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

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Directive (EU) 2019/633 on unfair trading practices in business-to-business relations 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019L0633)

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

* It establishes a minimum list of **unfair trade practices prohibited**in relations between buyers and suppliers in the agricultural and food supply chain, and sets out minimum rules for the application of these prohibitions.
* It aims to prevent large companies from exploiting small and medium-sized suppliers because of their weaker bargaining power, and to prevent the cost of these practices from falling on primary producers.

**KEY POINTS**

These rules protect small and medium-sized suppliers as well as larger suppliers whose annual turnover does not exceed 350 million euros. Protection is based on the relative size of supplier and buyer in terms of annual turnover. These suppliers are divided into 5 revenue subcategories :

* up to 2 million euros;
* between 2 and 10 million euros;
* between 10 and 50 million euros;
* between 50 and 150 million euros; and
* between 150 and 350 million euros.

**Prohibition of unfair commercial practices**

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

* the [payment](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:mi0074) beyond a period of 30 days for agricultural and perishable food products;
* the payment beyond a period of 60 days, to other agricultural and food products;
* the cancellations at short notice for perishable agricultural and food products;
* the unilateral changes to the terms of a supply agreement by the buyer;
* the payments required by the buyer are not related to the sale of agricultural and food products;
* the payments required by the buyer for damage or loss of agricultural and food products when this deterioration or loss is not due to the negligence or fault of the supplier;
* the refusal of the buyer to confirm in writing a supply agreement, despite the supplier's request;
* unlawful use by the buyer of the supplier's trade secrets;
* the buyer's commercial retaliatory actions against the supplier if the supplier exercises his contractual or legal rights;
* the compensation cost incurred by examining the link customer complaints with the sale of products by supplier despite the absence of negligence or fault on the part of the supplier.

The directive prohibits the following **unfair commercial practices**, unless they have been previously **agreed**by the supplier and the purchaser in clear and unambiguous terms:

* the return by the purchaser of unsold agricultural and food products to the supplier without paying for such unsold products or without paying for the disposal of such products, or both;
* the obligation for the supplier to make a payment for his agricultural and food products to be stored, displayed, referenced or made available on the market;
* the request by the buyer to the supplier to bear the costs associated with any discounts on agricultural and food products which are sold by the buyer as part of promotional actions;
* the demand by the buyer to the supplier to pay for the advertising or marketing made by the buyer for agricultural and food products;
* the billing to the supplier by the staff responsible buyer to arrange the premises used for the sale of products by supplier.

**Complaints and confidentiality**

European Union (EU) countries designate **national enforcement authorities**. Suppliers can address complaints to the enforcement authority in their own country or the country of the buyer suspected of engaging in an illegal trade practice.

Following a request, the enforcement authority must take the necessary measures to ensure adequate protection of the identity of the complainant and any other information the disclosure of which would be detrimental to the interests of the complainant or suppliers.

**Power of enforcement authorities**

Enforcement authorities must have sufficient powers and expertise to:

* initiate and conduct investigations;
* demand information from buyers and suppliers;
* perform unannounced on-site inspections;
* order , if necessary, that a prohibited practice cease;
* impose fines and other equally effective sanctions and take interim measures against the offender;
* publish decisions.

EU countries can promote the voluntary use of effective and independent ADR mechanisms.

EU countries ensure that enforcement authorities cooperate effectively with each other and with the Commission and 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 assisted by the [Committee for the Common Organization of Agricultural Markets](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/committees/cmo_fr) established by Regulation (EU) No o1308/2013 (see synthesis [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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:0302_1) ).

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DIRECTIVE APPLY ?**

It must be incorporated into the national law of the countries of the Union by 1 May 2021 at the latest. The countries of the EU must apply the measures from 1 November 2021.

**CONTEXT**

See also:

* [The Directive on Unfair Commercial 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](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:32019L0633) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on unfair commercial practices in business-to-business relations in the agricultural and food supply chain (OJ L 111 , 25.4.2019, p. 59- 72)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Directive (EU) [2016/943](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:32016L0943) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on the protection of undisclosed know-how and business information (trade secrets) against unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure (OJ L 157 of 15.6.2016, p. 1-18)

Regulation (EU) No o[1308/2013](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:32013R1308) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the common organization of agricultural markets and repealing Regulations (EEC) o922/72, (EEC) o234/79, ( EC) o1037/2001 and (EC) o1234/2007 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671-854)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EU) No o1308/2013 have been incorporated into the original document. This [consolidated version](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:02013R1308-20190101) has only documentary value.

Directive 2011/7 [/ EU](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:32011L0007) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 on combating late payment in commercial transactions (OJ L 48, 23.2.2011, p. 1-10)

Please see the [consolidated version](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:02011L0007-20110315) .

last update 29.08.2019

**Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMS)**

**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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32010L0013)

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

It aims to create a single 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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:am0005%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) in the European Union (EU) and to ensure its proper functioning, while contributing to the promotion of cultural diversity and ensuring an adequate level of consumer protection and children.

**KEY POINTS**

The European Audiovisual Media Services Directive ( AVMS Directive ) governs the EU-wide coordination of national laws covering all audiovisual media, whether traditional television broadcasts or broadcast services. audiovisual media on demand [\*](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:am0005%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) .

Directive (EU) [2018/1808](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:32018L1808) amends and updates the [AVMS](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:32018L1808) Directive , as part of the digital single market strategy, to:

* extend certain audiovisual rules to video-sharing platforms as well as to audiovisual content shared on certain social media services;
* relax restrictions on television;
* strengthen the promotion of European content;
* protect children and fight hate speech more effectively;
* strengthen the independence of national regulatory authorities.

EU countries must guarantee **freedom of reception**and are required not to hinder transmissions of audiovisual media from other EU countries. Stricter rules than those laid down in this Directive may be applied by countries in certain circumstances and according to specific procedures. National authorities should encourage co-regulation and self-regulation through **national codes of conduct**.

**Publicity**

Audiovisual advertising must be easily recognizable as such and must not:

* use subliminal techniques;
* bear attack on human dignity;
* include or promote any discrimination;
* encourage behavior prejudicial to health or safety;
* encourage behavior seriously prejudicial to the protection of the environment.

Audiovisual advertising is prohibited :

* promoting cigarettes and other tobacco products, as well as electronic cigarettes and refill bottles;
* promoting alcoholic beverages and specifically aimed at minors, or encouraging the excessive consumption of such beverages, among a series of restrictions;
* promoting drugs or medical treatments available on prescription;
* exploiting the inexperience of minors, their credulity, or the particular confidence they have in adults, or presenting minors without cause in dangerous situations.

Sponsorship and product placement are also covered by additional requirements. In addition, television broadcasters have greater flexibility in terms of advertising time, with a new limit of 20 % for the period between 6 am and 6 pm and between 6 pm and midnight.

**Child protection**

EU countries must take appropriate measures to ensure that programs which may “harm the physical, mental or moral development of minors” are only made available under conditions such that minors cannot normally use them. hear or see them, in particular through the choice of the time of the program, the use of tools to verify the age or other technical measures proportionate to the damage that the program could cause. The most harmful content, such as pornography and gratuitous violence, is subject to the most stringent measures.

Minors also benefit from a higher level of online protection : video-sharing platforms must therefore put in place measures to protect them from harmful content.

Product placement is also prohibited in programming intended for children. Regarding advertising aimed at children inappropriately promoting foods and beverages high in fat, salt and sugars, EU countries should, by means of codes of conduct, encourage the use of self-regulation and co-regulation.

**Hate speech**

Audiovisual media services must not contain incitement to violence or hatred targeting a group of people or a member of a group and based on discrimination on grounds such as sex, race, color, ethnic or social origins, genetic characteristics, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, fortune, birth, disability, age, sexual orientation or nationality, 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/fr/charterpedia/article/21-non-discrimination) .

Any public provocation 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4322328) is also prohibited.

**Accessibility**

Providers should work to continuously and gradually improve the accessibility of their services for people with disabilities, and are encouraged to develop action plans to achieve this.

EU countries should designate an online contact point to provide information and receive complaints regarding any accessibility issue. Emergency information made available to the public through audiovisual media services, especially in the event of natural disasters, should be provided in a manner that is accessible to persons with disabilities.

**Video sharing**

Video sharing platform service providers [\*](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:am0005%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) must put in place appropriate measures to protect, on the one hand, minors against content likely to affect their physical, mental or moral development, and, on the other hand, the general public against incitement to violence or hatred, or public provocation to commit a terrorist offense.

These measures include, among others:

* the mechanisms for users to report a non-compliant content, and effective procedures for dealing with users' complaints;
* of measures and educational tools for effective media and the establishment of a user awareness of these measures and tools.

Regarding restrictions on advertising and other types of content, video sharing platform service providers have the same obligations as audiovisual service providers, due to the limited control they can exercise over the advertising on their sites. platforms, for which they are not responsible for promoting, selling or organizing.

**Promotion of European and independent works**

On-demand audiovisual media service providers must ensure that their catalogs contain a minimum 30 % share of European works and that they are sufficiently highlighted.

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DIRECTIVE APPLY ?**

The original AVMS directive has been in effect since May 5 , 2010. The changes introduced by Directive (EU) 2018/1808 apply since December 18 , 2018 and must have the force of law in EU countries at most. late September 19 , 2020.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [Audiovisual Media Services](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) (AVMS) [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_fr) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Audiovisual media**service **:**service providing the general public, under the editorial responsibility of a media service provider, with programs intended to inform, entertain or educate, by means of electronic communications networks, either on demand or by broadcast .

**Audiovisual media service on demand:**an audiovisual media service provided by a media service provider for viewing programs at the time chosen by the user and on individual request based on a catalog of programs selected by the provider media services.

**Video-sharing platform**service **:**a service offering to the general public programs or videos, or both, created by the user, which are not under the editorial responsibility of the provider of the video-sharing platform, in the aim to inform, entertain or educate, through electronic communication networks and whose organization is determined by the provider of the video-sharing platform, using in particular automatic means or algorithms , in particular display, markup and sequencing.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Directive [2010/13 / EU](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:32010L0013) of 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)

Successive amendments to Directive 2010/13 / EC have been incorporated into the original document. This [consolidated version](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:02010L0013-20181218) has only documentary value.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions entitled “Strategy for a digital single market in 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0192) of 6.5.2015)

[Charter of Fundamental Rights](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:12012P/TXT) of the European Union (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391-407)

Directive [2002/21 / EC](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:32002L0021) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services ("framework" directive) (OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 33-50 )

Please see the [consolidated version](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:02002L0021-20091219) .

last modificatio **The contributions of EU countries to the EU budget**

The European Union (EU) has adopted rules on the modalities and procedure to be followed by EU countries for 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) , which constitute [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) .

**ACT**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o[609/2014](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:32014R0609) of the Council of 26 May 2014 on the rules and procedure for making available the traditional own resources, the own resource based on VAT and the own resource based on GNI and measures to meet cash flow needs

**SYNTHESIS**

The European Union (EU) has adopted rules on the modalities and procedure to be followed by EU countries for 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) , which constitute [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 SUBJECT OF THIS REGULATION?**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| - | It defines the rules setting out the modalities and procedures that EU countries observe to make the EU's own resources available to the European Commission. Own resources represent **the main part of the revenue that finances the EU budget and include:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | - | the duties on imports from third countries and taxes on sugar production in the EU; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | - | the revenue from a share of the [tax on value added](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l31057) tax (VAT) collected by EU countries; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | - | the revenue from the gross national income \* (GNI) of each EU country. | |

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| - | It also defines the measures to meet, where appropriate, cash flow requirements (i.e. cash flow requirements). |

**KEY POINTS**

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

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| - | EU countries must keep books of accounts and documentation relating to the own resources they collect and must be able to present them to the Commission at any time. |

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| - | Each EU country must enter its own resources to the credit of the account opened for this purpose in the name of the Commission with its Treasury or with the body it has designated. |

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| - | EU countries must keep separate accounts for uncollected duties. They must provide information on this accounting and submit quarterly statements to the Commission. In doing so, the Commission is in a position to monitor the action of EU countries in the recovery of these own resources, and in particular those implicated by fraud and irregularities. |

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| - | In order to guarantee the financing of the Union budget in all cases, the EU countries will make available to the EU, in the form of constant twelfths per month, the own resources provided for in the budget. They may subsequently adjust the sums thus made available on the basis of the actual basis of the own resource based on VAT and the relevant changes to GNI as soon as these are fully known. |

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| - | The impact on the financing of gross reductions (reductions in some contributions based on the GNI of EU countries) of changes in GNI data after the end of each financial year should be clarified. |

**WHEN DOES THIS REGULATION APPLY ?**

Since 1 stJanuary 2014.

**CONTEXT**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o[609/2014](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:32014R0609) is one of three legal actions component package commonly referred to as "own resources" associated with the [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) of the EU - the EU budget for the period 2014- 2020. The other two acts in this package are:

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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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0601_3) of 26 May 2014 on the system of own resources of the European Union |

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| - | the [Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o608/2014](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0601_4) of the Council of 26 May 2014 laying down implementing measures of the own resources system of the European Union. |

For more information, please consult the [European Commission website on EU own resources](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/budget/mff/resources/index_fr.cfm) .

**KEY TERMS**

**\* Gross national income (GNI ):**the sum of the income of residents of an economy during a given period.

**REFERENCES**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Act** | **Coming into force** | **Date of application** | **Deadline for transposition in the Member States** | **Official newspaper** |
| Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o[609/2014](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:32014R0609) | 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0335) of the Council | 1.1.2014 | - | [OJ L 168, 7.6.2014, p. 39-52](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2014.168.01.0039.01.FRA) |

**RELATED ACTS**

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

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o[608/2014](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:32014R0608) of the Council of 26 May 2014 laying down implementing measures of the own resources system of the European Union ( [OJ L 168, 06.07.2014, p. 29-38](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2014.168.01.0029.01.FRA) )

last update 16.09.2015

05/17/2019

**Guidelines on the concept of affectation of trade**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Guidelines on the concept of effect on trade in Articles 101 and 102 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52004XC0427%252806%2529)

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

* The [Article 101](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E101) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) [formerly Article 81 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (TEC)] prohibits agreements [\*](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:l26113%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) and practices that have the effect of preventing, restricting or to distort the game of competition (vertical [\*](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: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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l26113%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) ), with certain exceptions (specified in paragraph 3).
* The [Article 102](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E102) TFEU (ex Article 82 TEC) prohibits abuses by companies that have a dominant position.
* The two articles apply only when it can be established that the agreements and practices can ***materially*affect trade between countries of the European Union (EU)**.
* These guidelines from 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) aim to explain and establish the methodology for applying the concept of **affectation of trade**between EU countries with regard to competition cases, thus reflecting the case law rendered by 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) .

**KEY POINTS**

* With regard to **Article 101 TFEU**, while the agreement taken as a whole may affect trade between EU countries, EU law applies to the entire agreement, including to its parts which, taken in isolation, do not affect trade between EU countries. When the contractual relations between the same parties cover several activities, these activities, in order to be part of the same agreement, must be directly related and be part of the same overall trade agreement. If not, each activity constitutes a separate agreement.
* In the case of **Article 102 of the TFEU**, it is the abuse that must affect trade between EU countries. The behavior which is part of a general strategy pursued by the dominant company must be assessed in terms of its overall impact. When an enterprise in a dominant position adopts various practices in pursuit of the same objective (for example practices aimed at eliminating or crowding out competitors), it is sufficient for Article 102 to be applicable to all the practices which form part of the of this general strategy, that at least one of them is likely to affect trade between EU countries.
* The guidelines focus on three main aspects and aim to clarify:
  + the **concept of trade between EU countries**, which is not limited to traditional cross-border trade in products and services. It has a broader scope that covers all international economic activity, including establishment [\*](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:l26113%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0004#keyterm_E0004) . The concept assumes that there must be an impact on cross-border economic activities involving at least (parts of) two EU countries;
  + the notion of **"likely to affect"**has the role of defining the nature of the required impact on trade between EU countries. According to the standard test developed by the Court of Justice, it must be possible to envisage with a **sufficient degree of probability**, on the basis of a set of objective elements of law or of fact, that the agreement or the practice can exert an influence, direct or indirect, actual or potential, on trade flows between EU countries. Where the agreement or practice is likely to affect the structure of competition in the EU, the matter falls under EU law;
  + the concept of **"sensitivity"**: the criterion of the effect on trade incorporates a **quantitative element**which limits the applicability of EU law to agreements and practices which are likely to have effects of a certain magnitude. The sensitive nature can be assessed in particular in relation to the position and importance of the undertakings concerned on the market for the products in question. This assessment depends on the circumstances of each individual case, and in particular on the nature of the agreement or practice, the nature of the products concerned and the market position of the undertakings in question.
* The Commission considers that, in principle, the agreements can **not**significantly affect trade between EU countries when two conditions are met simultaneously:
  + the parties' **total market**share in a relevant EU market does not exceed 5 %; and
  + in the case of **horizontal agreements**, the **average annual turnover**achieved by companies with the products concerned does not exceed 40 million euros. In the case of **vertical agreements**, the **total turnover achieved by the supplier**with the products concerned does not exceed 40 million euros.
* The guidelines include an analysis of the different forms of agreements and practices providing information on how the concept of trade affectation should be applied in practice.
* The trade impact criterion is an autonomous criterion of EU law, of a jurisdictional nature. It is assessed separately in each case and separately from the assessment of the restriction of competition.

**SINCE WHEN DO THESE GUIDELINES APPLY ?**

They have applied since April 27 , 2004.

