However, the agency does not deal with individual complaints.

**5-year work plan**

The thematic areas of activity of the Agency are defined within a multiannual framework adopted by the Council. This framework extends over a period of five years and is in line with the overarching priorities of the EU.

The areas of activity of the agency must include the areas of **racism, xenophobia**and related intolerance.

**Cooperation with other institutions**

The agency must work closely with the following institutions:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | the [EU institutions](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/about-eu/institutions-bodies/index_de.htm) ; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | EU governments and civil society groups such as the [Fundamental Rights Platform](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://fra.europa.eu/en/cooperation/civil-society/about-frp) ; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | Equal Treatment Bodies (e.g. the [European Institute for Gender Equality](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eige.europa.eu/) or the [United Nations Coordinating Committee for National Human Rights Institutions](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/NHRI/Pages/NHRIMain.aspx) ); |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | international organizations ( [Council of Europe](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.coe.int/de/web/portal/home) , [United Nations](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/en/index.html) , [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.osce.org/) ); |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | [Candidate](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/check-current-status/index_en.htm) countries for accession to the EU. |

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

This ordinance came into force on February 23, 2007.

**BACKGROUND**

The agency replaces the [European Monitoring Center for Racism and Xenophobia](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:c10411) in Vienna and takes over its activities.

Additional information:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | [Strategic Plan 2013-2017 of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_strategic_plan_en.pdf) ; |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| - | [Website of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/about-eu/agencies/regulatory_agencies_bodies/policy_agencies/fra/index_de.htm) . |

**REFERENCE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Legal act** | **Effective Date** | **Deadline for implementation in the Member States** | **Official Journal of the European Union** |
| Regulation (EC) No. [168/2007](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32007R0168) | February 23, 2007 | - | [OJ L 53 of 22.2.2007, pp. 1-14](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2007.053.01.0001.01.DEU) |

**RELATED ACTS**

Council Decision No. [252/2013 / EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0252) of 11 March 2013 establishing a multiannual framework (2013-2017) for the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights ( [OJ L 79, 21.3.2013, pp. 1-3](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2013.079.01.0001.01.DEU) )

Last update: 07/30/2015

**The new EU strategy for a digital single market**

A digital single market would allow consumers and entrepreneurs to take full advantage of the benefits offered by the internet and digital technologies.

**LEGAL ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Strategy for a Digital Single Market for Europe ( [COM (2015) 192 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0192) of 6.5.2015)

**SUMMARY**

A digital single market would allow consumers and entrepreneurs to take full advantage of the benefits offered by the internet and digital technologies.

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE?**

This communication sets out the Digital Single Market strategy, which is one of the [10 political priorities](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/docs/pg_de.pdf%23page%3D6#page=6) of the European Commission's [Agenda for Jobs, Growth, Fairness and Democratic Change](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eesc.europa.eu/resources/docs/jean-claude-juncker---political-guidelines.pdf) .

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The strategy defines **16 targeted measures**based on **three pillars**:

* 1.

**Better consumer access to digital goods and services across Europe**. In this context, the Commission will propose:

* + Rules to facilitate cross-border [e-commerce](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l24204) ;
  + a review of [the Consumer Protection Cooperation Regulation to](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l32047) ensure faster and more consistent enforcement of consumer law;
  + more efficient and affordable cross-border parcel delivery services;
  + the elimination of unjustified geo-blocking \*, thereby increasing choice and access for European online consumers;
  + Identifying potential competition issues in European e-commerce markets;
  + a modern, more European [copyright law](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/copyright/index_de.htm) ;
  + a review of the [Satellite and Cable Directive](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l26031) to see if its scope should be extended to online broadcasts by broadcasters;
  + Reduction of the administrative burden for companies resulting from different VAT regimes.
* 2.

**Creating the right conditions and level playing field for thriving digital networks and innovative services**. The Commission proposes the following:

* + a reform of [EU telecommunications rules](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/telecoms-rules) ;
  + the review of the [audiovisual](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/audiovisual.html) legal framework to modernize it for the 21st century;
  + an analysis of the role of online platforms, such as search engines, social media, etc., in the digital single market and an analysis of how to combat illegal content on the internet;
  + Strengthening trust and security in digital services, especially when handling [personal data](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l14042) . A review of the [e-data protection directive](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l24120) is also planned for this purpose ;
  + a partnership with the [cybersecurity](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:si0010) industry for online network security technologies and solutions.
* 3.

**Best possible exploitation of the growth potential of the digital economy**. The Commission will:

* + Propose a "Free Flow of Data Initiative" in the EU to promote the free movement of data in the EU and a ["European Cloud"](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/node/609%23Article#Article) initiative ;
  + Priorities for the standardization and interoperability of devices, applications, data storage, services and networks, which are central to the digital single market;
  + Promote an inclusive digital society in which citizens have the skills they need to exploit the possibilities of the internet and increase their own chances on the job market.

The Commission will implement these measures by the end of 2016.

More information is available on the [European Commission's digital single market](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/digital-single-market/index_de.htm) website.