**CONTEXT**

See also:

* [Antitrust - 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*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Cartel:**a group of similar, but independent, companies that combine their efforts to fix prices, limit production or share markets or customers.

**Agreements vertical:**agreements between undertakings operating at different levels of the supply chain, for example when a company provides to the second production materials.

**Agreements horizontal:**agreements between competitors.

**Establishment:**the freedom of companies (whether self-employed, liberal professions or legal persons, such as companies) which operate legally in an EU country to exercise an economic activity in a stable and continuous framework in another EU country.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

[Communication from the Commission](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:52004XC0427%252806%2529) entitled 'Guidelines on the concept of effect on 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 - Internal policies and actions of the Union - Title VII - Common rules on competition, taxation and the approximation of laws - Chapter 1 - Rules of competition - Section 1 - Rules applicable to undertakings - [Article 101](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E101) (ex Article 81 TEC) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 88-89)    

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

Regulation (EC) n o[1/2003](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32003R0001) of 16 December 2002 on the implementation of competition rules laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty (OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, p. 1-25)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EC) n o1/2003 have been incorporated into the original document. This [consolidated version](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:02003R0001-20090701) has only documentary value.

last update 29.05.2020

**Strengthen consumer rights and foster trust**

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

**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 - Fostering 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52012DC0225) of 22.5.2014].

**SYNTHESIS**

In 2012, the European Commission presented a communication on the adoption of a European consumer agenda to foster confidence and growth by placing consumers at the heart of the internal market.

Two years later, the Commission published a report on consumer policy conducted between January 2012 and December 2013 to assess initiatives taken since 2012 to build trust, in particular to increase online and cross-border shopping.

**WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THE COMMUNICATION?**

In 2012, the Commission set out its strategic vision for consumer policy for the years to come. This identifies 61 measures to guarantee and strengthen consumer confidence in a constantly evolving business sector. The measures focus on consumer safety, 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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l32047) , and aim to ensure that consumer rights are aligned with rapidly changing technologies.

**WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OBTAINED?**

A Commission report published in 2014 concluded that 50 of the measures identified in the framework of the European Consumer Agenda had been implemented by December 2013. 11 therefore remain to be applied.

The 2014 report reveals that:

* Concerning the promotion of **consumer safety**, the Commission has adopted several proposals relating to general product safety and market surveillance. Other more specific initiatives concern tourist accommodation, medical devices, cosmetics and animal and plant health ;
* on **improving knowledge of consumer rights**, the Commission published targeted information on consumer protection and launched user-friendly websites and databases. It has established a dialogue with the main players in the sector, such as consumer associations, businesses and regulatory bodies, on the two major issues of environmental claims and the ways of making online comparisons ;
* with regard to strengthening **the enforcement of consumer protection rules**, important proposals have been adopted in the area of ​​dispute resolution and [alternative](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0904_3) and [online](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:0904_2) class actions ;
* as to **the consideration of consumer interests in key policy areas**, the Commission has given priority to financial services, digital markets, energy, transportation, food and sustainable consumption.

**CONTEXT**

Consumer spending accounts for just over 50% of the EU's gross domestic product. This gives everyone a preponderant collective influence on the health of the European economy. Ensuring consumer confidence and confidence is therefore a fundamental pillar of the EU's single market.

Further information is available on the website of the [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) of the European Commission.

**RELATED ACTS**

Commission staff working document: Report on consumer policy (July 2010-December 2011), accompanying the 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 - Fostering confidence and growth [ [SWD (2012) 132 final](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:52012SC0132) of 22.5.2012].

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) from January 2012 to December 2013.

last update 05.01.2015

**International cultural relations - An EU strategy**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Joint Communication [JOIN (2016) 29 final] - Towards an EU strategy in the field of international cultural relations](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: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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E006)

**WHAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THE COMMUNICATION AND OF ARTICLE 6 TFEU?**

* The Communication proposes a strategy for building more effective international cultural relations (for example the exchange of ideas, views and opinions between different cultures) in order to follow up the priority 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) of to make the European Union (EU) a stronger player on the world stage, a better international partner and an important contributor to sustainable growth.
* It presents a **model of cultural cooperation**between EU countries, national cultural organizations and public and private bodies using "cultural diplomacy" to promote a world 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%3Dfr) , freedom of expression, mutual understanding and respect for fundamental values.
* Although cultural policy is primarily a prerogative of EU countries, Article 6 TFEU provides that the EU can help support, coordinate and complement the activities of EU countries in this field.

**KEY POINTS**

Culture is not limited to the arts or literature. It covers a wide range 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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4298957%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) to tourism, from education and research to the creative sector, from heritage protection to the promotion of new technologies, and from crafts to cooperation in the world. development.

It also plays an important role in **EU foreign policy**where cultural cooperation helps to break down stereotypes and prejudices and where dialogue can prevent conflicts and promote reconciliation. It helps us respond to global challenges such as the integration of refugees, the fight against violent radicalization and the protection of the world's cultural heritage. 

Culture can also be a tool for the realization of **important economic and social benefits ,**such as citizen participation and tourism revenues, both inside and outside the EU.

The strategy builds on 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:cu0002) and the [role of culture in EU development cooperation by](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:11010202_3) updating them, and focuses on strengthening the cultural cooperation in **three main areas**:

* **Stimulate sustainable social and economic development**, by strengthening cultural and creative industries and supporting the role of local authorities. Here are a few concrete examples:
  + the [“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) of the Asia-Europe Foundation;
  + the EU support in the Southern Mediterranean for a project to develop centers in the cultural and creative industries with the [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 platforms](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://creativehubs.eu/) , which engages all countries participating in [the “Creative Europe” program](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:1002_1) (notably Georgia, Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine).
* Promote peaceful relations between communities and peoples with diverse religious beliefs. Dialogue can help promote equitable, peaceful, inclusive societies that respect human rights and take into account local sensitivities, through measures tailored to particular cultural contexts and interests. They include:
  + of programs to develop culture in 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) includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine;
  + a support to 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 forty-two countries of [the Union for the Mediterranean](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ufmsecretariat.org/) .
* **Improve cooperation in the field of cultural heritage**by promoting research, combating illicit trafficking in cultural property and participating in the protection of heritage sites. Restoration and promotion of cultural heritage has the effect of attracting tourists and stimulating economic growth. For example:
  + the research as part of [2020](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:2701_3) in order to find new solutions for the conservation and management of cultural threatened by climate change and heritage to which non-EU countries can participate;
  + the fight against the trafficking of heritage items, including support for the training of customs officers assigned to border controls in order to participate in the early detection of stolen objects;
  + the work in collaboration with the [UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://fr.unesco.org/) to establish a **rapid response mechanism**for the protection of cultural heritage sites. The [EU regional fund in response to the Syrian crisis will](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 contribute to the protection of cultural heritage and the promotion of cultural diversity.

European cooperation in the field of culture covers both the EU and developing countries, and it can be strengthened:

* by pooling resources and collaborating in non-EU countries;
* by strengthening cooperation with national cultural institutes within the EU;
* by resorting increasingly to EU embassies in non EU 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) );
* by creating houses of European culture intended to provide services to the local population, to participate in common projects and to offer scholarships and cultural and educational exchanges;
* by organizing joint EU cultural events;
* by focusing on strategic international partners;
* by exchanging students, researchers and former students between EU member countries and non-member countries.

This cultural strategy can be encouraged using existing resources such as:

* [the partnership instrument](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:28_1) (European awareness tool);
* [the 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1302_1) ;
* [the instrument contributing to stability and peace](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:110102_3) ;
* [the “Creative Europe” program](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/creative-europe_en) (promoting cultural heritage);
* [the enlargement policy of the EU](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 policies);
* [the 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%3Dfr) (relations with sixteen neighboring countries);
* [the development cooperation instrument](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:110102_1) ;
* [the Cotonou Agreement](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:r12101) (cooperation between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific States).

**CONTEXT**

* [European cultural agenda](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policy/strategic-framework_fr)
* [Global strategy for the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://europa.eu/globalstrategy/fr)
* [European Year of Cultural Heritage in 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 :**the exchange of ideas, views and opinions between different cultures.

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: Towards an EU strategy in the field of 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52016JC0029) , 8.6.2016]

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part One: Principles - Title I: Categories 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E006) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015XG1215%252804%2529) on culture in the external relations of the European Union, in particular in the framework of development cooperation (OJ C 417, 15.12.2015, p. 41-43)

[Conclusions](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:42008X1221%252802%2529) of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the promotion of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in the external relations of the Union and of its Member States (OJ C 320, 16.12.2008 , p. 10-12)

last update 17.07.2017

**IT in the field of customs**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Decision 2009/917 / JHA on the use of IT in the customs field](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:32009D0917)

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

* It replaces and updates the [Convention on the Use of Information Technology in the Customs Field (CIS Convention)](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:41995A1127%252802%2529) of 1995. In addition, it guarantees its compliance 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32008R0766) , which amends 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31997R0515) [see [the summary on the customs information system (CIS)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/ALL/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l11037) ] relating to the collaboration between the countries of the European Union (EU) 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) in order to ensure the correct application of customs regulations and agricultural.
* The objective of the CIS is to help prevent serious breaches of national laws as well as to investigate and prosecute them by strengthening, through a more rapid dissemination of information, the efficiency of the cooperation and control procedures of customs administrations. from EU countries.

**KEY POINTS**

The CIS consists of a central **database**accessible from each of the EU countries. It exclusively contains the data, including personal data, necessary for the accomplishment of its objective in the following areas :

* the goods (products that can be bought or sold);
* methods of transportation;
* businesses;
* the people;
* the trends in fraud;
* the skills available;
* the detained, seized or confiscated; and
* the detained, seized or confiscated cash.

**Data protection**

* 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32016L0680) applies to data protection, unless otherwise specified in this decision.
* The CIS contains the data (including personal data) necessary for the achievement of the objectives of the system through activities such as observation and reporting, covert surveillance, specific controls and strategic and operational analyzes. .
* This decision respects fundamental rights and adheres to the principles recognized in particular in 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 EU countries that feed the CIS database are allowed to modify, add or delete the information they have entered.
* The data are only kept for the time necessary to achieve the objective which motivated their introduction. The need to keep them is reviewed, at least once a year, by the supplier country.

**Identification file of customs investigation files**

* A special database called the “ customs investigation files identification file ” has been set up to enable national authorities to know whether the persons or companies targeted in their own investigations are also, or have been, subject to surveys in other EU countries. For the purposes of this file, EU countries share with each other, and with [Europol](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: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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4369105) , a list of serious breaches of national laws, namely those punishable by deprivation of liberty of at least 12 months or a fine of at least 15,000 euros.
* An EU country is not obliged to share information with this special file when such recording might prejudice public order or other essential interests.
* The data are kept for three years if no infringement has been detected and they are erased twelve months after the last investigation. This period extends to six years in the event of an offense which has not resulted in a conviction or to ten years in the event of a conviction.

**Control and administration**

* Each EU country designates one or more national supervisory authorities responsible for the protection of personal data to independently monitor the data referred to in this decision. A joint supervisory authority, which includes two representatives of the respective national supervisory authority from each EU country, has also been set up.
* 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:0102_11) supervises the activities of the Commission relating to CIS.
* A committee, made up of representatives of the customs administrations of EU countries, with the participation of the Commission, is responsible for the implementation and proper application of the decision (unanimously), as well as for the proper functioning , from a technical and operational point of view, of the SID (decisions by a two-thirds majority).

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DECISION APPLY ?**

It has applied since 27 May 2011.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [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_en) ( *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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009D0917) of 30 November 2009 on the use of IT in the customs field (OJ L 323, 10.12.2009, p. 20-30)

Successive amendments to decision 2009/917 / JHA 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02009D0917-20091230) has only documentary value.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32016L0680) of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 27 , 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the competent authorities for the purposes of prevention and detection of criminal offenses , investigations and prosecutions in the matter or the execution of criminal sanctions, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977 / JHA (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p . 89-131)

Please see the [consolidated version](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: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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31997R0515) of 13 March 1997 on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and on collaboration between them and the Commission with a view to ensuring the correct application of customs regulations and agricultural (OJ L 82, 22.3.1997, p. 1-16)

Please see the [consolidated version](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: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/FR/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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021)

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

The [Article 4 of the TFEU](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:12016E004) gives the European Union (EU) competence to carry out activities and 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) . 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 stated in [Article 208 of the TFEU](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:12016E208) , is the reduction of poverty, and, in the long term, its eradication. Article 208 also requires that the EU and its member countries respect 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/fr/) (UN) and other relevant international organizations.

The development policy of the Union also pursues the objectives of the external action of the EU, in particular those set out in [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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M021) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), namely to promote the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of 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, inter alia, to supporting democracy, the rule of law and human rights, to the preservation of peace and to prevent conflicts, improve the quality of the environment and the sustainable management of the world's natural resources, assist populations, countries and regions facing natural or man-made disasters and promote an international system based on enhanced multilateral cooperation and good global governance.

**KEY POINTS**

**International commitments**

*A stronger Europe on the international scene*

The EU strives to bring together all the means at its disposal to work for a more peaceful and prosperous world. The implementation of the comprehensive [EU global strategy (SGUE)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eeas.europa.eu/topics/eu-global-strategy_fr) for [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. The strategy defines the fundamental interests of the EU and its principles of engagement and provides a vision '' a more credible, responsible and responsive EU in the world. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will also represent cross-cutting elements in the implementation of the EUGS

The EU and its member countries together constitute 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1103_1) is the EU's main development aid instrument to support 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific States (the ACP countries) 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1105_1) in title of the [Cotonou Agreement](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:r12101) . 

The EU's [development cooperation instrument](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:110102_1) aims to reduce poverty in developing countries and promote sustainable economic, social and environmental development, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and good health. governance.

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

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) (or Agenda 2030) and its 17 [SDGs](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/) , adopted by the 193 UN Member States in 2015, constitute the new global framework for eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable global development. 'by 2030. 

According to SGUE, the EU states 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:42017Y0630%252801%2529) of 2017 principles to guide its institutions and its member countries in their cooperation with developing countries to contribute to the implementation of the program in 2030 and the [program 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) , adopted by the United Nations in 2015, 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:20010104_1) .

The consensus aligns EU development action with the SDGs and revolves around the 5 Ps that define the 2030 agenda (population, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership).

*Financing sustainable development*

The EU is party to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, an agreement reached by a partnership of 193 UN member countries at the **Third UN International Conference on Financing for Development**. This agreement is an integral part of the 2030 agenda and establishes a new implementation paradigm through the efficient use of financial and non-financial resources and by prioritizing national actions and sound policies. Its areas of intervention include:

* domestic public resources;
* private enterprise and domestic and international finance;
* the international cooperation for development;
* the international trade as an engine of development;
* the debt and debt sustainability;
* the resolution of systemic problems;
* the science, technology, innovation and capacity building.

*External investment plan*

In order to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and to mobilize public and private investments, the EU created in 2017 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4314965) and the EFSD guarantee. These measures are part of the EU's [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_fr) , which aims to meet the challenges of sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa and ensure the transition through reforms in the [neighborhood](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/overview_en) of the EU.

*Post-Cotonou Agreement*

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

*Development effectiveness and joint programming : working better with EU countries*

The EU is committed to ensuring that development aid is spent as efficiently as possible to achieve the SDGs. In this regard, it supports several international agreements, including:

* the [Paris Declaration of 2005 and the Accra Agenda for Action of 2008](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/cad/efficacite/34579826.pdf) ;
* the [2011 Busan outcome 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_FR.pdf) ; and
* the [2016 Nairobi outcome document](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://effectivecooperation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/OutcomeDocumentFRfinal.pdf) .

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

* the appropriation of development priorities by developing countries;
* the transparency and mutual accountability;
* the cooperation-oriented development results; and
* the involvement of all stakeholders in partnerships open to all.

These principles are put into practice through programs and projects, as well as through [**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) : the different development partners of the EU (i.e. the EU and the countries of the EU) work together in a partner country to plan development cooperation. 

*Policy coherence for development*

Through [Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)](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 intends to minimize the negative spillover effects of its policies on developing countries. Its purpose is to:

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

To ensure that it remains relevant in the pursuit of the SDGs, the EU has mainstreamed PCD into all of the Commission's work on implementing the 2030 Agenda. EU countries have also implemented place their own mechanisms to ensure PCD in their national policies. The [2019 EU Report on Policy Coherence for Development](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) examines the progress made by EU institutions and countries on PCD over the period 2015-2018.  

**Populations**

*Poverty and reduction of inequalities*

The [ODD 1](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/poverty/) (eradicate poverty) and [10](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/inequality/) (tackling inequalities and discrimination) are at the heart of EU development policy. 

The preliminary results of the inequalities analysis study launched by the Commission in 2017 show that:

* in developing countries, the level of income inequality is high and, on average, higher than 30 years ago;
* income inequality seems to have fallen in some Latin American countries (Brazil, Peru, Mexico), while it has increased in some Asian countries (China and Vietnam); and
* Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa are the regions of the world most marked by inequality.

Inequality at the national level remains a major obstacle to rapid growth and poverty reduction. Although extreme poverty continues to decline around the world, it is still widespread in Africa, particularly in the sub-Saharan region.

*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/fr/poverty/) ), tackling 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 eliminating marginalization (i.e. , leave no one behind). The [Human Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/human-rights_en) is interested in people, their opportunities and their choices. The EU helps societies and economies in partner countries to become more inclusive and sustainable, so that everyone benefits from development and no one is left behind.

*Gender equality and women's empowerment*

Equality between women and men is a fundamental value of the EU (article 2 of the TEU) and constitutes a political objective enshrined in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (article 19 of the TFEU). By promoting [gender equality and the empowerment of women](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 contributes to the achievement of [SDG 5](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/gender-equality/) and the 2030 Agenda as a whole, as also underlined by the European Consensus for Development of 2017.  

Gender equality is an essential precondition for equitable and inclusive sustainable development, as women and girls represent half of the world's population. The EU aims to ensure that women and girls can participate fully and on an equal footing in social, economic, political and civil life. More specifically, the Union supports the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence and obstacles to gender equality, such as discriminatory laws or unequal access to services and justice, education and to health, employment and economic empowerment, or political participation, including challenging social norms and gender stereotypes and supporting women's movements and civil society.

The EU Gender Equality Action Plan (2016-2020) sets the framework for achieving these priority goals worldwide, through the Union's external relations policies. 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) published 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 this [2016-2020 action plan](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) in 2017.     

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

*Migration, forced displacement and asylum*

While the themes of migration and mobility are not new, the number of international migrants has increased in recent years to reach 258 million in 2017 (compared to 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000). Most international migrants are citizens of developing countries, which themselves host over 85 % of the world's forcibly displaced people.

Migration challenges continue to be at the top of the European agenda. In 2017, the European Commission continued to proactively address the nexus between development and migration, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Consensus on Development. EU development cooperation has played a crucial role in contributing to the Union's overall efforts to tackle migration, 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/FR/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/21840/12-political-declaration-fr.pdf) , the [partnership framework on migration](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:52016DC0385) and the new European approach to [forced displacement](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:52016DC0234) , in full respect of development objectives and principles.   

Through a series 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 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 to address the challenges and take advantage of the short and long term opportunities arising from migration.

Actions focused on three aspects in particular:

* 1)

address the determinants and root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement;

* 2)

strengthen the capacities of partners to improve the management of migration and refugees;

* 3)

maximize the impact of migration on development.

Through this comprehensive approach, the support provided in 2017 helped strengthen dialogue and partnership with partner countries on migration and achieve tangible results by improving migration management, ensuring the protection of migrants and refugees. vulnerable and maximizing the positive impact of migration on development.

Among other goals achieved in 2017, the EU has:

* committed € 3 billion 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4300997) ; and
* set up a [€ 90 million program](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:52017JC0004) to provide protection and assistance to people in need in Libya and to support the stabilization of host communities, with a refocus on the central Mediterranean route;
* approved , as of December 31 , 2017, 143 projects with a total value of € 2,388 billion under the EU Trust Fund for Africa;
* adopted , in September 2017, for Asia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Iraq, a special measure of € 196 million through the Commission to address the challenges posed by forced displacement protracted and migrations 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, considering it to be a key element and a facilitating instrument for :

* social inclusion;
* freedom of speech;
* identity building;
* the strengthening of civil society;
* conflict prevention.

In 2017, the EU adopted:

* the conclusions on [the EU's strategic approach in the field of international cultural relations](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:52017XG0615%252803%2529) ;
* a number 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) , which aims to:
  + improve cultural governance in partner countries;
  + stimulate job creation; and
  + strengthen cultural heritage.

The goal of [SDG 4](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/education) is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. [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 human right fundamental and a public good. It also plays an important role in achieving other SDGs, through learning, skills and awareness.

In 2017, the EU:

* supported more than 45 countries in their efforts to strengthen their education systems;
* collaborated with the [Global Partnership for Education](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.globalpartnership.org/fr) , which supports basic education by focusing on the poorest and fragile countries;
* adopted a € 21 million program aimed at meeting education needs in protracted crises, with a focus on improving the quality of education in environments of learning and building a global database to guide future support decisions.

To achieve [SDG 3](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/health/) on health and well-being, the EU continued its efforts in the area of [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) by supporting the [Global Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.theglobalfund.org/fr/) and [GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.gavi.org/fr/) , as well as by carrying out research on the fight against **neglected infectious diseases linked to poverty**. It has also supported regional initiatives, such as the [Second European and Developing Country Partnership Program on Clinical Trials](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:270301_1) , as well as other multinational initiatives.

Together with the [United Nations Population Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.unfpa.org/fr) , the EU supports efforts to increase 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 insecurity](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/global-food-nutrition-security_en) , [SDG 2](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/hunger/) aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030.

Sustainable agriculture, like sustainable fishing or aquaculture, is essential to end hunger and ensure food security. They remain a key driver for poverty eradication and sustainable development. Agriculture and food security are key factors in achieving good nutritional results.

The EU was one of the main instigators of the publication in 2017 of the [Global Report on Food Crises](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) . This, revealing that nearly 108 million people were in a situation of food crisis or emergency, identified the need:

* analyze the main factors of food insecurity; and
* to continue efforts to meet these challenges.

The EU has several initiatives in place to reduce the number of stunted children under 5 by at least 7 million by 2025, with an allocation of 3.5 billion euros over the period 2014-2020.

Sustainable agriculture, from an economic, social and environmental point of view, is a central theme of the EU's development cooperation program with its partner countries. In this area, the Union is focusing its work on:

* investment in smallholder agriculture;
* the support to government initiatives and programs that promote sustainability and innovation in agriculture;
* the promotion of agricultural practices and technologies that increase rural income while being sustainable in terms of water, soil, ecosystems and biodiversity;
* improving farmers' access to means of production, such as land, capital, etc., in particular by encouraging local cooperation and partnerships between farmers;
* increasing private investment in the agricultural sector;
* empowerment of women in agriculture.

**Planet**

*Climate change*

The EU is committed to contributing 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/fr/climate-change/) . The implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions is at the heart of the political dialogue between the EU and partner countries, to mainstream climate change into its policies, strategies, investment plans and projects so that they fully contribute to the Paris Agreement and SDG 13. EU efforts around climate change and the 2030 Agenda must go hand in hand.  

The EU has redoubled its efforts to manage risks and build resilience and adaptive capacity 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 shift to a low emission, 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/fr/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/fr/sustainable-consumption-production/) on sustainable consumption and production. Climate change is linked to the vast majority of the SDGs.  

During the period 2014-2018, the EU invested 8.2 billion euros to support climate action. The largest share of EU climate finance has gone to adaptation measures (41 %), followed by synergy measures on both adaptation and mitigation (31 %) and by mitigation measures (28 %). Its objective is to promote actions contributing 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/fr/places/making-difference-how-fisheries-contribute-sustainable-development-around-globe) and biodiversity, are essential to the economies of developing countries and the livelihoods of their citizens. Protecting and managing them sustainably is critical to achieving 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/fr/water-and-sanitation/) , [12](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/sustainable-consumption-production/) , [14](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/oceans/) and [15](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/biodiversity/) ), eradicating poverty and hunger and ensuring health, well-being, '' access to drinking water and sanitation and sustainable growth, while preserving ecosystems and combating climate change. The EU supports partner countries to improve environmental and natural resource governance, sustainably manage land, water, forests and other natural resources, protect biodiversity, fight pollution and promote inclusive green economies.

*Durable energy*

Access to modern and sustainable energy services is one of the main objectives of EU development assistance. In 2017, the Commission published a [document](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 sustainable energy cooperation contributes to the implementation of the European Consensus for Development.

As part of the 2014-2020 financial perspective, 3.7 billion euros have been allocated to sustainable energy cooperation for development in order to contribute to the achievement of the EU's three objectives by 2020: providing access to energy to approximately 40 million people, increase renewable energy production by approximately 6.5 gigawatts and contribute to the fight against climate change, saving approximately 15 million tonnes of CO 2per year.

Thus, the EU aims for example to make its contribution to the objectives of the [initiative for renewable energies in Africa](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.arei.org/) and to achieve a renewable energy production capacity of 5 GW by 2020 while allowing 30 million people in Africa to access sustainable energy and save 11 million tonnes of CO 2per year.

**Prosperity**

*Cooperate with the private sector*

As investment needs in partner countries are considerable, and funding from governments and international organizations insufficient to meet them, the EU uses **blending**, where EU grants are combined with loans or funds. own funds from public and private funds, thus contributing to [SDG 17](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/globalpartnerships/) (strengthening the means of implementation and partnerships to achieve the objectives). The EU blending framework includes the following regional blending mechanisms : 

* [Investment Facility for Latin America](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.eulaif.eu/) ;
* [Investment facility for Asia](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) ;
* [Investment Facility for Central Asia](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) ;
* [Investment Facility for the Pacific](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-Africa Trust Fund for Infrastructure](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) ;
* The [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 [investment platform for the neighborhood](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 of neighborhood and enlargement negotiations, or 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 of which are integrated into the DREF under the first pillar of the PIE (see section “External investment plan” above).

A major innovation, the FEDD guarantee uses limited public funds to mobilize, more particularly, private investments. These make it possible to support viable projects which, under other conditions, would have difficulty in realizing a real boom or in developing, while focusing on the objectives of sustainable development in the partner countries. The EIP, as a whole, aims to remove obstacles to sustainable private investment and to support priority reforms through enhanced dialogue with the private sector and relevant stakeholders. Stimulating sustainable investment and job creation (SDG 8) is also one of the main objectives of the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs launched in September 2018.

The EU also adopted in November 2017 a new aid-for-trade strategy, 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0667) , together with EU countries. The aim of this initiative is to encourage better mobilization of [EU Aid for Trade with a](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:dv0006) view to helping developing countries take full advantage of the various policy instruments of the Union, including trade agreements and preferential regimes (including [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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:cx0003) ), in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

*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 only a few basic commodities.

The EU is convinced that it is necessary to achieve greater levels of responsible investment, public and private, national or international, in favor of agriculture and agribusiness, in order to create the momentum necessary for sustainable growth and resilience of rural areas in developing countries. In this process, President Jean-Claude Juncker announced in September 2018 the creation of the new Africa-Europe Alliance for sustainable investment and jobs.

Private sector investment must be stimulated by creating a well-regulated and nurtured business environment. The public sector has a key role to play in this regard. However, high levels of risk, linked to production, financing and market risks, remain major obstacles to scaling up private sector investment. The EU is helping to reduce these risks through the European External Investment Plan. It therefore supports land governance actions in around 40 countries, with a total budget of nearly 240 million euros. In Peru and Honduras, actions funded by the EU protect the land rights of indigenous peoples and guarantee them basic goods (contribution to SDG 2).

*Infrastructure, cities and digitization*

To progress towards the achievement of the 2030 agenda , it is necessary to:

* build resilient infrastructure;
* promote sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone; and
* encourage innovation ( [SDG 9](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/infrastructure/) ).

The current **digital transformation**opens up new possibilities to increase job creation and accelerate access to quality basic services, but also to improve the transparency and accountability of governments and strengthen democracy. To support the achievement of SDG 9, there is a precondition: good connectivity and appropriate regulation.

The EU helps coordinate the [Joint Africa-EU Infrastructure Strategy](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 participates in the Board of Directors of the Africa Transport Policy Program, which supports the policy and strategy of African governments and regional economic communities.

The **rapid urbanization**, particularly in Asia and Africa, poses major development problems. The year 2017 saw developing the [international urban cooperation program](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) , which shares best urban practice between EU cities and cities of countries strategic partners, such as India and China. We also note during this year the inclusion in the PEI of a specific investment window for “ sustainable cities ” ( [SDG 11](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/cities/) ).  

**Peace**

*Democracy, human rights, good governance*

The EU is founded on the fundamental values ​​of 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M002) TEU). The promotion of these values ​​is a key priority in external relations ( [Article 21](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:12016M021) TEU), which has been translated into the EU Global Strategy (EUGS). Through its development assistance programs, the Union helps partner countries to implement [SDG 16](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/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, the fight against 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. Activities carried out in partnership with third country governments include electoral assistance and support for democracy, justice and anti-corruption reforms, as well as the promotion of media independence and fundamental freedoms.  

In addition, the EU plays a leading role at global level through 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1302_1) , whose priorities are inspired by the EU Action Plan for Human Rights. man and democracy (2014-2019). This instrument focuses on strengthening international human rights bodies and tribunals and primarily addresses civil society and independent oversight bodies to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights and human rights. democracy.

Thus, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights authorizes, for example, emergency measures and confidential projects to protect human rights organizations and defenders operating in the most difficult contexts.

Targeted support is provided to EU delegations to **build capacity in the promotion of human rights.**For **freedom of expression**, for example, support is provided 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/) .

*Fragility and resilience*

In 2017, the EU adopted a [commitment on resilience that applies to several sectors](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:52017JC0021) . A pilot process was launched in six countries (Iraq, Myanmar / Burma, Nigeria, Uganda, Sudan and Chad) to test a broader approach to the link between humanitarian aid, development and peace in fragile contexts.

During 2017, work on resilience and the fight against fragilities also progressed in the following 4 areas.

* Strengthen the resilience framework, in particular through the adoption of the joint communication “A strategic approach to resilience in the EU's external action”.
* Develop and implement 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) , which brings together relevant EU institutions and instruments as well as EU countries for better coordinated and coherent external action. Its main objective is to strengthen the impact of the EU by helping to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and crises.
* Reinforce the importance of resilience in conflicts and crises, in particular through state reform and contracts contributing to the consolidation of resilience, as part of our budget support operations.
* Support the [international dialogue on peacebuilding and statebuilding](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/fr/) , led by governments of fragile countries 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).

*security*

The [Instrument contributing to the Stability and Peace Regulation (IcSP)](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:110102_3) is the Commission 's main financial instrument aimed at improving stability, peace and resilience in partner countries. Its international reach and its emphasis on security make it a complementary instrument to other financial tools, in particular when certain geographic or thematic instruments depending on official development assistance criteria cannot be used. It also makes it possible to deal with issues of a transregional or global nature. Under the programmable part of the IcSP managed by the [Directorate General for International 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), there are more than 260 projects underway, benefiting 70 countries. These projects are carried out jointly between agencies from partner countries and EU countries.

They cover a wide range of issues, for example: countering violent extremism; technical assistance to law enforcement agencies to fight terrorism, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats, organized crime, drug trafficking or money laundering; capacity building to improve judicial systems or even the protection of critical infrastructure. Support tools may include training of trainers, on-site assistance, cross-border field exercises, simulated or real, as well as the development of national action plans based on needs and risk assessments. . Since January 2018, the EU has been able to support Capacity Building in Support of Security and Development (RCSD). Training and equipment can thus be provided to the armies of partner countries to carry out activities that support development objectives in exceptional circumstances.

Thanks to its multidimensional approach covering both intentional (terrorism, crime), accidental (Seveso, Fukushima) and environmental (Ebola) risks, the IcSP contributes to several United Nations SDGs as well as to key principles of the European consensus for development, including major priority actions in the EU's neighborhood.

*Nuclear security*

The European Commission does not promote nuclear energy, which is the sole responsibility of a state government, but it does encourage nuclear safety. Every nuclear accident has a global effect on societies. Cooperation in nuclear safety is therefore of the utmost importance for the safety of European citizens and the environment.

With its multidimensional approach covering nuclear safety, health, environment and other related issues, the [Nuclear Safety Cooperation Instrument](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) contributes to many key areas of the European Consensus on Development, including actions. major priorities in the EU neighborhood, Central Asia and Iran.

The EU's neighborhood indeed presents certain challenges, which mainly concern countries which decide to use nuclear energy, such as Belarus and Turkey, those which extend the lifespan of reactors, such as Armenia and Turkey. 'Ukraine, and those who decommission and manage radioactive waste.

**Partnerships**

The [ODD 17](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/globalpartnerships/) refers to partnership for development and stressed the importance of inclusive and multi-platforms as a means to effectively implement the program 2030. The EU is committed to achieving the ODD 17, both through its own actions and external resources and by participating in its implementation by other means. The EU continues to engage in UN development processes, and 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 at 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52012DC0492) , the European Commission recognizes civil society organizations (CSOs) as actors in governance, and no longer just as service providers. To implement the SDGs, the EU also takes an inclusive and holistic approach that touches all of society by broadening its engagement to non-conventional CSOs, such as foundations, diaspora, trade unions, professional associations, etc. Foundations, in particular, play a growing and influential role in this regard.

The European Commission has encouraged dialogue and consultation around the SDGs, in particular through the Development Policy Forum, which provides a space for multi-stakeholder exchange on development policies. It has signed 25 framework partnership agreements with international and regional civil society networks, to help CSOs contribute to regional and global policy making, especially with regard to the successful implementation of the SDGs.

At national level, the EU has developed 107 roadmaps regarding its engagement with civil society. These roadmaps constitute a country's comprehensive strategic framework, encompassing all EU assistance (including that of EU delegations and countries) to civil society. Designed as a joint initiative of the European Union and its member countries, the roadmaps were introduced to strengthen Europe's engagement with civil society.

For the period 2014-2020, the EU has allocated € 1.4 billion for CSO support at global and national levels through the CSO Local Authorities Program. This focuses on participation, partnership and multi-stakeholder dialogues to reflect the core values ​​of the 2030 Agenda .

The [2017 report on the EU's engagement with civil society presents](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) the many forms in which the support is given, as well as examples. The report also mentions the means put in place to strengthen this commitment. 

*Cooperation with donor countries*

The European Union, together with its member countries, is the [world's largest donor of official development assistance](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2075_en.htm) : its support represents nearly 57 % of the total aid provided by donors to the Organization's Development Assistance Committee. for economic cooperation and development. The EU is also working on common policies as well as at national level to deploy 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, in line with the partnership for the implementation of the 2030 agenda and the Addis Ababa action program, as well as to strengthen multilateralism, the European Commission engages in a **regular dialogue on development with non-European partners.**, such as Australia, Canada, Korea, the United States and Japan. Its circle of partners continues to expand thanks to its engagement with new donors, or emerging donors, such as those in the Arab world.