**KEY TERMS**

**\* Geoblocking:**Practice of blocking access to a website for online consumers based on their whereabouts or location or redirecting them to a website corresponding to the location with different prices.

**RELATED ACTS**

Commission staff working paper: Strategy for a Digital Single Market for Europe - Analysis and Facts - Accompanying Document to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Strategy for a Digital Single Market for Europe ( [SWD (2015) 100 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0100) from 6.5.2015)

Last update: 08/17/2015

**Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016ME/TXT)

**INTRODUCTION**

The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the result of the Treaty of Lisbon, goes back to the Treaty establishing the **European Community**(EC Treaty or EC Treaty), as provided for by the [Maastricht Treaty](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:xy0026) . The EC Treaty itself was based on the Treaty establishing the [**European Economic Community**](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:xy0023) (EEC), which was signed in Rome on March 25 , 1957. The creation of the European Union by the Maastricht Treaty (February 7 , 1992) was a further step on the way to the political unification of Europe.

However, the European Union did not replace the European Communities, but arranged them in a superordinate structure consisting of "three pillars":

* **The first pillar**consisted of the European Communities (the EC, the [European Coal and Steel Community](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:xy0022) (ECSC) (until 2002) and [Euratom](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:4301853) ).
* **The second pillar**consisted of cooperation between the EU countries within the framework of the [common foreign and security policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/foreign-security-policy_de) .
* **The third pillar**comprised cooperation between EU countries in the fields of [justice](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/justice.html) and home affairs.

Each new contract is accompanied by a renumbering of the articles. The [Treaty of Lisbon](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0033) , signed on December 13th, 2007, which came into force on December 1st, 2009, again led to the renaming of the EC Treaty to the TFEU, which merged the three pillars into a reformed EU, and to a renewed renumbering.

Alongside the [Treaty on European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4301855) (TEU), the TFEU ​​is one of the two priority treaties of the EU. It forms the detailed basis of EU law and defines the principles and goals of the EU as well as the options for action in its policy areas. It also provides details on the organization and functioning of the EU institutions.

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE CONTRACT?**

As already explained in the preamble of that time, the aim of the EGV was "to create the basis for an ever closer union of the European peoples". This wording is still included in both the preamble of the current TFEU and the TEU. These treaties actually added a more politically and democratically oriented dimension to European integration that went beyond the original economic objective (a common market).

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED AGREEMENT**

* The first part - **principles:**
  + describes the scope of the Treaty and its relationship with the TEU (Article 1);
  + outlines the competences of the EU according to the powers of the respective EU areas (Articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6);
  + sets out general principles for the activities of the EU (Articles 7 to 17).
* The second part - **non-discrimination and EU citizenship:**
  + prohibits discrimination on the basis of nationality (Article 18);
  + states that the EU will tackle "discrimination based on sex, racial, ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation" (Article 19);
  + introduces and defines EU citizenship and related rights (Articles 20 to 24).
* The third part - which is the largest (Articles 26 to 197) - sets out the legal basis for the **EU's internal policies and actions**in the following areas:
  + [Internal market](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market_de) (Title I);
  + [free movement of goods](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/goods/free-movement-sectors_de) (Title II), including the [customs union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/customs_de) ;
  + [Common Agricultural Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/agricultural_policy.html) and [Common Fisheries Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/fisheries.html) (Title III);
  + Free movement of workers (and [people in](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/residence/residence-rights/index_de.htm) general), [free movement of services](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/services_de) and [capital](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/financial-markets/capital-movements_de) (Title IV);
  + [Area of ​​freedom, security and justice](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/freedom_and_security.html) (Title V), including [police and judicial cooperation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/police_judicial_cooperation.html) ;
  + [Transport](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/transport_de) (Title VI);
  + [Competition](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/competition.html) , [taxation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/taxation.html) and [approximation of laws](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/guide/part1.htm) (Title VII);
  + [Economic and Monetary Policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/economic-monetary-affairs_de) (Title VIII), which includes articles on the euro;
  + [Employment policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/employment.html) (Title IX);
  + [Social policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/social_policy.html) (Title X), with reference to the [European Social Charter](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.coe.int/en/web/turin-european-social-charter) (1961) and the [Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of Workers](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:c10107) (1989) - Title XI establishes the [European Social Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_social_fund.html) ;
  + [general](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/education.html) and [vocational training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/training.html) , [youth](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/youth.html) and [sport](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/sport_de) (Title XII);
  + [Culture](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/culture.html) (title XIII);
  + [Health](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/public_health.html) (Title XIV);
  + [Consumer protection](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/consumer_protection.html) (Title XV);
  + [trans-European networks](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/ten.html) (Title XVI);
  + [Industry](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/enterprise_de) (Title XVII);
  + [economic, social and territorial cohesion](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/economic_social_cohesion.html) - d. H. reducing the differences in level of development (Title XVIII);
  + [Research and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/research_and_development.html) and [Space](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/space_de) (Title XIX);
  + [Environmental policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/environment.html) (Title XX);
  + [Energy policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/energy.html) (Title XXI);
  + [Tourism](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism_de) (Title XXII);
  + [Civil Protection](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/civil_protection.html) (Title XXIII);
  + [Administrative cooperation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/tax-cooperation-control/administrative-cooperation_de) (Title XXIV).
* The fourth part - **Association of**[**Overseas Countries and Territories**](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/octs_en) - (Articles 198 to 204) describes the special relationship between the EU and the overseas territories of some EU countries which, unlike the outermost regions, are not part of the EU.
* The fifth part - **EU external action**- (Articles 205 to 222) describes:
  + the common commercial policy ( [foreign trade policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/trade_de) );
  + [Development cooperation and humanitarian aid](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/development-cooperation_de) for non-EU countries;
  + Relations with non-EU countries (international treaties, [sanctions](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:25_1) and [solidarity](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/solidarity_clause.html) between EU countries) and international bodies;
  + the creation of EU delegations;
  + that external action must be in accordance with the principles set out in Title V, Chapter 1 of the TEU on the common foreign and security policy (Article 205).
* The sixth part - **Institutional and Financial Regulations**- describes the following in more detail:
  + the [EU institutions](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies_de) (Articles 223 to 227);
  + the advisory bodies of the EU (Articles 300 to 307);
  + the European Investment Bank (Articles 308 and 309);
  + [Legal acts](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/eu-law/legal-acts_de) (regulations, directives, etc.) and EU [procedures](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/eu-law/decision-making/procedures_de) (Articles 288 to 299);
  + the EU [budget](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/money_de) (Articles 310 to 325);
  + [enhanced cooperation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/enhanced_cooperation.html) between EU countries (Articles 326 to 334).
* The seventh part - **general and final provisions**- (Articles 335 to 358) deals with special legal aspects such as the legal capacity of the EU, the territorial and temporal scope, the seat of the institutions, exemptions and the effect on contracts signed before 1958 or before the date of accession .