*Cooperation with international organizations*

The EU also engages strategically with the United Nations and other international organizations and financial institutions. In addition to the substantial assistance provided through these organizations and institutions, regular high-level strategic dialogues are organized. The EU is therefore particularly involved in:

* the **UN process**related to development, including the political high-level forum and the forum on financing for development. It also shows its support for the United Nations through the [renewed EU-UN partnership for development](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) (2018);
* the discussions and deliberations of the [Organization](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/developpement/) for [Economic Co-operation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/developpement/) through its participation in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC);
* the **G20**and the **G7**, ensuring that it underscores its commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs;
* the strengthening of its **partnerships with international financial institutions**such as the World Bank Group (WBG) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as with **European financial institutions and regional development banks**.

**Global reach**

[List of countries 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 - Categories 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E208) (ex Article 177 TEC) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 141)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 1 - General provisions relating to the Union's external action 'Union - [Article 21 ( 2 )](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:12016M021) ( [d)](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:12016M021) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 28-29)   

last update 09.07.2019

**Strengthening Economic and Monetary Union**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Communication [ COM ( 2015) 600 final] on the measures to be taken to complete 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/FR/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/FR/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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E121)

**WHAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS COMMUNICATION AND THE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY ON MONETARY AND ECONOMIC POLICY ?**

The communication establishes the necessary measures to complete before the start of 2017 the first stage 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) , put in place on July 1 , 2015. Since then, the European Commission has increased it by a [document. reflection on the deepening of 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0291) .

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

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

**KEY POINTS**

The communication calls for:

* [a 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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1402_4%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001)**reorganized**into:
  + better integrating national considerations and those of the [euro zone](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eurozone.html) ,
  + with increased attention to performance in the social field and that of employment,
  + encouraging economic convergence by establishing criteria and applying good practices,
  + supporting reforms through [European Structural and Investment Funds and](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) technical assistance;
* [an 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)**improved**in:
  + reducing complexity and increasing transparency of fiscal rules,
  + strengthening procedures to combat [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) ,
  + creating a system of national competitiveness authorities responsible for providing independent expertise,
  + establishing an advisory [European Fiscal Committee](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) to improve budgetary surveillance of the euro area;
* **an external representation of the euro increased**by encouraging countries of the euro area speaking with one voice on the international stage, particularly within the [International Monetary Fund](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.imf.org/external/french/index.htm) ;
* **a desire to move towards a true financial union**, in particular by:
  + setting up 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) ,
  + approving a [European deposit guarantee 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_fr) ,
  + setting up a [union of capital markets](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:2405_5) ;
* a **democratic legitimacy**more effective by strengthening parliamentary control over the developments of the EMU and developing a closer involvement of national parliaments.

In May 2017, the Commission published a concept paper on EMU based on the 2015 Communication . This promotes **four principles**to strengthen the single currency and to jointly address issues of common interest that transcend borders national. These are:   

* **employment**, **growth**, **social justice**, **economic convergence**and **financial stability**, the main objectives of EMU;
* **the solidarity**and **responsibility**, **risk reduction**and **risk sharing**, which are closely related;
* **EMU membership**, which is open to all EU countries (except the UK ( [1](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:1402_4%26from%3DEN%23BREXIT#BREXIT) ) and Denmark, which have [chosen not to join](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/opting_out.html) ). The single market is essential for an effective single currency, and its integrity must be preserved;
* the **method of decision-making**, which must become more transparent and more democratic.

The document highlighted the need for progress in **three areas**:

* the establishment of a **true financial union**, particularly by making the banking sector more resilient;
* the realization of **economic union and more integrated fiscal**improving macroeconomic stabilization in the euro area;
* the strengthening of the architecture of the EMU by a **better distribution of national powers and decisions**around the euro area in a common legal framework.

**CONTEXT**

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 Eurozone Summit and the [Eurogroup](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eurogroup.html) presented their report (the ["five presidents" report](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_fr.pdf) ) on the completion of the 'EMU. The communication gives more details on the first step of the action plan contained in their report.

The Commission's reflection paper on EMU is part of a series launched in March 2017 by the publication of the White Paper on the Future of Europe, which 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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0358) .

For more information see:

* ["Completing the European Economic and Monetary Union: Commission takes concrete steps 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_fr.htm) - press release ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**European Semester :**provides a framework for the coordination of national economic and budgetary policies in the EU.

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

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 - [Article 119](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:12016E119) (ex Article 4 TEC) (OJ C 202, 7.6 . 2016, p. 96-97)  

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 120](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:12016E120) (ex Article 98 TEC ) (OJ C 202, 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E121) (ex article 99 TEC ) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 97-98)   

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Central Bank on the measures to be taken to complete 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0600) of 21.10.2015]

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Reflection paper on the deepening of 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52017DC0291) of 31.5.2017]

[“Completing the European 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_fr.pdf) , report prepared by Jean-Claude Juncker in close cooperation with Donald Tusk, Jeroen Dijsselbloem, Mario Draghi and Martin Schulz, 22.6.2015

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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:1402_4%26from%3DEN%23src.BREXIT#src.BREXIT) ) The United Kingdom withdraws from the European Union and becomes a third country (non-EU country) as of February 1 , 2020.

**Statistics on lifelong learning**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 - production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life](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:32008R0452)

[Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households and amending Regulation (EC) n o452/2008](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:32019R1700)

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

The regulations establish a common framework for statistical standards for the production of harmonized data in the field of lifelong education and training.

**KEY POINTS**

The regulations cover the following areas :

* 1.

the education and training systems;

* 2.

the other statistics on education and training throughout life (such as statistics on human capital and on the social and economic benefits of education).

The production of statistics at European Union (EU) level is achieved through the implementation of individual statistical actions such as:

* for the first area, the regular and periodic transmission of statistics by EU countries;
* in the framework of the second area, providing additional variables and indicators from other surveys and statistical information systems;
* the development , improvement and updating of standards and manuals that define statistical frameworks, concepts and methods;
* in the context of the quality framework, improving the quality of data.

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) takes into account the capacities of EU countries with regard to the above actions. For the data collected, regional and gender dimensions are also taken into account, where applicable.

The Commission ( [Eurostat](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:4301897) ) ensures collaboration with [the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) Institute for Statistics](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://uis.unesco.org/fr) , the [Organization](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/) for [Economic Co-operation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/) (OECD) and other international organizations in order to ensure the comparability of data and to avoid duplication at the international level.

**Education systems (UOE)**

Starting in the academic year 2012/ 2013: Regulation (EU) n o[912/2013](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:32013R0912) of the Commission of 23 September 2013 concerning statistics on the education and training systems.

**Adult Education Survey**

Survey 2016 on the education of adults: Regulation (EU) n o[1175/2014](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:32014R1175) of the Commission of 30 October 2014 concerning statistics on the participation of adults in training throughout life.

**SINCE WHEN DO THESE REGULATIONS APPLY ?**

Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 applies since 24 June , 2008.

The amending regulation (EU) 2019/1700 applies from January 1 , 2021.

**CONTEXT**

* In order to develop lifelong learning strategies and to monitor the implementation of these strategies, the production of comparable statistical data is of the utmost importance.
* The [strategic framework for European cooperation in the field of education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/european-policy-cooperation/et2020-framework_fr) adopted in May 2009 sets several objectives to be achieved by 2020. Progress made in EU countries is assessed in annual reports. by country, and the EU also presents recommendations.
* Based on the information provided, the [2015 joint report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) on [European cooperation in education and training](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:150102_2) identifies key priority areas and concrete issues to be addressed at European level. This joint report was adopted in November 2015.
* For more information, see:
  + [Education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/fr/web/education-and-training/overview) ( *Eurostat*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EC) n o[452/2008](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:32008R0452) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life (OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 227-233)

Regulation (EU) [2019/1700](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:32019R1700) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC ) n o808/2004, (EC) n o452/2008 and (EC) n o1338/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) n o577/98 (OJ L 261I of 10.14.2019, p. 1-32)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[2015 Joint Report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) of the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (“Education and training 2020”) - New priorities for European cooperation in the field of education and training 'education and training (OJ C 417, 15.12.2015, p. 25-35)

Regulation (EU) n o[1175/2014](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:32014R1175) of the Commission of 30 October 2014 implementing Council Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life, as regards statistics on the participation of adults in training throughout life, and repealing Regulation (EU) No o823/2010 of the Commission (OJ L 316 of 4.11. 2014, p. 4-43)

Regulation (EU) n o[912/2013](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:32013R0912) of the Commission of 23 September 2013 running Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training all throughout life, as regards statistics on education and training systems (OJ L 252, 24.9.2013, p. 5-10)

last update 09.01.2020

**Europäischer Fonds für strategische Investitionen**

**ZUSAMMENFASSUNG OF DOKUMENTS:**

[Verordnung (EU) 2015/1017 - der Europäische Fonds für strategische Investitionen, die europäische Plattform für Investitionsberatung und das europäische Investitionsvorhabenportal](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32015R1017)

**WAS IST DER ZWECK DIESER VERORDNUNG?**

* Diese Verordnung richtet Folgendes ein:
  + einen Europäischen Fonds für strategische Investitionen (EFSI);
  + einen EU-Garantiefonds;
  + eine europäische Plattform für Investitionsberatung; und
  + ein europäisches Investitionsvorhabenportal.
* Zudem werden die entsprechenden operationellen Bedingungen festgelegt.

**WICHTIGE ECKPUNKTE**

Der EFSI fördert durch die Bereitstellung von Risikoübernahmekapazität an die [Europäische Investitionsbank (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) durch seine EU-Garantie Investitionen und einen besseren Zugang zu Finanzmitteln für Unternehmen mit bis zu 3,000 Mitarbeitern. Ein besonderer Schwerpunkt liegt auf [**kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen (KMU)**](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/sme.html) und kleinen Unternehmen mit **mittelgroßer Marktkapitalisierung**[\*](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:1701_3%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) .

Die Leitungsstruktur des EFSI besteht aus:

* einem Lenkungsrat;
* einem geschäftsführenden Direktor;
* einem stellvertretenden geschäftsführenden Direktor; und
* einem Investitionsausschuss.

Die Verwaltung des EFSI basiert auf einer Vereinbarung zwischen der [Europäischen Kommission](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_commission.html) und der EIB.

Grundsätzlich sind die vom EFSI unterstützten Vorhaben mit einem höheren Risiko verbunden als jene, die normalerweise von der EIB unterstützt werden. Ziel dieser Vorhaben ist die Schaffung von Arbeitsplätzen und nachhaltigem wirtschaftlichen Wachstum.

**Für eine Förderung**durch den EFSI müssen Vorhaben

* wirtschaftlich tragfähig und technisch durchführbar sein;
* die Mobilisierung von Kapital des privaten Sektors maximieren;
* mit der EU-Politik vereinbar sein; und
* **Zusätzlichkeit**[\*](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:1701_3%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) dadurch gewährleisten, dass sie dazu beitragen, Marktversagen oder suboptimale Investitionsbedingungen auszugleichen.

**EU-Garantie und EU-Garantiefonds**

Die Garantie kann eingesetzt werden, um etwa folgende Ziele zu unterstützen:

* Forschung, Entwicklung und Innovation, zum Beispiel durch
  + Projekte im Einklang mit [Horizont 2020](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/horizon_2020.html)
  + Forschungsinfrastruktur
  + Wissens- und Technologietransfer;
* Entwicklung des Energiesektors (z. B. Energieeffizienz, erneuerbare Energien), Verkehrsinfrastrukturen und -ausrüstungen sowie Umweltschutz und Ressourceneffizienz;
* Entwicklung und Einsatz von Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologien;
* Humankapital (Bildung), Kultur- und Kreativwirtschaft sowie Gesundheit (wirksamere Arzneimittel);
* finanzielle Unterstützung für Unternehmen mit bis zu 3,000 Mitarbeitern (zum Beispiel Betriebskapital und Risikofinanzierung).

Die EU-Garantie kann eingesetzt werden, um EIB-Darlehen oder andere Formen von Finanzierung oder Kredit, einschließlich zugunsten von nationalen [Förderbanken](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eib.org/about/partners/npbis/index.htm) oder -instituten, Investitionsplattformen oder -fonds, zu decken. Die Bereitstellung von Finanzmitteln oder Garantien der EIB für den [Europäischen Investitionsfonds (EIF)](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:o10007) kommen ebenfalls für die Deckung durch die Garantie infrage.

Die Höhe der EU-Garantie darf **16 Billion EUR**nicht überschreiten.

Der EU-Garantiefonds wird aus dem [Gesamthaushalt der EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/budget.html) und anderen Einnahmequellen wie z. B. Einnahmen aus getätigten Investitionen finanziert.

**Europäische Plattform für Investitionsberatung**

* Die [Plattform](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eib.org/eiah/index.htm) leistet Unterstützung in Form von Beratung bei der Ermittlung, Vorbereitung und Entwicklung von Investitionsvorhaben.
* Sie dient als **einzige Anlaufstelle**für technische Hilfe in den für den EFSI relevanten Bereichen, insbesondere Energieeffizienz und Verkehrsinfrastruktur.
* Die EU leistet einen Beitrag von maximal 20 Millionen EUR pro Jahr zur Deckung der Kosten bis Ende 2020.

**Europäisches Investitionsvorhabenportal**

Dabei handelt es sich um eine öffentlich zugängliche, benutzerfreundliche [Datenbank](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/eipp/desktop/de/index.html) , die Informationen über gegenwärtige und zukünftige Vorhaben in der EU liefert.

**Vereinbarung zwischen dem**[**Europäischen Parlament (EP)**](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_parliament.html)**und der Europäischen Investitionsbank (EIB)**

Im Frühjahr 2017 unterzeichneten das EP und die EIB eine [Vereinbarung](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:22017A0519%252801%2529) gemäß der Verordnung (EU) 2015/1017 (Artikel 17). Die Vereinbarung betrifft die Einzelheiten der Vorkehrungen für den Informationsaustausch zwischen dem EP und der EIB, einschließlich über das Auswahlverfahren für den geschäftsführenden Direktor und den stellvertretenden gorenden deschäftskf.

Auf Verlangen des EP haben der Vorsitz des Lenkungsrates und der geschäftsführende Direktor des EFSI dem EP Bericht über die Leistung des EFSI zu erstatten. Das kann die Teilnahme an Anhörungen vor dem EP, die Vorlage von Berichten und das Beantworten von Fragen umfassen.

**Verlängerung der EFSI**

Aufgrund der Tatsache, dass der EFSI für eine Anfangsphase von 3 Jahren geschaffen wurde, wurde die Verordnung (EU) 2015/1017 im Dezember 2017 durch die Verordnung (EU) [2017/2396](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017R2396) geändert, die:

* die Laufzeit des EFSI bis zum Ende des laufenden [mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens](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) verlängert, um mindestens **500 Milliarden Euro**an Privatinvestitionen und öffentlichen Investitionen bis zum Jahr 2020 zu ermöglichen;
* die Höhe der **EU-Garantie**auf **26 Milliarden Euro**erhöht;
* den **Beitrag der EIB**auf **7.5 Billion Euro**für den gesamten Investitionszeitraum erhöht;
* die **Zielquote des EU-Garantiefonds auf 35%**der Gesamtgarantieverpflichtungen der EU anpasst, um ein angemessenes Schutzniveau zu gewährleisten;
* ermöglicht die Übertragung aus der Zuteilung an das Instrument zur Vernetzung Europas [Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)](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:3207_2) gemäß der Verordnung (EU) Nr. 1316/2013 sowie aus den Erlösen und Rückzahlungen im Rahmen des [CEF-Darlehensinstruments](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/growth-and-investment/financing-investment/connecting-europe-facility-cef-financial-instruments_de) und des [fawelhensinstruments](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/growth-and-investment/financing-investment/connecting-europe-facility-cef-financial-instruments_de) und des [2020 Energie Klasse, Fonds und Infrastruktur (Marguerite-Fonds)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.marguerite.com/about-us/background/) zur teilweisen Finanzierung des Beitrags aus dem Gesamthaushalt der EU in den EU-Garantiefonds für zusätzliche Investitionen.

**WANN TRITT DIE VERORDNUNG IN KRAFT?**

Sie ist am 4. Juli 2015 in Kraft getreten.

**HINTERGRUND**

Weiterführende Informationen:

* [Investitionsoffensive für Europa](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/jobs-growth-and-investment/investment-plan_de) ( *Europäische Kommission*)
* [Europäischer Fonds für strategische Investitionen (EFSI)](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eib.org/efsi/index.htm) ( *Europäische Investitionsbank*).

**SCHLÜSSELBEGRIFFE**

**Mittelgroße Marktkapitalisierung:**obwohl es keine einheitliche EU-Definition gibt, beschäftigen diese Unternehmen mit mittelgroßer Marktkapitalisierung im Allgemeinen zwischen 250 und 3,000 Mitarbeiter.

**Zusätzlichkeit:**in diesem Zusammenhang dürfen Finanzierungen durch den EFSI einzelstaatliche Ausgaben eines EU-Landes, Finanzierungen durch EU-Program oder regelmäßige EIB-Finanzierungen nicht ersetzen.

**HAUPTDOKUMENT**

Verordnung (EU) [2015/1017](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32015R1017) des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 25. Juni 2015 über den Europäischen Fonds für strategische Investitionen, die europäische Plattform für Investitionsberatung und das europäische Investitionsvorhabenportal sowie zur Änderung der Verordnungen (EU) Nr. EU) Nr. 1316/2013 - der Europäische Fonds für strategische Investitionen (ABl. L 169 vom 1.7.2015, S. 1-38)

Die im Nachhinein vorgenommenen Änderungen der Verordnung (EU) 2015/1017 wurden in den Originaltext eingefügt. Diese [konsolidierte Fassung](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02015R1017-20171230) hat ausschließlich dokumentarischen Charakter.

**VERBUNDENE DOKUMENTE**

Mitteilung der Kommission an das Europäische Parlament und den Rat - Gemeinsam für Beschäftigung und Wachstum: Die Rolle der nationalen Förderbanken im Rahmen der Investitionsoffensive für Europa ( [COM (2015) 361 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:52015DC0361) vom 22.7.2015)

[Vereinbarung](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:22017A0519%252801%2529) gemäß der Verordnung (EU) 2015/1017 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 25. Juni 2015 über den Europäischen Fonds für strategische Investitionen, die europäische Plattform für Investitionsberatung und das europäische Investitionsvorhabenportal sowie zur Ärungen1 / 129 2013 und (EU) Nr. 1316/2013 - der Europäische Fonds für strategische Investitionen (ABl. L 128 vom 19.5.2017, S. 1-8)

Letzte Aktualisierung: 25.03.2019

**Statistics on lifelong learning**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 - production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life](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:32008R0452)

[Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households and amending Regulation (EC) n o452/2008](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:32019R1700)

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

The regulations establish a common framework for statistical standards for the production of harmonized data in the field of lifelong education and training.

**KEY POINTS**

The regulations cover the following areas :

* 1.

the education and training systems;

* 2.

the other statistics on education and training throughout life (such as statistics on human capital and on the social and economic benefits of education).

The production of statistics at European Union (EU) level is achieved through the implementation of individual statistical actions such as:

* for the first area, the regular and periodic transmission of statistics by EU countries;
* in the framework of the second area, providing additional variables and indicators from other surveys and statistical information systems;
* the development , improvement and updating of standards and manuals that define statistical frameworks, concepts and methods;
* in the context of the quality framework, improving the quality of data.

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) takes into account the capacities of EU countries with regard to the above actions. For the data collected, regional and gender dimensions are also taken into account, where applicable.

The Commission ( [Eurostat](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:4301897) ) ensures collaboration with [the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) Institute for Statistics](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://uis.unesco.org/fr) , the [Organization](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/) for [Economic Co-operation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/) (OECD) and other international organizations in order to ensure the comparability of data and to avoid duplication at the international level.

**Education systems (UOE)**

Starting in the academic year 2012/ 2013: Regulation (EU) n o[912/2013](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:32013R0912) of the Commission of 23 September 2013 concerning statistics on the education and training systems.

**Adult Education Survey**

Survey 2016 on the education of adults: Regulation (EU) n o[1175/2014](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:32014R1175) of the Commission of 30 October 2014 concerning statistics on the participation of adults in training throughout life.

**SINCE WHEN DO THESE REGULATIONS APPLY ?**

Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 applies since 24 June , 2008.

The amending regulation (EU) 2019/1700 applies from January 1 , 2021.

**CONTEXT**

* In order to develop lifelong learning strategies and to monitor the implementation of these strategies, the production of comparable statistical data is of the utmost importance.
* The [strategic framework for European cooperation in the field of education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/european-policy-cooperation/et2020-framework_fr) adopted in May 2009 sets several objectives to be achieved by 2020. Progress made in EU countries is assessed in annual reports. by country, and the EU also presents recommendations.
* Based on the information provided, the [2015 joint report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) on [European cooperation in education and training](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:150102_2) identifies key priority areas and concrete issues to be addressed at European level. This joint report was adopted in November 2015.
* For more information, see:
  + [Education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/fr/web/education-and-training/overview) ( *Eurostat*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EC) n o[452/2008](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:32008R0452) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life (OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 227-233)

Regulation (EU) [2019/1700](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:32019R1700) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC ) n o808/2004, (EC) n o452/2008 and (EC) n o1338/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) n o577/98 (OJ L 261I of 10.14.2019, p. 1-32)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[2015 Joint Report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) of the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (“Education and training 2020”) - New priorities for European cooperation in the field of education and training 'education and training (OJ C 417, 15.12.2015, p. 25-35)

Regulation (EU) n o[1175/2014](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:32014R1175) of the Commission of 30 October 2014 implementing Council Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life, as regards statistics on the participation of adults in training throughout life, and repealing Regulation (EU) No o823/2010 of the Commission (OJ L 316 of 4.11. 2014, p. 4-43)

Regulation (EU) n o[912/2013](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:32013R0912) of the Commission of 23 September 2013 running Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training all throughout life, as regards statistics on education and training systems (OJ L 252, 24.9.2013, p. 5-10)

last update 09.01.2020

**Statistics on lifelong learning**

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[Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 - production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life](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:32008R0452)

[Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households and amending Regulation (EC) n o452/2008](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:32019R1700)

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**Adult Education Survey**

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**CONTEXT**

* In order to develop lifelong learning strategies and to monitor the implementation of these strategies, the production of comparable statistical data is of the utmost importance.
* The [strategic framework for European cooperation in the field of education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/european-policy-cooperation/et2020-framework_fr) adopted in May 2009 sets several objectives to be achieved by 2020. Progress made in EU countries is assessed in annual reports. by country, and the EU also presents recommendations.
* Based on the information provided, the [2015 joint report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) on [European cooperation in education and training](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:150102_2) identifies key priority areas and concrete issues to be addressed at European level. This joint report was adopted in November 2015.
* For more information, see:
  + [Education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/fr/web/education-and-training/overview) ( *Eurostat*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EC) n o[452/2008](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:32008R0452) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life (OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 227-233)

Regulation (EU) [2019/1700](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:32019R1700) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC ) n o808/2004, (EC) n o452/2008 and (EC) n o1338/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) n o577/98 (OJ L 261I of 10.14.2019, p. 1-32)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[2015 Joint Report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) of the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (“Education and training 2020”) - New priorities for European cooperation in the field of education and training 'education and training (OJ C 417, 15.12.2015, p. 25-35)

Regulation (EU) n o[1175/2014](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:32014R1175) of the Commission of 30 October 2014 implementing Council Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life, as regards statistics on the participation of adults in training throughout life, and repealing Regulation (EU) No o823/2010 of the Commission (OJ L 316 of 4.11. 2014, p. 4-43)

Regulation (EU) n o[912/2013](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:32013R0912) of the Commission of 23 September 2013 running Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training all throughout life, as regards statistics on education and training systems (OJ L 252, 24.9.2013, p. 5-10)

last update 09.01.2020

**Statistics on lifelong learning**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 - production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life](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:32008R0452)

[Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households and amending Regulation (EC) n o452/2008](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:32019R1700)

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

The regulations establish a common framework for statistical standards for the production of harmonized data in the field of lifelong education and training.

**KEY POINTS**

The regulations cover the following areas :

* 1.

the education and training systems;

* 2.

the other statistics on education and training throughout life (such as statistics on human capital and on the social and economic benefits of education).

The production of statistics at European Union (EU) level is achieved through the implementation of individual statistical actions such as:

* for the first area, the regular and periodic transmission of statistics by EU countries;
* in the framework of the second area, providing additional variables and indicators from other surveys and statistical information systems;
* the development , improvement and updating of standards and manuals that define statistical frameworks, concepts and methods;
* in the context of the quality framework, improving the quality of data.

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) takes into account the capacities of EU countries with regard to the above actions. For the data collected, regional and gender dimensions are also taken into account, where applicable.

The Commission ( [Eurostat](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:4301897) ) ensures collaboration with [the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) Institute for Statistics](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://uis.unesco.org/fr) , the [Organization](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/) for [Economic Co-operation and Development](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.oecd.org/fr/) (OECD) and other international organizations in order to ensure the comparability of data and to avoid duplication at the international level.

**Education systems (UOE)**

Starting in the academic year 2012/ 2013: Regulation (EU) n o[912/2013](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:32013R0912) of the Commission of 23 September 2013 concerning statistics on the education and training systems.

**Adult Education Survey**

Survey 2016 on the education of adults: Regulation (EU) n o[1175/2014](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:32014R1175) of the Commission of 30 October 2014 concerning statistics on the participation of adults in training throughout life.

**SINCE WHEN DO THESE REGULATIONS APPLY ?**

Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 applies since 24 June , 2008.

The amending regulation (EU) 2019/1700 applies from January 1 , 2021.

**CONTEXT**

* In order to develop lifelong learning strategies and to monitor the implementation of these strategies, the production of comparable statistical data is of the utmost importance.
* The [strategic framework for European cooperation in the field of education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/european-policy-cooperation/et2020-framework_fr) adopted in May 2009 sets several objectives to be achieved by 2020. Progress made in EU countries is assessed in annual reports. by country, and the EU also presents recommendations.
* Based on the information provided, the [2015 joint report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) on [European cooperation in education and training](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:150102_2) identifies key priority areas and concrete issues to be addressed at European level. This joint report was adopted in November 2015.
* For more information, see:
  + [Education and training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/fr/web/education-and-training/overview) ( *Eurostat*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EC) n o[452/2008](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:32008R0452) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life (OJ L 145, 4.6.2008, p. 227-233)

Regulation (EU) [2019/1700](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:32019R1700) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC ) n o808/2004, (EC) n o452/2008 and (EC) n o1338/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) n o577/98 (OJ L 261I of 10.14.2019, p. 1-32)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[2015 Joint Report](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:52015XG1215%252802%2529) of the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (“Education and training 2020”) - New priorities for European cooperation in the field of education and training 'education and training (OJ C 417, 15.12.2015, p. 25-35)

Regulation (EU) n o[1175/2014](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:32014R1175) of the Commission of 30 October 2014 implementing Council Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training throughout life, as regards statistics on the participation of adults in training throughout life, and repealing Regulation (EU) No o823/2010 of the Commission (OJ L 316 of 4.11. 2014, p. 4-43)

Regulation (EU) n o[912/2013](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:32013R0912) of the Commission of 23 September 2013 running Regulation (EC) n o452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of statistics on education and training all throughout life, as regards statistics on education and training systems (OJ L 252, 24.9.2013, p. 5-10)

last update 09.01.2020

**Hochleistungsfähige, kostengünstige, kohlenstoffarme und nachhaltige Energie**

Die Strategie der EU für Technologien und Innovationen im Energiebereich ist ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der Energiepolitik der EU. Ziel ist es, Energietechnologien und innovative Lösungen im Energiebereich auszubauen.

**RECHTSAKT**

Mitteilung der Kommission an das Europäische Parlament, den Rat, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen: Technologien und Innovationen im Energiebereich ( [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) vom 2.5.2013)

**ZUSAMMENFASSUNG**

Die Strategie der EU für Technologien und Innovationen im Energiebereich ist ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der Energiepolitik der EU. Ziel ist es, Energietechnologien und innovative Lösungen im Energiebereich auszubauen.

**WAS IST DER ZWECK DIESER MITTEILUNG?**

In der Mitteilung wird eine Strategie dargestellt, die die bestehenden Rechtsvorschriften ergänzt und mit der gewährleistet werden soll, dass die EU im Bereich Technologie und Innovation weiterhin führend ist, um so die Herausforderwäungen im Energie beberenber hausu 2020 und darigen beigen haus.

Es wird darauf abgezielt, [hochleistungsfähige, kostengünstige, kohlenstoffarme und nachhaltige Energietechnologien](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) auf den Markt zu bringen, damit die Ziele der Strategie [Europa 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) für intelligentes, nachhaltiges und integratives Wachstum erreicht werden.

**WICHTIGE ECKPUNKTE**

In der Mitteilung werden folgende Grundsätze zusammengefasst:

* Betrachtung des gesamten Energiesystems bei der Festlegung von Prioritäten (dh Betrachtung der Auswirkungen einer einzelnen Technologie auf das gesamte Energiesystem);
* Stärkung der Verbindung zwischen Innovation und Energiepolitik;
* Bündelung finanzieller Ressourcen für Forschung und Innovation; sowie
* Fokussierung auf Technologien für die Zeit nach 2020.

Die Europäische Kommission will zusammen mit am [EU-Strategieplan für Energietechnologie (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) \* beteiligten Akteuren (unter Leitung der Lenkungsgruppe des SET-Plans) die Entwicklung eines integrierten Fahrplans sicherstellen, der:

* 1.

die Technologiepläne of consolidated SET-Plans ;

* 2.

die gesamte Forschungs- und Innovationskette (von der Grundlagenforschung bis hin zur Markteinführung) umfasst; und

* 3.

klare Rollen und Aufgaben für die verschiedenen Akteure wie das [Europäische Energieforschungsbündnis](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eera-set.eu/) (EERA) and das [Europäische Innovations- und Technologieinstitut](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) festlegt.

Zudem ist ein Aktionsplan für gemeinsame und individual Investitionen zur Unterstützung des integrierten Fahrplans auszuarbeiten.

Die Kommission soll gemeinsam mit den EU-Ländern das System für die Berichterstattung und Überwachung des [integrierten Fahrplans und des Aktionsplans](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) ausbauen, das sich auf das [Europäische Energietechnologie-Informationssystem](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://setis.ec.europa.eu/about-setis) (SETIS) und den SET-Plan stützt.

Die Kommission soll eine Koordinierungsstruktur (im Rahmen der Lenkungsgruppe des SET-Plans) zur Förderung von Investitionen in Forschung und Innovation auf dem Gebiet der Energieeffizienz einrichten.

Die Mitteilung fordert das Europäische Parlament und den Europäischen Rat auf:

* ihre Unterstützung für den SET-Plan zu bekräftigen;
* die zentralen Grundsätze und Entwicklungen für Technologien und Innovationen im Energiebereich in der gesamten EU zu billigen; und
* zu unterstützen, dass die EU-Mittel sowie die nationalen und privaten Ressourcen entsprechend dieser Strategie verwendet werden.

**HINTERGRUND**

Kohlenstoffarme Technologien (dh Solarenergie, Windkraft oder Kohlenstoffabscheidung und -speicherung) verfügen über großes Potenzial hinsichtlich der [Senkung von Treibhausgasemissionen](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) (THG-Emissionen), der Förderung nachhaltiger Energie, der Förderung nachhaltiginger der Förderung nachältiginger der Väftskezen der Förderung nachhaltiginger underginger der Virtskezen der Väftskezenwinger, der Vftskezenwingeren der Virts Allerdings sind Innovationen auf diesem Gebiet in der Regel kostspielig, riskant und verlaufen langsam. Dies erklärt die Notwendigkeit einer Strategie für Technologien und Innovationen im Energiebereich.

Weitere Informationen sind auf den Websites der Europäischen Kommission zum Thema [Technologie und 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) und zum [Strategieplan für Energietechnologie](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) erhältlich.

**SCHLÜSSELBEGRIFFE**

\* Der **SET-Plan**soll die Entwicklung und Einführung kohlenstoffarmer Technologien beschleunigen. Er dient der Förderung von Forschung und Innovation sowie der europaweiten Zusammenarbeit und gleichzeitig der Verbesserung von Technologien und der Senkung der mit diesen Technologien verbundenen Kosten.

Letzte Aktualisierung: 08/26/2015

**The 2015 enlargement strategy**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Communication [ COM ( 2015) 611 final] - The EU's enlargement strategy](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:52015DC0611)

**WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THIS COMMUNICATION?**

Each 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” consisting of documents explaining its EU [enlargement](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/enlargement.html) policy .

The 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0611) which sets out the way forward and reports on 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 document is accompanied by detailed reports for each of the countries.

**KEY POINTS**

In addition to the overall strategy, the package includes the following reports, setting out the progress made by each candidate and potential candidate country over the previous year and setting out guidelines for reform priorities :

* [Montenegro Report 2015](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:52015SC0210)
* [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Report 2015](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:52015SC0212)
* [Albania Report 2015](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:52015SC0213)
* [Serbia 2015 Report](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:52015SC0211)
* [Turkey Report 2015](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:52015SC0216)
* [Bosnia and Herzegovina Report 2015](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:52015SC0214)
* [Kosovo Report 2015 \*](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:52015SC0215)

**\***This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is consistent with [United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)](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) as well [as the ICJ opinion 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) .

**CONTEXT**

* For more information, please see the ["Check current status " page](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.

**ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The EU's enlargement strategy [ [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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0611) of 10.11.2015]

**RELATED ACTS**

Commission staff working document - 2015 Report on Montenegro, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0210) of 10.11.2015]

Commission staff working document - 2015 report on Serbia, accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0211) of 10.11.2015]

Commission staff working document - 2015 report on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0212) of 10.11.2015]

Commission staff working document - 2015 Report on Albania, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0213) of 10.11.2015]

Commission staff working document - 2015 report on Bosnia and Herzegovina, accompanying the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The enlargement strategy EU [ [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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0214) of 10.11.2015]

Commission staff working document - 2015 Report on Kosovo \*, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0215) of 10.11.2015]

Commission staff working document - 2015 Report on Turkey, accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0216) of 10.11.2015]

last update 19.07.2016

**Implementing decision on the initiative to support small and medium-sized enterprises**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Implementing Decision 2014/660 / EU on the model financing agreement for the contribution of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to a joint uncapped guarantee instrument and a securitization financial instrument in favor of 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0660)

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

It aims to guarantee:

* that the European Union (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 rapid response by creating a model funding agreement aimed at ensuring uniform conditions and equal treatment for, and between, participating EU countries using available resources;
* coherent rules for the contribution of these resources to any individual financing agreement concluded by 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) as](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eif.org/) well as for the conditions contained in delegation agreements concerning other sources under the [COSME](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:1901_3) (competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises) and [Horizon 2020 programs](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/horizon_2020.html) .