**WHEN DOES THE CONTRACT COME INTO FORCE?**

The TFEU, which was signed by 27 EU countries on December 13 , 2007 (Croatia did not join until 2013), entered into force on December 1 , 2009.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [The founding treaties](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/de/sheet/1/the-first-treaties) ( *European Parliament*)
* [Historical outline of the EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.consilium.europa.eu/de/history/) ( *Council of the EU*)
* [EU treaties](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/law/treaties_de) ( *European Commission*)
* [Overview of the contracts](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/collection/eu-law/treaties/treaties-overview.html%3Flocale%3Dde) ( *EUR-Lex*).

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

[Treaty](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016ME/TXT) on the Functioning of the European Union of December 13 , 2007 - consolidated version ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, pp. 47-360)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[Treaty](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:11957E/TXT) establishing the European Economic Community (not published in the Official Journal)

Subsequent amendments to the contract have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02016ME/TXT-20160901) is of a documentary nature only.

[Maastricht Treaty](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DOJ:JOC_1992_191_R_0001_01) of 7 February 1992 ( OJ C 191, 29.7.1992, pp. 1-112)

[Lisbon Treaty](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12007L%252FTXT) of 13 December 2007 ( OJ C 306, 17.12.2007, pp. 1-271)

Last update: December 15, 2017

**A vision for the single market for industrial products**

The European Commission has drawn up a strategy paper that sets out its vision for the future of the European internal market for industrial products.

**LEGAL ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee: A vision for the internal market for industrial products ( [COM (2014) 25 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52014DC0025) of 22/01/2014 - not published in the Official Journal).

**SUMMARY**

EU rules on industrial products set out the essential safety, health and other public interest requirements that companies must meet when placing products on the Union market, including the affixing of the CE marking. These regulations define the steps that must be taken to demonstrate that the product complies with EU law before it is allowed to bear the CE mark.

The general result of an online public consultation and evaluation in this area is that internal market law is decisive in order to achieve the objectives of the EU in connection with the need for technical harmonization measures with a high level of protection for health and safety as well as consumers and the environment. It is therefore not only an essential factor in terms of the competitiveness of European industry, but also in terms of consumer and environmental protection.

However, the strategy paper known as the Communication also identified a number of areas for improvement. While the Commission is keen to keep up with the pace of technological challenges in the 21st century, it is also keen to take into account the express desire by European industry for longer periods of regulatory stability without major regulatory overhauls.

The strategy paper indicates the following priorities:

**Effective enforcement mechanisms**

This means stepping up the Commission's efforts to ensure that the law in force is enforced because it serves to protect important public interests such as health and safety, but also environmental and consumer protection. The Commission will prepare a legislative proposal to optimize and harmonize administrative or civil economic sanctions to penalize violations of the applicable law.

**Cross-industry product regulations**

The Commission will examine the need for cross-cutting (ie cross-industry) legislation with elements common to all industries.

**Innovation and the digital future**

When preparing new legislative proposals for industrial products, the Commission will take into account developments in technology and innovation. She will also launch an e-compliance initiative. This enables companies to electronically demonstrate compliance with Union rules.

**Blurring boundaries between products and related services**

In addition to their traditional products, manufacturing companies are increasingly offering services such as maintenance and training. The Commission will examine how these blurring lines between products and services can be better managed.