**KEY POINTS**

**Scope**

This decision establishes the model funding agreement for the financial contribution :

* the [European Regional Development Fund and (ERDF)](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:2602_3) and the [European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)](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:0301_1) ;
* **uncapped guarantee**[\*](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: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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) financial instruments for SMEs; and
* concluded between the EIB and the EIF and each participating EU country.

**Rules**

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

* eligibility and exclusion criteria for the new debt financing method [\*](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:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) ;
* general principles relating to the implementation and management of the two financial instruments;
* territorial coverage;
* effect minimal lever, intermediate values and penalties;
* tasks and obligations of the EIF;
* selection of financial intermediaries and operational agreements;
* governance;
* contributions.

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DECISION APPLY ?**

It has applied since 13 September 2014.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [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_fr) ( *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/fr/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**

**Uncapped Guarantee :**Provides **uncapped**portfolio guarantees and planned partial relief from capital requirements to banks setting up new loan portfolios. In return, the initiating financial institutions transfer the benefits of these instruments to SMEs in the form of an acceptance of higher customer risk, reduced collateral requirements and / or reduced costs.

**Securitization:**transactions backed by an existing loan portfolio. In return, the initiating financial institutions explicitly agree to offer new European funding to SMEs present in regions meeting the eligibility criteria linked to European funds paid into the structure.

**New mode of financing by borrowing**: new loans, leases or guarantees for the final beneficiaries created by the financial intermediary by Sunday December 31 , 2023 at the latest , in accordance with the conditions set in the operational agreements.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0660) of 11 September 2014 on the model financing agreement for the contribution of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to a joint uncapped guarantee instrument and to a financial securitization instrument for small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 271, 12.9.2014, p. 58-92)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) No o[1301/2013](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:32013R1301) of the European Parliament and the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and the specific provisions relating to the 'Investment for growth and employment ", and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1080/2006 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 289-302)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EU) No o1301/2013 have been incorporated into the original document. This [consolidated version](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:02013R1301-20180802) has only documentary value.

Regulation (EU) No o[1291/2013](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:32013R1291) of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the framework program for research and innovation "Horizon 2020" (2014-2020) and repealing Decision n o1982/2006 / EC (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 104-173)

See the [consolidated version](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:02013R1291-20150704) .

Regulation (EU) No o[1287/2013](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:32013R1287) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing a program for the competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs (COSME) (2014-2020) and repealing Decision o1639/2006 / EC (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 33–49)

Directive [2013/36 / EU](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:32013L0036) of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87 / EC and repealing Directives 2006/48 / EC and 2006/49 / EC (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338-436)

See the [consolidated version](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:02013L0036-20180709) .

Regulation (EU) No o[575/2013](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:32013R0575) of the European Parliament and the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No o648/2012 (OJ L 176 of 27.6.2013, p. 1-337)

Please [see the consolidated version](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:02013R0575-20190101)

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o[966/2012](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:32012R0966) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No o1605/2002 ( OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1-96)

See the [consolidated version](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:02012R0966-20170101) .

last update 01.02.2019

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

It aims to guarantee:

* that the European Union (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 rapid response by creating a model funding agreement aimed at ensuring uniform conditions and equal treatment for, and between, participating EU countries using available resources;
* coherent rules for the contribution of these resources to any individual financing agreement concluded by 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) as](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.eif.org/) well as for the conditions contained in delegation agreements concerning other sources under the [COSME](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:1901_3) (competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises) and [Horizon 2020 programs](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/horizon_2020.html) .

**KEY POINTS**

**Scope**

This decision establishes the model funding agreement for the financial contribution :

* the [European Regional Development Fund and (ERDF)](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:2602_3) and the [European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)](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:0301_1) ;
* **uncapped guarantee**[\*](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: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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4340536%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) financial instruments for SMEs; and
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**Rules**

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* general principles relating to the implementation and management of the two financial instruments;
* territorial coverage;
* effect minimal lever, intermediate values and penalties;
* tasks and obligations of the EIF;
* selection of financial intermediaries and operational agreements;
* governance;
* contributions.

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DECISION APPLY ?**

It has applied since 13 September 2014.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [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_fr) ( *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/fr/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**

**Uncapped Guarantee :**Provides **uncapped**portfolio guarantees and planned partial relief from capital requirements to banks setting up new loan portfolios. In return, the initiating financial institutions transfer the benefits of these instruments to SMEs in the form of an acceptance of higher customer risk, reduced collateral requirements and / or reduced costs.

**Securitization:**transactions backed by an existing loan portfolio. In return, the initiating financial institutions explicitly agree to offer new European funding to SMEs present in regions meeting the eligibility criteria linked to European funds paid into the structure.

**New mode of financing by borrowing**: new loans, leases or guarantees for the final beneficiaries created by the financial intermediary by Sunday December 31 , 2023 at the latest , in accordance with the conditions set in the operational agreements.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32014D0660) of 11 September 2014 on the model financing agreement for the contribution of the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to a joint uncapped guarantee instrument and to a financial securitization instrument for small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 271, 12.9.2014, p. 58-92)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) No o[1301/2013](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:32013R1301) of the European Parliament and the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and the specific provisions relating to the 'Investment for growth and employment ", and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1080/2006 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 289-302)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EU) No o1301/2013 have been incorporated into the original document. This [consolidated version](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:02013R1301-20180802) has only documentary value.

Regulation (EU) No o[1291/2013](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:32013R1291) of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the framework program for research and innovation "Horizon 2020" (2014-2020) and repealing Decision n o1982/2006 / EC (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 104-173)

See the [consolidated version](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:02013R1291-20150704) .

Regulation (EU) No o[1287/2013](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:32013R1287) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing a program for the competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs (COSME) (2014-2020) and repealing Decision o1639/2006 / EC (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 33–49)

Directive [2013/36 / EU](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:32013L0036) of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87 / EC and repealing Directives 2006/48 / EC and 2006/49 / EC (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 338-436)

See the [consolidated version](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:02013L0036-20180709) .

Regulation (EU) No o[575/2013](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:32013R0575) of the European Parliament and the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No o648/2012 (OJ L 176 of 27.6.2013, p. 1-337)

Please [see the consolidated version](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:02013R0575-20190101)

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o[966/2012](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:32012R0966) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No o1605/2002 ( OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1-96)

See the [consolidated version](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:02012R0966-20170101) .

last update 01.02.2019

**Mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gases**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT**

[Regulation (EU) No o525/2013 - Mechanism for monitoring and reporting emissions of greenhouse and other information related to climate change](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:32013R0525)

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

* The Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (RMS) significantly expands and strengthens the previous mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the European Union (EU).
* It aims to improve procedures and rules for monitoring and reporting GHG emissions.
* By integrating the new monitoring and reporting requirements stemming from the EU's [“climate and energy 2020”](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/strategies/2020_fr) package and the latest decisions adopted by 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) (UNFCCC), it replaces the old monitoring mechanism set up by [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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004D0280) .

**KEY POINTS**

The rule:

* encourages **monitoring, reporting and review**procedures and rules , which enables national and international commitments to be implemented;
* sets up a European **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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:2001_11%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) which aims to improve transparency and completeness between the GHG inventories of EU countries;
* integrates information from EU countries on **their planning and adaptation strategies to climate change**, which covers aspects such as floods, droughts and extreme temperatures;
* improve the declaration of the EU and EU countries on **financial and technological support**to developing countries;
* guarantees **the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, comparability and completeness of the data**reported by the EU and EU countries.

**SINCE WHEN DO THIS REGULATION APPLY ?**

It has applied since 8 July 2013.

**CONTEXT**

* Following the various international climate negotiations and the new requirements of the UNFCCC, and taking into account the evolution of European legislation, Decision No. 280/2004/ EC, which included less stringent measures to monitor EU GHG 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) , needed to be significantly improved.
* In 2013, the EU adopted its Regulation on the Surveillance Mechanism which repealed Decision No 280/2004/ EC. It thus had a strong reporting mechanism on EU projections, policies and measures with regard to greenhouse gas emissions.
* Each 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) publishes its report on the state of climate action. In addition, it regularly reports to the United Nations.
* For more information, please see:
  + the page entitled [“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_fr) on the European Commission website;
  + the page entitled ["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 website of the European Environment Agency.

**\* KEY TERMS**

**Greenhouse Gas Inventory :**This is an emissions inventory that monitors seven different greenhouse gases, from all sectors, including

* energy,
* industrial processes,
* waste,
* agriculture,
* land use , land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

The EU greenhouse gas inventory is compiled annually by the European Commission, with support from the European Environment Agency.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) No o[525/2013](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:32013R0525) of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 May 2013 concerning a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting at the national level and at the level of 'Union, other information relating to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/ EC (OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 13-40)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EU) No o525/2013 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R0525-20140717) has only documentary value.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulations delegate (EU) n o[666/2014](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:32014R0666) of the Commission of 12 March 2014 establishing the substantive requirements applicable to a Union inventory system and taking into account potential changes in global warming and inventories related guidelines adopted by mutual agreement at the international level in accordance with Regulation (EU) No o525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 179, 19.6.2014, p. 26-30)

Implementing Regulation (EU) No o[749/2014](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:32014R0749) of the Commission of 30 June 2014 concerning the structure, presentation, terms of transmission and review of information submitted by Member States under Regulation (EU ) n o525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 203, 11.7.2014, p. 23-90)

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council entitled 'Progress made in achieving the targets set under the Kyoto Protocol and the Union's targets for 2020' [pursuant to Article 21 of Regulation (EU) No o525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 relating to a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting, at national and Union level, of other information relating to climate change 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52014DC0689) of 28 October 2014]

last update 28.11.2016

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

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Decision 2013/94 / EU on the regional convention 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0094)

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

* It finalizes the regional convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential [\*](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) rules of origin .
* This convention allows the countries of the pan-Euro-Mediterranean area (listed in the key points below) to benefit from common rules and preferential treatment in terms of customs duties.
* It aims to promote deeper economic integration and build stronger trade links in the area.

**KEY POINTS**

A regional convention on the origin of goods traded in the pan-Euro-Mediterranean area was signed on behalf of the European Union in April 2011. This convention brings together in a **single legal instrument**all the rules concerning the origin of goods traded in the European Union. part about sixty free trade agreements - trade bilateral agreements between the countries of the Pan-Euro-Mediterranean region including the participants in [the process of stabilization and 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) of the Union.

**Contracting parties**

In addition to the Union, the contracting parties to this convention are as follows:

* the states of the [European Free Trade Association](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.efta.int/) : Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland;
* the signatories of the [Barcelona Declaration](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, the Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey;
* the Faroes;
* the participants in the SAP: Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia as well as Kosovo ( 1);
* the Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

**Originating products**

For preferential tariffs to apply, the origin of the goods must be established. The goods are considered as products originating in the pan-Euro-Mediterranean cumulation zone if they are:

* wholly obtained (eg extracted, harvested or, in the case of live animals, born and raised) in the territory of a Contracting Party to the Convention;
* composed of materials originating in countries not signatory to the convention (non-originating materials) but which have been sufficiently worked or processed in the territory of a contracting party to the convention (Annex II of Appendix I);
* imported from the [European Economic Area](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) and exported to another contracting party to the convention.

**Pan-Euro-Mediterranean cumulation zone**

The convention is based on a **system of cumulation**according to which the contracting parties to the convention can use the products originating in the other parties as if they had been produced in their territory. In accordance with the pan-Euro-Mediterranean system of cumulation of origin, a system of [diagonal cumulation](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) applies between the Union and many of the countries in question.

**Proof of origin**

* The customs authorities of the exporting country issuing **certificates**of **circulation**of goods [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 that attest to their origin. Importers from other contracting parties to the convention can thus benefit from preferential customs tariffs.
* Approved exporters can also issue a **declaration of origin**or a declaration of origin EUR-MED.

**Provisions relating to administrative cooperation**

The customs authorities of the parties will cooperate with each other (for example by exchanging specimens of the imprints of the stamps used for the issue of movement certificates EUR.1 and EUR-MED, or by verifying the proofs of origin).

**Management and implementation**

A joint committee made up of representatives of all the contracting parties is responsible for the management and implementation of the convention.

( 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) as well as the [opinion of the International Court of 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) on Kosovo's declaration of independence. 

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DECISION APPLY ?**

It has applied since March 26 , 2012.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [The pan-Euro-Mediterranean cumulation system and the pan-Euro-Mediterranean convention](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) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Rules of origin:**the real “economic” nationality of the traded goods which must be determined in order to decide how they should be treated in terms of customs duties. Preferential origin is conferred on goods from particular countries which meet certain criteria such as more working or processing than required to obtain a non-preferential origin.

**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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0094) of 26 March 2012 on the conclusion of the regional convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin (OJ L 54, 26.2.2013, p. 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013D0093) of 14 April 2011 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the regional convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin (OJ L 54, 26.2.2013, p. 1-2)

last update 09.02.2018

**Common European regime applicable to exports**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EU) 2015/479 on the common regime applicable to exports](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:32015R0479)

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

The regulation defines the basic principle that exports from European Union (EU) countries to other countries are not subject to quantitative restrictions. It also sets out the rules concerning the procedures for the adoption of safeguard measures.

**KEY POINTS**

The regulation covers all products, both industrial and agricultural.

**Safeguard measures**

* In order to prevent a critical situation due to a shortage of essential products, 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) may make the export of a product subject to the presentation of an export authorization. These measures may be limited to certain destinations or to exports from certain regions of the EU. However, they do not affect products in transit to the EU border.
* For example, in the context of the COVID-19 epidemic, 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32020R0402) required, for a limited period, that certain personal protective equipment - whether or not it came from the EU - be authorized by the competent authorities of EU countries to be exported outside the EU, except to 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) , territories dependent on EU supply chains (eg Andorra) and some [overseas territories](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:1105_1) . This measure aimed to ensure the availability of personal protective equipment in EU countries to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The [implementing act](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/implementing_acts.html) established the procedure for requesting authorization, and its Annex I lists the products requiring authorization (protective goggles and visors, gloves, protective clothing, oral-nasal protective equipment and face shields).
* The Commission must adopt the safeguard measures required by the interests of the EU in compliance with existing international obligations (resulting from the EU's accession to 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:r11010) , for example).

**Information and consultation**

* When an EU country considers that safeguard measures might be necessary due to exceptional market developments, it must inform the Commission, which warns the other EU countries.
* The Commission may ask EU countries to provide statistical data on market trends for a particular product in order to assess its economic and trade situation.

**Implementation**

The Safeguard Committee comprising representatives of EU countries, established under 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32015R0478) on [the common regime applicable to imports](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:070202_3) , assists the Commission in implementing the regulation.

**SINCE WHEN DO THIS REGULATION APPLY ?**

It is applied since 16 April 2015. It repeals Regulation (EC) n o[1061/2009](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009R1061) with immediate effect.

**CONTEXT**

This 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) n o1061/2009, which was amended several times and substantially. It is part of the EU's common commercial policy, which is based on uniform principles for all EU countries.

For more information, please see:

* [Exports 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](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:32015R0479) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on the common regime applicable to exports ( consolidated text) (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 34-40)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Commission 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32020R0402) of 14 March 2020 making the export of certain products subject to the presentation of an export authorization (OJ L 77 I, 15.3.2020, p. 1-7)

Successive amendments to Implementing 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02020R0402-20200321) has only documentary value.

Regulation (EU) [2015/478](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:32015R0478) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2015 on the common regime applicable to imports (OJ L 83, 27.3.2015, p. 16-33)

last update 08.04.2020

**European Anti-Fraud Office - rules of investigation procedure**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 concerning investigations conducted 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32013R0883)

[Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 as regards the cooperation with the European Public Prosecutor and the effective investigation of 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32020R2223)

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

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 aimed at:

* increase 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l34008) , established 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999D0352) , in order to fight against fraud, corruption and any illegal activity which could harm [financial interests of](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/eu_union.html) the European Union (EU) [\*](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:4401811%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) ;
* make the Agency's investigations more efficient;
* improve cooperation between the different institutions and the different bodies concerned;
* strengthen the rights of those covered by investigations.

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

* adapt the functioning of OLAF with a view to the creation of the [European Public Prosecutor](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/european_prosecutor.html) 's [Office and the effectiveness of investigations by the European 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) , as defined in 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017R1939) (see [summary of documents](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:4319113) ) to ensure optimal complementarity; and
* strengthen the effectiveness of OLAF's investigative function with regard to certain specific issues, in particular:
  + the new rules for on-the-spot checks and inspections
  + access to bank account information
  + the establishment of a controller of procedural guarantees
  + access to the final report by the person concerned
  + the strengthening of the role of coordinating anti-fraud services in the Member States of the European Union and
  + of new laws to improve monitoring of investigations.

**KEY POINTS**

**The Office:**

* conducts internal and external investigations;
* provides assistance to the European Public Prosecutor's Office, within the framework of close cooperation, the exchange of information, complementarity and prevention against duplication;
* helps EU Member States organize close cooperation between their anti-fraud authorities;
* develops anti-fraud policies, 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 design and development of anti-fraud and anti-corruption strategies, in order to protect the financial interests of the European Union;
* promotes and coordinates the exchange of operational experiences and best procedural practices;
* join, where appropriate, [joint investigation teams](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) ;
* supports joint national actions to combat fraud.

**Internal investigations**

**The Office:**

* carries out administrative inquiries within the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the European Union, and among economic operators; [\*](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:4401811%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) ;
* has access without notice and without delay to any relevant information relating to the element under investigation;
* may ask officials, other servants and heads of bodies for oral and written information;
* inform 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, offices 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) concerned when an investigation concerns one of their employees and consult them, if necessary, when preventive administrative measures must be taken in order to protect the financial interests of the European Union.

Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 empowers OLAF, in the context of its investigations, to have access to private equipment used for professional needs , if the latter has good reason to suspect that their content could be affected. be relevant to the investigation. Access would be based on internal regulations to be adopted by each institution, body, body or agency concerned with regard to its staff and members.

**External surveys**

**The Office:**

* carry out on-the-spot checks and verifications as well as other investigative activities in EU countries, in third countries and in international organizations and economic operators, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Regulation (EU, Euratom) n o883/2013 and Regulation (EC, Euratom) n o[2185/96](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:31996R2185) , and the provisions of cooperation agreements and mutual assistance;
* can transmit to the competent national authorities of the countries of the European Union, information regarding fraud, corruption or any other illicit activity which harms financial interests, so that they can take the appropriate measures.

must , in accordance with the rules established in Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 with regard to external investigations, access private devices used for professional purposes; access will be made under conditions and to an extent identical to what the national authorities of the country concerned can do to investigate private arrangements.

**Conduct of investigations**

**The Director General of the Office:**

* decides , when there is sufficient suspicion, to open an external or internal investigation, either on its own initiative or following a request from an institution, body, body or an agency, or an EU country;
* may transmit any relevant information to the relevant EU institution, body or agency, or country concerned if it decides not to open an investigation;
* directs the execution of investigations on the basis, where appropriate, of written instructions;
* submit a report 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 closed after the 12- month deadline and every 6 months thereafter ;
* transmit to the national judicial authorities any information obtained during an internal investigation falling within their competence;

**OLAF:**

* conduct investigations in an objective and impartial manner, respecting procedural guarantees and the principle of the presumption of innocence;
* prosecution and defense;
* may hear, with appropriate notice, a person concerned or a witness at any time during the investigation - the person has the right not to incriminate himself or to be assisted by a person of his choice;
* draw up a record of the interview and give a copy to the person concerned;
* offers the person concerned the opportunity to express themselves on the facts with which they are accused;
* treats all information communicated or obtained in the context of external and internal investigations with respect for confidentiality;
* cooperates with the European Public Prosecutor's Office, [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 countries of the European Union, third countries of the European Union and international organizations.

**Access to bank account information**

In accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223, OLAF's investigative powers are strengthened. OLAF may request information on bank accounts, and if strictly necessary, on transactions, with the cooperation of the national authorities. This, under the same conditions as those applicable to the competent national authorities, and subject to a written request justifying the appropriateness and proportionate nature of this request;

**Controller of procedural guarantees**

The independent post of Controller of Procedural Guarantees is created under Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223. Administratively attached to the Supervisory Committee, the task of the Controller is to manage the complaints of the persons concerned and could make recommendations to OLAF as to how to resolve the problem raised in the complaint.

**Close collaboration between OLAF and the European Public Prosecutor's Office**

OLAF and the European Public Prosecutor's Office have **complementary roles**as regards the protection of the financial interests of the European Union and will work in close collaboration. Under the amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223, OLAF remains an administrative body which carries **out administrative inquiries which**may lead to recommendations, administrative, disciplinary and judicial. The mandate of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, which covers 22 of the 27 countries of the European Union, is based on **criminal investigations**to establish the criminal liability of those involved in fraud, corruption, or any other criminal offense detrimental to the financial interests of the European Union which fall under its competence.

As a service of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, and with a view to protecting the admissibility of evidence, as well as [fundamental freedoms](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, it must cooperate closely with the EPPO in order to ensure that the procedural guarantees of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 are respected.

**The final report**

It is established under the authority of the Director General, at the end of the investigation, and

* foresees:
  + the legal basis for the investigation
  + the procedural steps that were followed and the guarantees respected
  + the facts observed and their preliminary legal qualification
  + the estimated financial impact and
  + the findings of the investigation;
* it is accompanied, if necessary, by the recommendations of the director general on the follow-up to be given or not to the investigation, on the disciplinary, administrative, financial or judicial measures which must or not be taken and on the estimated amount recoveries;
* it is sent to the country or to the European Union institution, body, agency or agency concerned.

**The countries of the European Union :**

* establish an anti-fraud coordination service ( [AFCOS](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/investigations/afcos_fr) ) in order to guarantee effective cooperation and exchange of information with OLAF;
* provide or coordinate the assistance necessary for OLAF to carry out its tasks effectively.

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

* adopt rules obliging staff members to cooperate with and inform the Office;
* guarantee the confidentiality of internal investigations;
* may not open a parallel investigation into the same facts if the Director General of OLAF has opened an investigation, or is considering doing so;
* transmit to OLAF without delay any information relating to possible cases of fraud, corruption or any other illegal financial activity.

**Repeal**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 repealing Regulation (EC) n o[1073/1999](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999R1073) and Regulation (Euratom) No o[1074/1999](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999R1074) .

**SINCE WHEN DO THESE REGULATIONS APPLY ?**

* Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 applies from 1 October 2013.
* The amending regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2223 entered into force on January 17 , 2021.

**CONTEXT**

For more information, please consult:

* [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_fr) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Financial interests :**income, expenditure and assets covered by the budget of the European Union.

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

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU, Euratom) n o[883/2013](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:32013R0883) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1073/1999 of the Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (Euratom) No o1074/1999 (OJ L 248, 18.9.2013, p. 1-22)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02013R0883-20210117) has only documentary value.

Regulation (EU, Euratom) [2020/2223](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:32020R2223) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 as regards the cooperation with the European Public Prosecutor and the effective investigation of '' European Anti-Fraud Office (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32017R1939) of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation concerning the creation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (“EPPO ”) (OJ L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1-71)

Please see the [consolidated version](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:02017R1939-20210110) .

Directive (EU) [2017/1371](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:32017L1371) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud affecting the financial interests of the Union by means of criminal law (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 29 -41)

Commission report to the European Parliament and the Council - Evaluation of the implementation of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (Euratom) No o1074/1999 ( [COM (2017) 589 final](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:52017DC0589) of 02.10.2017)         

Working paper of the Commission services - Evaluation of the implementation of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No o883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF ) and repealing Regulation (EC) n o1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (Euratom) No o1074/1999 accompanying the Commission's report to the European Parliament and the Council ( [SWD (2017) 332 final](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:52017SC0332) of 2.10.2017)         

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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31999D0352) of 28 April 1999 establishing the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) (OJ L 136, 31.5.1999, p. 20-22)

Please see the [consolidated version](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:01999D0352-20160101) .

Regulation (EC, Euratom) n o[2185/96](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:31996R2185) of 11 November 1996 concerning checks and inspections carried out by the Commission for the protection of the financial interests of the European Communities against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L 292 of 15.11. 1996, p. 2-5)

Regulation (EC, Euratom) No o[2988/95](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:31995R2988) of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the financial interests of the European Communities (OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:31994D0140) of 23 February 1994 establishing an advisory committee for coordination in the field of the fight against fraud (OJ L 61, 4.3.1994, p. 27–28)

Please see the [consolidated version](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:01994D0140-20050317) .

last modification 02.02.2021

**European Union rules on the authorization, import and production of veterinary medicinal products**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Directive 2001/82 / EC establishing a community code relating to veterinary medicinal products](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:32001L0082)

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

It establishes European Union (EU) rules relating to 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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l21231%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) .

It will be repealed 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4381220) from January 28, 2022.

**KEY POINTS**

* The **national authorities**must:
  + authorize veterinary drugs before they can be sold and used;
  + set up a simplified registration procedure for **homeopathic veterinary medicinal products**;
  + ensure that manufacturers and distributors of veterinary drugs under their jurisdiction have the necessary authorization; manufacturers should also use the services of a qualified expert;
  + take appropriate measures to encourage reporting of possible **adverse reactions**to veterinary drugs;
  + carry out **inspections**and tests at regular intervals to ensure that manufacturers comply with the legislation;
  + issue a **certificate of good manufacturing practice**if the inspectors consider that the standards are met; these certificates are entered in a European database and must be issued within 90 days;
  + suspend , revoke or withdraw the marketing authorization for a product considered dangerous or without therapeutic benefit.
* National authorities may, in the event of a **serious epidemic**, authorize the use of medicinal products which have not received their authorization. They must first 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) .
* **The authorization for the market**:
  + only granted to applicants established in the EU;
  + has an initial validity of five years;
  + can be renewed for five more years, or for an indefinite period.
* The procedure for adopting an authorization decision must be completed within 210 days of receipt of the request from the authorization holder.
* The applicant must provide all the administrative information and all the scientific documents necessary to demonstrate the **quality**, **safety**and **efficacy**of the product.
* The marketing authorization holder must take account of scientific and technical progress made after receipt of his authorization and make the necessary modifications to his manufacturing and control systems.
* A coordination group examines the application if it is made in at least two EU countries.
* The packaging of veterinary drugs should indicate certain **detailed information**, such as the name and address of the manufacturer, the potency of the product and its expiry date.
* The **imports**and **exports**of veterinary drugs also require consent.
* The legislation does not apply to certain items such as drugs used in **research and development trials**or prepared by a pharmacist for a specific animal or a small group of animals.
* National authorities may exempt certain medicinal products from the marketing authorization for small domestic animals such as fish, birds, carrier pigeons, terrarium animals (such as lizards or locusts), small rodents, ferrets and rabbits.

**Repeal**

Directive 2001/82 / EEC will be repealed 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R0006) from January 28, 2022.

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DIRECTIVE APPLY ?**

It has applied since December 18, 2001.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [Veterinary drugs 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 drugs :**Any substance or composition having curative or preventive properties with regard to animal diseases.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Directive [2001/82 / EC](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:32001L0082) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 establishing a Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products (OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1-66)

Successive 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02001L0082-20090807) has only documentary value.

**RELATED DOCUMENT**

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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32019R0006) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82 / EC (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43-167)

last update 17.01.2019

**International agreements and the external competences of the European Union**

**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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E003)

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

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

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

**WHAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THESE ARTICLES?**

They establish the legal powers of the European Union (EU) to negotiate and conclude international agreements and its [competence](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:ai0020) , whether exclusive or shared, to conclude such agreements.

**KEY POINTS**

**International agreements (conventional acts, treaties)**

* International agreements with non-EU countries or international organizations are an integral part of EU law. These agreements are separated from primary law and secondary law, thus constituting a *sui generis*category . In accordance with certain judgments of the CJEU, 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/FR/ALL/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l14547) and their legal value is greater than secondary law, which must therefore comply with it.
* They are treaties under international public law and they generate rights and obligations for the contracting parties.
* Unlike [unilateral acts](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:l14528) , conventions and agreements do not result from a legislative procedure or from the sole will of an institution.
* [Article 216 of the TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216) cites the cases in which the Union is empowered to conclude such agreements.
* Once negotiated and signed, and depending on the area concerned, they may require ratification by an act of secondary law.
* International agreements must be applied throughout the Union. They have a higher value than unilateral acts of secondary law, which must therefore be in conformity with them.
* In addition, [Article 207 of the TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) governs the Union's [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) , a key external competence of the Union and a central element of its relations with the rest of the world.

**The Union's external competences**

* The Union 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**capable of negotiating and concluding international agreements in its own name, that is to say, it has the competences (or powers) in this field which were conferred on it by the treaties.
* If the subject of the agreement does not fall under the exclusive competence of the Union, the countries of the Union are also required to sign it. These agreements are also called **“mixed agreements”**.

**Exclusive jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction**

* The [**distribution of competences**](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 Union and the countries of the Union is also reflected at the international level. Thus, when the Union negotiates and concludes an international agreement, it has either **exclusive competence**or **shared competence with the countries of the Union**.
* In the event that its **competence is exclusive**, the Union is the only one able to negotiate and conclude the agreement. [In addition, Article 3](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E003) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) specifies the areas in which the Union has exclusive competence for the conclusion of international agreements, including trade agreements.
* In the event that its competence is **shared**with the countries of the Union, the agreement is concluded both by the Union and by the countries of the Union. It is then a mixed agreement to which the countries of the EU must give their agreement. Mixed agreements may also require the adoption of an internal European act in order to share the obligations between the countries of the Union and the Union. [Article 4](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) of the TFEU establishes shared competences.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see :

* [Database of the Treaty 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*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part One: Principles - Title I: Categories 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/FR/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: Categories 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) (ex Article 133 TEC) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016 , p. 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 144)   

last update 08.04.2020

**International agreements and the external competences of the European Union**

**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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E003)

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

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

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

**WHAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THESE ARTICLES?**

They establish the legal powers of the European Union (EU) to negotiate and conclude international agreements and its [competence](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:ai0020) , whether exclusive or shared, to conclude such agreements.

**KEY POINTS**

**International agreements (conventional acts, treaties)**

* International agreements with non-EU countries or international organizations are an integral part of EU law. These agreements are separated from primary law and secondary law, thus constituting a *sui generis*category . In accordance with certain judgments of the CJEU, 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/FR/ALL/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l14547) and their legal value is greater than secondary law, which must therefore comply with it.
* They are treaties under international public law and they generate rights and obligations for the contracting parties.
* Unlike [unilateral acts](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:l14528) , conventions and agreements do not result from a legislative procedure or from the sole will of an institution.
* [Article 216 of the TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216) cites the cases in which the Union is empowered to conclude such agreements.
* Once negotiated and signed, and depending on the area concerned, they may require ratification by an act of secondary law.
* International agreements must be applied throughout the Union. They have a higher value than unilateral acts of secondary law, which must therefore be in conformity with them.
* In addition, [Article 207 of the TFEU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) governs the Union's [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) , a key external competence of the Union and a central element of its relations with the rest of the world.

**The Union's external competences**

* The Union 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**capable of negotiating and concluding international agreements in its own name, that is to say, it has the competences (or powers) in this field which were conferred on it by the treaties.
* If the subject of the agreement does not fall under the exclusive competence of the Union, the countries of the Union are also required to sign it. These agreements are also called **“mixed agreements”**.

**Exclusive jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction**

* The [**distribution of competences**](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 Union and the countries of the Union is also reflected at the international level. Thus, when the Union negotiates and concludes an international agreement, it has either **exclusive competence**or **shared competence with the countries of the Union**.
* In the event that its **competence is exclusive**, the Union is the only one able to negotiate and conclude the agreement. [In addition, Article 3](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E003) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) specifies the areas in which the Union has exclusive competence for the conclusion of international agreements, including trade agreements.
* In the event that its competence is **shared**with the countries of the Union, the agreement is concluded both by the Union and by the countries of the Union. It is then a mixed agreement to which the countries of the EU must give their agreement. Mixed agreements may also require the adoption of an internal European act in order to share the obligations between the countries of the Union and the Union. [Article 4](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) of the TFEU establishes shared competences.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see :

* [Database of the Treaty 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*).

**MAIN DOCUMENTS**

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Part One: Principles - Title I: Categories 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/FR/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: Categories 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E004) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E207) (ex Article 133 TEC) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016 , p. 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E216) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 144)   

last update 08.04.2020

**External action of the European Union**

**SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS:**

[Treaty on European Union (TEU), articles 21-46 - The external action of the European Union 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M)

[Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), articles 205-222 - The external action 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E/TXT)

**WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THESE ARTICLES OF THE TREATIES?**

They aim to provide the European Union (EU) with the necessary instruments to be able to provide assistance to non-EU countries and to cooperate and establish relations and partnerships with them, in particular through [international agreements](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:ai0034) , even with international, regional or global organizations in order to achieve the objectives of the EU's external action as set out in [article 21](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:12016M021) of the TEU.

**KEY POINTS**

Article 21 of the TEU defines the principles on which [the EU's external action is](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/external_responsibilities.html) based, as well as its objectives. These aim in particular to:

* safeguard the values ​​of the Union, its fundamental interests, its security, its independence and its 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/fr/sections/what-we-do/uphold-international-law/index.html) ;
* preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security.

Article 21 also requires the EU to ensure consistency between its external action and other policy areas. The EU's external action covers six areas:

1. **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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:ai0009) is responsible for:
  + implement the [EU's 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) as well as 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);
  + contribute to their development by submitting proposals;
  + ensure the implementation of the decisions adopted 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) .
* 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) supports the High Representative in carrying out his mandate.

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

* The main long-term objective of EU [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) is to eradicate poverty in the world by promoting the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries.

3. **Humanitarian aid**- article 214 of the TFEU

* The operations of [humanitarian aid](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/humanitarian_aid.html) the EU's aim, *in a timely manner*, to provide assistance and relief to people of non-country EU Member victims of natural disasters or man and protect them.

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

* The EU can provide assistance, including in the financial field, to non-EU countries other than developing countries. These actions must be consistent with EU development policy.

5. **Trade**- Articles 205-207 of the TFEU

* The [EU's](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) 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) is an exclusive [competence](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:ai0020) of the EU.
* 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 in commercial affairs.
* The [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:
  + the harmonious development of world trade;
  + to the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade and foreign direct investment; and
  + to the lowering of customs and other barriers.