**More regulations, fewer directives**

Subject to a case-by-case examination, the Commission will henceforth prefer to use regulations rather than directives as the main source of Union law. Regulations are directly applicable in the member states and thus lead to more security for companies.

**A business friendly approach to product regulation**

Currently, companies are faced with a multitude of legal acts that apply to the same product / manufacturer and the boundaries between many of these legal acts are sometimes not clear. As soon as a regular review of a sector-specific act is due, the Commission will consider whether it can be merged with other acts that apply to the same product category.

**The global market**

The EU should continue to promote international convergence of laws and technical standards for industrial products while ensuring a high level of protection of public interests. The Commission should ensure that there is more focus on the impact of EU legislation on the international competitiveness of EU companies.

Last change: July 28, 2014

**Monitoring program for the border-free EU area**

This legal provision creates a framework for its own monitoring mechanism, through which the application of the so-called 'Schengen acquis of the European Union is to be checked. The aim is to ensure that the member states of the European Union (EU) in the Schengen area apply uniformly high standards in their implementation practice. The 26 Schengen states include 22 EU member states and four non-EU states. No controls are carried out at internal borders in the Schengen area.

**LEGAL ACT**

Council Regulation (EU) No [1053/2013](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1053) of 7 October 2013 introducing an evaluation and monitoring mechanism for the review of the application of the Schengen acquis and repealing the Executive Committee decision of 16 September 1998 on the establishment of the Standing Committee Schengen Implementation Convention

**SUMMARY**

The main objective of the evaluation and monitoring mechanism is to establish **a high level of mutual trust between the Member States of**the "Schengen area" as to their correct implementation of all relevant legal provisions of the [EU legislation for the Schengen area](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/schengen_agreement) ("Schengen acquis" ) to guarantee.

**SCOPE OF THE MECHANISM**

The evaluation mechanism covers all aspects of the legislation in this area. As regards borders, the mechanism aims to capture both the efficiency of external border controls and the lack of internal border controls.

The EU Member States and the Commission are jointly responsible for implementing the overall mechanism, while the Commission has a general coordinating role.

**ANNOUNCED AND UNANNOUNCED INSPECTIONS**

To implement the evaluation mechanism, a multiannual (over 5 year) and an annual inspection program will be set up under the aegis of the Commission. This evaluation takes place regularly in the form of **announced and unannounced inspections**in the respective territory of the Schengen states.

**ACTION PLAN FOR REMEDYING DEFECTS**

Site visits must be carried out by specially trained experts, nominated and selected in a neutral manner by the Member States, and the **risk analysis**prepared by the [Frontex agency](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l33216) (in relation to the external borders) and the support of [Europol](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:jl0025) , [Eurojust](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l33188) and other relevant Union bodies in take into account the areas covered by their mandate.

After this analysis and on the basis of the results of the site visits, the experts, coordinated by the Commission, will draw up a report. This contains various recommendations for the evaluated EU countries. If the Member State is found to be poorly transposed or seriously neglecting its obligations, it must present an **action plan**to remedy these shortcomings.

**MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP**

The evaluated Member State must report to the Commission and the other Member States every six months on the implementation of this Action Plan to confirm that it has taken the **necessary measures and steps**to address the weaknesses identified. Further reports may follow to follow the implementation of the measures. If necessary, the Commission can schedule new site visits.

**REFERENCE**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Legal act** | **Effective Date** | **Deadline for implementation in the Member States** | **Official Journal of the European Union** |
| Regulation (EU) No. [1053/2013](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1053) | 11/26/2013. | - | [OJ L 295 of 6 November 2013, p. 27](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2013.295.01.0027.01.DEU) |

**RELATED ACTS**

Regulation (EU) No. [1051/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1051) the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No. 562/2006 to establish common rules for the temporary reintroduction of controls at internal borders in exceptional circumstances ( OJ L 295 of 6.11.2013, p. 1)

Last update: 06.10.2014

**EU control measures for the Regional Fisheries Organization for the South Pacific (SPRFMO)**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EU) 2018/975 - Management, Conservation and Control Measures for the Agreement Area of ​​the Regional Fisheries Organization for the South Pacific (SPRFMO)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32018R0975)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS REGULATION?**

* The aim of the regulation is to ensure that management, conservation and control [rules](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.sprfmo.int/) for the Convention [Area of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.sprfmo.int/) the [Regional Fisheries Organization for the South Pacific (SPRFMO)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.sprfmo.int/) are fully incorporated into EU law.
* The regulation works in conjunction with the [EU fisheries](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:pe0012) control regime for the control, inspection and enforcement of the rules of the [common fisheries policy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:02020101_1) by national authorities.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

**SPRFMO**

* The SPRFMO is an intergovernmental organization committed to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources in the South Pacific.
* The EU is a contracting party.

**Scope and application**

* This regulation applies to:
  + EU fishing vessels fishing in the SPRFMO Convention Area;
  + EU fishing vessels transhipping fishery products caught in the SPRFMO Convention Area [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) ;
  + Non-EU fishing vessels wishing to call at an EU port or under inspection in such a port and carrying on board fishery products caught in the SPRFMO Convention Area.
* It applies without prejudice to:
  + Regulation (EC) No. [1005/2008](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R1005) (see [summary](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:pe0005) );
  + Regulation (EC) No. [1224/2009](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009R1224) (see [summary](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/ALL/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:pe0012) );
  + Regulation (EU) [2017/2403](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017R2403) (see [summary](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4326429) ).

**Regulations**

* EU countries must ensure that at least 10% of the Chilean horse mackerel fisheries have scientific observers on board and that the fishery is stopped when 100% of their catch limits are reached.
* EU fishing vessels must comply with **seabird**protection rules, including the use of scarecrow lines .
* To protect vulnerable marine ecosystems [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) are prohibited to EU vessels, bottom fishing [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) or exploratory fishing [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0004#keyterm_E0004) to operate without permission of the SPRFMO and based on a survey conducted by SPRFMO Science Committee assessment of bottom fishing.
* Scientific observers must be on board for at least 10% of the long-line fishing operations for demersal species and demersal fishing activities within five nautical miles of the area in which the detection of sensitive marine ecosystems exceed the established thresholds must be ceased.
* Prohibition of the use of large pelagic driftnets (gill nets or combinations of nets longer than 2.5 kilometers) and all deep-sea gill nets [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0005#keyterm_E0005) in the entire SPRFMO Convention Area.
* Need to notify the transhipment of Chilean horse mackerel and demersal species and their monitoring when an observer is on board.
* EU ships wishing to cross the SPRFMO Convention Area and with **gill nets**on board must notify the SPRFMO Secretariat at least 36 hours before the ship enters the area and ensure that the ships flying their flag operate a [ship surveillance](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/control/technologies/vms_de) system that will operate during the Stay in the SPRFMO convention area sends a signal every two hours.
* By 15 November each year, EU countries must submit to the Commission a list of the fishing vessels authorized to fish in the SPRFMO Convention Area under their flag for the following year, including the information contained in Annex V. The Commission submits the list to the SPRFMO Secretariat.
* EU countries whose vessels fish under the SPRFMO Convention Area are required to set up observer programs to collect data on fish caught, which are submitted to the Commission.

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

It came into force on July 19, 2018

**BACKGROUND**

* [Regional Fisheries Organization for the South Pacific](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fisheries-south-pacific-regional-fisheries-management-organisation-sprfmo-new-organisation_de) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

Reloading **:**the reloading of a catch from on board a smaller fishing vessel to a larger fishing vessel, which then takes it into a larger shipment.

**Sensitive marine ecosystem:**a marine ecosystem whose integrity (ie its structure and function), to the best of scientific knowledge and taking into account the precautionary principle, is endangered by significant harmful effects as a result of the physical impact of bottom fishing gear used in normal fishing activities; These systems include reefs, seamounts , cold-water corals and deep-sea sponge reefs.

Bottom **fishing: fishing**activities by any fishing vessel using any type of gear likely to come into contact with the seabed or benthic organisms (ie those found in the ecological region at the bottom of the sea) in the normal course of operations.

**Experimental**fishery **:**a fishery in which there has been no fishing or no fishing with a specific gear or technique in the past ten years.

**Deep-sea gill nets:**consist of single or, less often, double or triple nets that are joined together on frame ropes. Several types of nets can be combined in one fishing gear. These networks can either be set up alone or, more often, in large numbers next to each other (“fleets”). The gear can be set up or fixed to the ground or float freely or connected to the fishing vessel.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) [2018/975 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32018R0975) the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 laying down management, conservation and control measures for the Agreement Area of ​​the Regional Fisheries Organization for the South Pacific (SPRFMO) ( OJ L 179 of 16.7.2018, Pp. 30-75)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) [2017/2403 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017R2403) the European Parliament and of the Council of December 12 , 2017 on the sustainable management of external fleets and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 1006/2008 of the Council ( OJ L 347 of December 28, 2017, p . 81-104)

Regulation (EU) No. [1380/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1380) the European Parliament and of the Council of December 11 , 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy and amending Regulations (EC) No. 1954/2003 and (EC) No. 1224/2009 of the Council as well as on Repeal of Council Regulations (EC) No. 2371/2002 and (EC) No. 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585 / EC ( OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, pp. 22-61)

The following changes to Regulation (EU) No. 1380/2013 have been added to the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R1380-20190814) is of a documentary nature only.

Council Regulation (EC) No. [1224/2009](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009R1224) of November 20 , 2009 introducing a Community control system to ensure compliance with the provisions of the common fisheries policy and amending Regulations (EC) No. 847/96, (EC) No. 2371 / 2002, (EG) No. 811/2004, (EG) No. 768/2005, (EG) No. 2115/2005, (EG) No. 2166/2005, (EG) No. 388/2006, (EG ) No. 509/2007, (EG) No. 676/2007, (EG) No. 1098/2007, (EG) No. 1300/2008, (EG) No. 1342/2008 as well as for the repeal of the regulations (EEC) No. 2847/93, (EC) No. 1627/94 and (EC) No. 1966/2006 ( OJ L 343 of 22.12.2009, pp. 1-50)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02009R1224-20190814) .

Regulation (EC) No. [1005/2008 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R1005) the Council of 29 September 2008 on a Community system for the prevention, control and suppression of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No. 2847/93, (EC) No. 1936/2001 and (EC) No. 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No. 1093/94 and (EC) No. 1447/1999 ( OJ L 286 of October 29, 2008, p. 1- 32)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02008R1005-20110309) .

Last update: 04/23/2020

**Ensure the sustainability of European health systems**

On April 4, 2014, the European Commission made recommendations to help national health systems cope with the challenges and pressures they face so that they can provide the highest quality health care.

**LEGAL ACT**

Communication from the Commission on effective, accessible and resilient health systems ( [COM (2014) 215 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52014DC0215) of 04/04/2014).

**SUMMARY**

On April 4, 2014, the European Commission made recommendations to help national health systems cope with the challenges and pressures they face so that they can provide the highest quality health care.

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS NOTICE?**

It identifies factors that can contribute to the overall sustainability of health systems. They have to bear the consequences of the financial and economic crisis and cope with the increasing demand for their resources. The recommendations are addressed to the EU countries that have primary responsibility for health care.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The notice recommends:

* To strengthen the **effectiveness of services**through the results of performance assessments and thus to develop a holistic approach so that treatments do not only take place in an inpatient setting and patient safety and the quality of care are ensured.
* **To improve the accessibility**, so that the health care of the entire population is open . This can be achieved through better planning in the use of human resources and more effective use of medicines. Likewise, EU patient mobility legislation may make it possible to be treated in a country other than your own.
* **Improve resilience**so that health systems can adapt to changing environments, identify innovative approaches, and gain greater and more effective benefits from information and other technologies.

**BACKGROUND**

The recommendations were agreed after extensive research into access to and effectiveness of health systems and hospital reforms. These studies confirmed:

* that **health measures are complex**and can only be adequately assessed over a longer period of time;
* that **early detection**of colorectal, cervical and breast cancer through public [screening](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:c11505d)**programs can improve health outcomes**;
* that **the way health systems are organized and managed can have**a critical impact on the accessibility of health care.

Further information can be found on the website of the [Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/health/systems_performance_assessment/health_systems_organisation/index_de.htm) the European Commission.

Last update: 03/11/2014

**Benefit from European research and innovation**

This European Commission communication on research and innovation as a prerequisite for future growth shows ways to increase the impact of research and innovation ( R&I ), which is essential to boost future growth in Europe. The focus is on how EU countries can improve the quality of investments in this area. It also emphasizes that Europe's growth opportunities arise from the development of new products and services and that Europe is well positioned to take advantage of these opportunities.

**LEGAL ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Research and innovation: conditions for future growth ( [COM (2014) 339 final](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52014DC0339) of 10.6.2014 - not published in the Official Journal).

**SUMMARY**

In view of the [Europe 2020 strategy](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:em0028) and the recent [annual growth reports](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/annual-growth-surveys/index_de.htm) , the recommendation is made in the statement that governments growth-enhancing expenditure, such as for R & I should give priority - even if they are seeking to reduce their public deficits and debt (fiscal consolidation ).

These investments must therefore be embedded in **reforms of the R&I systems in**order to increase the quality, efficiency and impact of R&I expenditure . The communication highlights the need to leverage public R&I spending more on business investment . R&I reforms should be tailor-made for each EU country.

The EU states should focus on the following three major reform paths:

* 1.

**Increasing the quality of strategy development and political decision-making:**for example, the development of an overarching R&I strategy with a strategic orientation at the highest political level while at the same time concentrating on a few central strengths and opportunities (intelligent specialization);

* 2.

**Improvement of program quality, pooling of resources and funding mechanisms:**for example, the greater focus of national R&I programs on societal challenges and solutions to the concerns of citizens; Allocation of funds according to competitive criteria; Giving relevance to R&I programs and making them accessible to companies;

* 3.

**Quality**optimization of **public research and innovation**institutions **:**for example, encourage institutions that receive public R&I funding to act more entrepreneurially and to look for new opportunities and partnerships, also outside Europe, and to recruit the best possible researchers.

In order to support the EU states in successfully implementing the R&I reforms, the Commission draws on experience from the [Innovation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:em0041)[Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_en.htm) flagship initiative and the [European Research Area](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_en.htm) and uses the resources made available under [Horizon 2020](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:2701_4) .

According to the communication, successful innovation depends not only on the quality of public strategies, but also on an innovation-friendly framework. The EU can range R & I , although some successes, such as the launch of the Innovation Union, but it requires further efforts, such as the deepening of the single market, strengthening the innovation capacity of the public sector, facilitating access to funding, the expansion of Skills of the employees as well as the promotion of "frontier research" (ie research in new and emerging interdisciplinary research areas in connection with unconventional approaches).

Last update: 23.09.2014

**Promoting entrepreneurship among SMEs in Europe - COSME program**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EU) No. 1287/2013 - Establishment of a program for business competitiveness and for small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014-20)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1287)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS REGULATION?**

The regulation sets up a European Union (EU) program to strengthen support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by improving the conditions in which entrepreneurship can flourish.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

* SMEs are the **key to growth and jobs**in the EU. The Enterprise and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises ( [COSME](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/cosme_de) ) program makes it easier for SMEs to stay competitive by accessing finance and markets, simplifying legislation and promoting entrepreneurship.
* COSME provides a **direct communication channel**between European SMEs and the [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) .

**Better economic conditions**

* COSME supports measures to **improve access to finance for SMEs**, both in their start-up and growth phases. Financial instruments include equality as well as the loan guarantee facility. In some cases these can be used together with national financial instruments for regional policy and the [Horizon 2020 program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/horizon_2020.html) for research and innovation.
* The program also offers **better access to markets inside and outside the EU.**The program provides information on the following topics:
  + existing business opportunities,
  + Market entry barriers in areas outside the EU,
  + Advice on legal practice and customs procedures.
* Supportive services in the field **of intellectual property rights**are also provided, including supporting cross-border partnerships in the areas of business cooperation, technology, research and development, transfer and innovation.

**Promote competition**

* In order to maintain the competitiveness and sustainability of companies, the program envisages **improving**the **design and implementation of**existing guidelines in relation to SMEs . In addition, **cross-border cooperation is to be**strengthened and the **development of products, services and technologies**promoted.
* SMEs are also encouraged to act in an **ecologically sustainable**manner and to show **corporate social responsibility**.

**An entrepreneurial culture**

* The program also focuses on promoting entrepreneurship. The aim is to create an entrepreneurial culture in the EU **by removing the barriers that**make it difficult for small businesses to grow, as well as reducing the existing regulatory burden on SMEs.
* Particular attention is paid to **young female entrepreneurs**and other special target groups such as **older people and entrepreneurs from socially disadvantaged groups**.

**financing**

The program has a budget of EUR 2.3 billion over seven years and runs from 2014 to 2020. It is managed by the [Executive Agency for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/easme/) .

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

It came into force on December 23 , 2013.

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [COSME program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/cosme_de) ( *European Commission*).

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) No. [1287/2013 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R1287) the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on a program for the competitiveness of businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No. 1639 / 2006 / EG ( OJ L 347 of 20.12.2013, pp. 33-49)

Last update: 01.03.2018

**Taxation of payments of interest and royalties between affiliated companies**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Directive 2003/49 / EC - common tax regime for payments of interest and license fees between affiliated companies of different EU countries](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32003L0049)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DIRECTIVE?**

The purpose is to ensure fair taxation of payments between affiliated companies [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) in different EU countries and at the same time to avoid double taxation between EU countries. It applies to:

* Interest [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) ;
* License fees [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002)

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

The purpose of this directive is to abolish taxes that are levied in the EU source country and at the same time in the EU recipient country.

The main objective is therefore to ensure that payments are only taxed in one country (double taxation).

Income in the form of interest or license fees in an EU country is exempt from all taxes that may be levied on it in that country, provided that the beneficiary [\* of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0004#keyterm_E0004) the interest or license fees:

* a company from another EU country [\*](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0005#keyterm_E0005)
* or a permanent establishment [\* located](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0006#keyterm_E0006) in another EU country .

The **annex to**the directive contains a **list of the types of business**to which this directive applies. The directive has been amended to take into account the types of business in the countries that joined the EU in 2004, 2007 and 2013.

If an affiliate or permanent establishment pays too much tax on interest and royalties in an EU country other than its own, it must apply for a **refund**. The country must reimburse the excess withheld tax within one year of properly receiving the application and the justifying information it can reasonably require from the company or permanent establishment. If the withheld tax is not reimbursed within this period, the company or permanent establishment (after the end of this year) is entitled to interest on the tax. The interest is calculated according to the national interest rate applicable in comparable cases under the national law of the country concerned.

This Directive does not exclude the application of national rules or the provisions of double taxation treaties, which are necessary to **prevent fraud and abuse**. EU countries can withdraw the legal advantage of this directive or refuse to apply this directive in the case of transactions for which the main motive or one of the main motives is tax evasion, tax avoidance or abuse.

Certain countries benefited for a time from **transitional arrangements**that postponed the application of this directive.

The [International Tax Documentation Office](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.ibfd.org/) carried out a [study](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/resources/documents/common/publications/studies/survey_ir_dir.pdf) on the implementation of the Directive on behalf of the [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) in 2006 and the Commission published its own [report](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52009DC0179) on how it worked in 2009 . In 2011 the Commission adopted a [proposal](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52011PC0714) to [recast](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/legislation_recasting.html) the Directive with the aim of broadening its scope and avoiding situations where tax breaks are granted but the income is not effectively taxed (double non-taxation).

**WHEN DOES THE DIRECTIVE APPLY?**

The directive came into force on June 26 , 2003 and had to be transposed into national law by the EU countries by January 1 , 2004 at the latest .

**BACKGROUND**

Additional information:

* [Taxation of cross-border payments of interest and license fees in the EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/company-tax/taxation-crossborder-interest-royalty-payments-eu-union_de) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Interest:**Income from claims of any kind, even if the claims are secured by liens on land or have a share in the debtor's profit . This includes income from public bonds and bonds (long-term bonds that yield a fixed interest rate, are underwritten by a company and secured with assets), and related premiums and profits from lottery bonds. Late payment surcharges do not count as interest.

**License fees:**Any kind of remuneration **paid**for the use or for the right to use copyrights in literary, artistic or scientific works, including:

* cinematographic films and software,
* of patents,
* Brands,
* Designs or models,
* Plans,
* secret formulas or procedures or for the communication of industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

Payments for the use or the right to use commercial, commercial or scientific equipment are considered license fees.

**Affiliated companies:**2 companies are considered to be affiliated companies:

* if one company has a direct interest of at least 25 % in the capital of the other company, or
* if a third company has a direct stake of at least 25 % in the capital of each of the two companies.

**Beneficiary: A**company that receives payments for its own benefit and not just as an intermediary, e.g. as a representative, trustee or authorized representative for another person.

Permanent establishments are treated as beneficial owners if the payments are specifically related to the permanent establishment.

**Company from another EU country:**this company must meet the following 3 criteria:

* it was established in accordance with the law of an EU country (i.e. its statutory seat, head office or principal place of business is located in the EU and its activities have a real and permanent link with the economy of that country);
* it is established in this EU country;
* it is subject to corporation tax.

**Permanent establishment: a**fixed place of business in a member state through which a company in another member state is wholly or partly economically active.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

[Council Directive 2003/49 / EC](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32003L0049) of 3 June 2003 on a common tax regime for payments of interest and license fees between affiliated companies of different Member States ( OJ L 157 of 26.6.2003, pp. 49-54)

The subsequent changes and corrections to Directive 2003/49 / EC have been incorporated into the basic text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02003L0049-20130701) is for information only.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Proposal for Council Directive on a common system of taxation applicable to payments of interest and royalties between associated companies of different Member States ( [COM (2011) 714 final .](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52011PC0714) 11.11.2011)

Last update : 04.07.2018

**Air traffic management: organization and use of the airspace in the single European sky**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EC) No. 551/2004 - Organization and use of the airspace in the Single European Sky ("Airspace Regulation")](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004R0551)

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATION?**

* The regulation is part of a package of air traffic management legislation designed to create a Single European [Sky in](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004R0549) accordance with Regulation (EC) No [549/2004](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004R0549) (see [summary](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l24020) ) in order to ensure optimal use of European airspace, which is contained in In terms of flight delays and in the face of increasing air traffic.
* The regulation was amended by Regulation (EC) No. [1070/2009](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009R1070) with regard to the plan to supplement the competences of the [European Aviation Safety Agency](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4359400) with air traffic management safety. This change allows the [European Commission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) to update the measures based on technical or operational developments and to define basic criteria and procedures for performing certain network management functions.

**IMPORTANT KEY POINTS**

**Creation of the single European sky**

The goals are:

* Provision of instruments for regulating fluctuations in air traffic capacity;
* Enhancing security: ensuring that air traffic control systems and procedures in all EU countries maintain a uniform level of security;
* Reduce fragmentation in the provision of air traffic services: different national approaches to air traffic management and its organization create inconsistencies and shortcomings that have a negative impact on the internal air transport market;
* Better integration of the military sector into the air traffic control organization.
* Promote the introduction of new technologies.

**Network management and design**

In order to support initiatives at national level as well as at the level of the functional airspace blocks, the functions of the air traffic management network allow an optimal use of the airspace and ensure that airspace users can operate air traffic on the preferred flight paths, while allowing the greatest possible access to the airspace and air navigation services.

**Flexible use of airspace**

Coordination between civil and military bodies is improved, in particular with regard to the allocation and efficient use of airspace for military purposes, including the principles and criteria applicable to this, in particular the opening of military airspace to civil flights.

**WHEN DOES THE REGULATION APPLY?**

The ordinance came into force on April 20 , 2004.

**BACKGROUND**

See also:

* [Single European Sky](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/air/ses_en) ( *European Commission*).

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EC) No. [551/2004 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004R0551) the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 on the organization and use of the airspace in the Single European Sky (Airspace Regulation) ( OJ L 96, 31.3.2004, p. 20- 25)

The following changes to Regulation (EC) No. 551/2004 have been incorporated into the original text. This [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02004R0551-20091204) is of a documentary nature only.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) [2018/1139 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32018R1139) the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 laying down common rules for civil aviation and establishing a European Union Agency for Aviation Safety and amending Regulation (EC) No. 2111/2005, ( EC) No. 1008/2008, (EU) No. 996/2010, (EU) No. 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30 / EU and 2014/53 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and to repeal the Regulations (EC) No. 552/2004 and (EC) No. 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EEC) No. 3922/91 of the Council ( OJ L 212 of August 22, 2018, p. 1 -122)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32018R1139R%252801%2529) .

Regulation (EC) No. [549/2004 of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004R0549) the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2004 laying down the framework for the creation of the single European sky (framework regulation) ( OJ L 96, 31.3.2004, pp. 1-9)

See [consolidated version](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02004R0549-20091204) . Last update: May 8th, 2020