6. **Solidarity clause**- article 222 of the 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 of the modalities allowing the EU and EU countries to act jointly and to use the instruments at their disposal to:

* prevent the terrorist threat in the territory of one of the EU countries;
* protect an EU country from a possible terrorist attack and provide assistance where necessary;
* bring assistance to an EU country in case of natural disaster or manmade.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [European External Action Service - home page](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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 1 - General provisions relating to the Union's external action 'Union - [Article 21](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:12016M021) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 28-29)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 1 - General provisions relating to the Union's external action 'Union - [Article 22](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:12016M022) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 29-30)   

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M023) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 30)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M024) (ex Article 11 TEU) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 30-31)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M027) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 32)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M031) (ex Article 23 TEU) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 33-34)    

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M036) (ex Article 21 TEU) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 35-36)    

Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/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 relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M040) (ex Article 47 TEU) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 37)    

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Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union - Title V - General provisions relating to the Union's external action and specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Chapter 2 - Specific provisions relating to the common foreign and security policy - Section 2 - Provisions concerning 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016M044) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 39-40)    

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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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E206) (ex Article 131 TEC) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016 , p. 139)   

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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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E212) (ex Article 181a 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 213](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: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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E215) (ex Article 301 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 216](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: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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E218) (ex Article 300 TEC) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p . 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E219) (ex Article 111, paragraphs 1 to 3 and paragraph 5, TEC) ( OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 146-147)   

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 220](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:12016E220) (ex Articles 302 to 304 TEC) (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 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/FR/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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016E222) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 148)   

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

[Consolidated versions of the Treaty on European Union and 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016ME/TXT) (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 1-388)

last update 06.07.2018

**The European Union's new strategy for the digital single market**

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

**ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions entitled “Strategy for a digital single market in 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015DC0192) of 6 May 2015]

**SYNTHESIS**

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

**WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THE COMMUNICATION?**

The communication sets out the strategy for a digital single market, which is one of the [ten strategic priorities](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/docs/pg_fr.pdf%23page%3D6#page=6) defined by the European Commission in its [agenda for jobs, growth, equity 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) .

**KEY POINTS**

The strategy defines **sixteen targeted actions**under **three pillars**:

* 1.

**Improve access to digital goods and services across Europe for consumers.**Under this pillar, the Commission proposes:

* + establish rules to facilitate cross [-](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l24204) border [electronic commerce](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l24204) ;
  + to review the [regulation on cooperation in consumer protection](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l32047) to ensure faster implementation and consistent consumer protection rules;
  + to ensure more efficient and less expensive cross-border parcel delivery services;
  + to end the unjustified geographical blocking to increase the choice and the access of European online consumers;
  + identify potential competition concerns affecting e-commerce markets;
  + to give a modern and more European character to the [legislation on copyright](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/copyright/index_fr.htm) ;
  + examine the [Satellite and Cable](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l26031) Directive in order to determine whether its scope should be extended to online transmissions from broadcasting organizations;
  + to reduce the administrative burden on enterprises by the different VAT schemes.
* 2.

**Create an environment conducive to the development of innovative digital networks and services and a level playing field.**The Commission proposes:

* + to revise the [European regulation of telecommunications](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/telecoms-rules) ;
  + to review the framework of [audiovisual media](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/audiovisual.html) to fit the XXI thcentury;
  + analyze the role of online platforms such as search engines, social networks etc. in the digital single market and examine how to tackle illegal content;
  + to strengthen confidence and security in digital services, in particular in the processing of personal [data](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l14042) , which will involve a review of the [Directive on privacy and electronic communications](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l24120) ;
  + to partner with industry on [cybersecurity](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:si0010) covering technology and online network security.
* 3.

**Maximize the growth potential of the digital economy**. The Commission intends to:

* + propose a 'free flow of data initiative' to promote the free flow of data in the EU, as well as a [European initiative for cloud computing](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/node/609%23Article#Article) ;
  + set priorities for standards and interoperability of devices, applications, data repositories, services and networks of critical importance for the digital single market;
  + foster an inclusive digital society in which citizens have the skills to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the internet and increase their chances of finding employment.

The Commission will carry out these actions by the end of 2016.

For more information, please visit the [European Commission's Digital Single Market website](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/digital-single-market/index_fr.htm) .

**KEY TERMS**

**\* Geographic blocking**: the practice of preventing consumers from accessing a website based on their location, or redirecting them to an online sales site in their country which displays different prices.

**RELATED ACT**

Commission staff working document entitled 'Strategy for a digital single market in Europe - Analysis and evidence accompanying the document 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 in 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52015SC0100) of 6 May 2015]

last update 17.08.2015

**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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016ME/TXT)

**INTRODUCTION**

The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which stems from the Treaty of Lisbon, was drawn up from the Treaty establishing the **European Community**(TEC or EC Treaty), as put in place by the [Treaty of Maastricht](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: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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dlegissum:xy0023) (TECE), signed in Rome on March 25 , 1957. The creation of the European Union (EU) by the Maastricht Treaty ( February 7 , 1992) marked a new step towards the political unification of Europe.

However, the European Union did not replace the European Communities, but rather brought them together in a single "three- pillar" structure:

* **the 1 stpillar**consisted of the European Communities [the EC, the [European Coal and Steel](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:xy0022) Community (ECSC) until 2002, and the [European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)](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:4301853) ];
* **the 2 ndpillar**concerned cooperation between EU countries under 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_fr) ;
* **the 3 thpillar**covering cooperation between EU countries in the field 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 treaty leads to the renumbering of the articles. The [Lisbon Treaty](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:ai0033) , signed on December 13, 2007 and entered into force on December 1, 2009, in turn renamed the TEC as TFEU, which merged the three pillars to create the reformed EU and which was once again renumbered.

The TFEU is one of the two main EU treaties, along with 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4301855) (TEU). It forms the detailed basis of EU law by defining the principles and objectives of the EU as well as its scope within its policy areas. It also establishes the organizational and functional details of the EU institutions.

**WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THIS TREATY?**

As mentioned in its former preamble, the objective of the TEC was to "establish the foundations of an ever closer union between the peoples of Europe". This formulation is still present in the preamble of the current TFEU and the TEU. In fact, these treaties have brought a more political and democratic dimension to European integration beyond the initial economic objective of creating a single market.

**KEY POINTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED TREATY**

* The first part - **The principles:**
  + describes the scope of the treaty and its link with the TEU (article 1);
  + underlines the competences of the EU according to its powers in each area (Articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6);
  + determines the general principles governing EU action (Articles 7 to 17).
* The second part - **Non-discrimination and citizenship of the Union:**
  + prohibits discrimination based on nationality (Article 18);
  + argues that the EU “will combat any discrimination based on sex, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation” (Article 19);
  + establishes and defines EU citizenship and associated rights (Articles 20 to 24).
* The third part, composed of the majority of articles (Articles 26 to 197), lays the legal basis for **the Union's internal policies and actions**in the following areas :
  + the [internal market](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market_fr) (Title I);
  + the [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_fr) (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_fr) ;
  + the [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 the [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](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/residence/residence-rights/index_fr.htm) in general), [services](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/services_fr) 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_fr) (Title IV);
  + the [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) ;
  + the [transport](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/transport_fr) (as VI);
  + the [competition](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/competition.html) , the [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);
  + the [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_fr) (Title VIII), including articles on the euro;
  + the [job](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);
  + the [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 a reference to the [European Social Charter](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.coe.int/fr/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/FR/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) ;
  + the [education](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/education.html) , the [training](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/training.html) , the [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 [sports](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/sport_fr) (Title XII);
  + the [cultivation](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);
  + the [public 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);
  + the [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);
  + the [trans](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);
  + the [industry](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/enterprise_fr) (Title XVII);
  + the [economic, social and territorial](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) - in other words, reduce disparities in development (Title XVIII);
  + [the 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_fr) (Title XIX);
  + the [environment](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);
  + the [energy](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);
  + the [tourist](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism_fr) (Title XXII);
  + the [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);
  + the [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_fr) (Title XXIV).
* Part IV - **The 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 relations 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 - **The Union's external action**(Articles 205 to 222) describes:
  + the common commercial policy ( [trade](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/topics/trade_fr) );
  + [the 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_fr) for non-member countries of the EU;
  + 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/FR/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 organizations;
  + the establishment of EU delegations;
  + the external actions which must comply with the principles set out in Title V, Chapter 1 of the TEU with regard to the common foreign and security policy (Article 205).
* The sixth part - **Institutional and financial arrangements**concerns:
  + [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_fr) (Articles 223 to 227);
  + the EU advisory bodies (Articles 300-307);
  + the European Investment Bank (Articles 308 and 309);
  + EU legislative [acts](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/eu-law/legal-acts_fr) (regulations, directives, etc.) and [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_fr) (Articles 288 to 299);
  + the [budget](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/money_fr) of the EU (Articles 310 to 325);
  + the [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 the EU countries (Articles 326 to 334).
* Part **Seven**- **General and Final Provisions**(Articles 335 to 358) deals with certain legal issues such as the legal capacity of the EU, territorial and temporal application, the seat of the institutions, immunities and the effect on the Treaties signed before 1958 or the date of accession.

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS TREATY APPLY ?**

Signed by 27 EU countries (Croatia only joined the EU in 2013) on December 13 , 2007, the TFEU entered into force on December 1 , 2009.

**CONTEXT**

For more information, you can consult:

* [The initial treaties](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/fr/sheet/1/the-first-treaties) ( *European Parliament*);
* [History of the EU](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.consilium.europa.eu/fr/history/%2340802200881#40802200881) ( *European Council*);
* [European Treaties](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://europa.eu/european-union/law/treaties_fr) ( *European Commission*);
* [Overview of treaties](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%3Dfr) ( *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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:12016ME/TXT) on the Functioning of the European Union of 13 December 2007 - consolidated version (OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:11957E/TXT) establishing the European Economic Community (not published in the Official Journal)

The successive modifications made to the treaty 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02016ME/TXT-20160901) has only documentary value.

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

[Treaty of Lisbon](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:12007L%252FTXT) of 13 December 2007 (OJ C 306 of 17.12.2007, p. 1-271)

last update 15.12.2017

**Control mechanism of the European free movement area**

This regulation creates a control mechanism intended to verify the application of the Schengen acquis within the European Union (EU). It ensures that high-level uniform standards are applied in practice by the 22 EU Member States and the 4 third countries that make up the Schengen area, i.e. 26 countries in total. It also ensures the abolition of internal border controls within this area.

**ACT**

Regulation (EU) No o[1053/2013](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:32013R1053) of the Council establishing an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis, and repealing Decision of the Executive Committee of 16 September 1998 concerning the establishment of '' a permanent commission for the evaluation and application of Schengen

**SYNTHESIS**

The main objective of the evaluation and control mechanism is to maintain **a high level of mutual trust between the Member States**of the Schengen area with regard to their ability to correctly implement the applicable rules in all areas of [legislation. Schengen](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/HTML/schengen_agreement) ("Schengen acquis").

**SCOPE OF THE MECHANISM**

The evaluation mechanism covers all aspects of the Schengen acquis. With regard to the border issue, it concerns both the effectiveness of external border controls and the absence of internal border controls.

EU Member States and the Commission have joint responsibility for the implementation of the mechanism. The Commission ensures overall coordination.

**ANNOUNCED AND UNEXPECTED INSPECTIONS**

To implement the evaluation mechanism, multiannual (five years) and annual inspection programs should be created under the supervision of the Commission. These evaluations must take place regularly in the territory of all the States of the Schengen area in the form of **announced and unannounced inspections.**

**ACTION PLAN TO CORRECT BREACHES**

Experts trained for this purpose and appointed in all neutrality by the EU Member States must carry out the on-site assessments based on the **risk analysis**of [Frontex](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l33216) (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders Member States of the European Union) as well as on 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:jl0025) (European Police Office), [Eurojust](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:l33188) (European Agency for the Strengthening of Judicial Cooperation) and other European bodies in the areas falling within the remit of their mandate.

Following this analysis and the conclusions of the on-site inspection, the experts draw up a report under the supervision of the Commission. A series of recommendations can then be addressed to the inspected Member State. If implementation of the legislation is deemed inadequate or has seriously failed in its obligations, that country must submit a **plan**' **actions**to address them.

**CONTROL AND MONITORING**

Every six months, the audited country must report on the implementation of its action plan to the Commission and other EU Member States in order to confirm that it has taken the **necessary measures**to remedy the deficiencies identified. . Other regular reports may be required for monitoring the implementation of measures. If necessary, the Commission can organize further inspections.

**REFERENCES**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Act** | **Coming into force** | **Deadline for transposition in the Member States** | **Official newspaper** |
| Regulation (EU) No o[1053/2013](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:32013R1053) | 11/26/2013 | - | [OJ L 295, 6.11.2013, p. 27-37](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:OJ.L_.2013.295.01.0027.01.FRA) |

**RELATED ACTS**

Regulation (EU) No o[1051/2013](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:32013R1051) of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 October 2013 amending Regulation (EC) n o562/2006 to establish common rules on the temporary reintroduction of internal border controls in circumstances exceptional (OJ L 295, 6.11.2013, p. 1-10)

last update 06.10.2014

**European Union management actions for the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMOF)**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EU) 2018/975 - Management, conservation and control measures applicable in the convention area of ​​the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMOF)](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:32018R0975)

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

* It aims to ensure that the rules for the management, conservation and control of the [South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) convention area](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.sprfmo.int/) are fully integrated into European Union (EU) law. .
* The regulation is implemented as a complement to [the European fisheries control regime](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:pe0012) for the verification, inspection and application by national authorities of the rules relating to 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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:02020101_1) .

**KEY POINTS**

**ORGPPS**

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

**Scope**

* This regulation applies:
  + the EU fishing vessels operating in the area of the SPRFMO Convention;
  + EU fishing vessels transhipping [\*](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:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) fishery products originating from the RFMOF convention area;
  + to third-country fishing vessels when they ask to enter a port of the Union or they are subject to inspection and they carry fishery products originating from the area of the ORGPPS convention.
* It applies without prejudice to the following regulations :
  + Regulation (EC) n o[1005/2008](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:pe0005) );
  + Regulation (EC) n o[1224/2009](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/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/FR/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/FR/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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4326429) ).

**Rules**

* EU countries must ensure a minimum 10 % coverage of Chile's horse mackerel fishery by scientific observers and stop fishing when they have reached 100 % of its catch limit.
* EU vessels are required to comply with the rules for the protection of **seabirds**, in particular regarding the use of scaring lines.
* In order 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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) , EU fishing vessels are prohibited from engaging in bottom fishing [\*](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: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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0004#keyterm_E0004) without the prior authorization of the RFMOF and on the basis of an assessment of bottom fishing carried out by the ORGPPS scientific committee.
* At least 10 % of longliners fishing for bottom species should be subject to observer coverage and bottom fishing activities should be prohibited within 5 nautical miles of any site in the area where any encounter with ecosystems vulnerable seafarers exceed threshold values.
* The use of large pelagic driftnets (gillnets or combination of nets over 2.5 kilometers in length), and all deepwater gillnets [\*](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:4353955%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0005#keyterm_E0005) is prohibited throughout the ORGPPS convention area.
* Notification of transhipments of Chilean horse mackerel and demersal species and their monitoring when an observer is on board is required.
* EU countries whose vessels intend to transit through the Convention Area while carrying **gillnets**are required to notify the RFRMO secretariat at least 36 hours before the entry of the vessels. vessels in the area, and to ensure that vessels flying their flag use a [vessel monitoring system](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/control/technologies/vms_fr) reporting once every two hours while in the RFMO Convention area.
* EU countries must submit to the Commission, by 15 November each year, a list of fishing vessels flying their flag authorized to fish in the RFMO Convention area for the following year, including the information contained in Annex V. The Commission transmits this list to the secretariat of the ORGPPS.
* EU countries whose vessels fish within the RFMOF area must set up observing programs to collect data on fish caught, which must be submitted to the Commission.

**SINCE WHEN DO THIS REGULATION APPLY ?**

It has applied since July 19 , 2018.

**CONTEXT**

* [The South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization](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_fr) ( *European Commission*)

**KEY TERMS**

**Transhipment:**transferring a catch from a small fishing vessel to a larger vessel, to be incorporated into a larger batch for transport.

**Vulnerable marine**ecosystem **:**any marine ecosystem whose integrity (i.e. structure or function as an ecosystem), in accordance with the best available scientific information and the precautionary principle, is endangered by effects Significant adverse effects resulting from physical contact with bottom gear during the normal course of fishing operations, including but not limited to reefs, seamounts, cold-water corals or cold-water sponge beds.

**Fishing background:**fishing by a fishing vessel with a likely vehicle to make contact with the seabed, or benthos (organisms living near the seabed) during the normal course of fishing operations.

**Fishing exploratory:**the fishing in an area that has not been the subject of a fishing activity or has not been any fishing activity using a technique or a particular type of machine over the past ten years.

**Deep- water gillnets :**nets that have a single mesh sheet or, less commonly, two or three superimposed sheets that are mounted on the same ropes. Several types of nets can be combined on the same gear. These nets can be used alone or, more commonly, positioned in line in large numbers (“flotilla ” of nets). The machine can be placed, anchored to the bottom or drifting, free or connected to the ship.

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) [2018/975](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:32018R0975) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 establishing management, conservation and control measures applicable in the area covered by the Convention of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMOF) (OJ L 179, 16.7.2018, p. 30-75)

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) [2017/2403](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:32017R2403) of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 December 2017 on the sustainable management of external fleets and repealing Regulation (EC) o1006/2008 (OJ L 347 of 12.28.2017, p. 81-104)

Regulation (EU) No o[1380/2013](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:32013R1380) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) o1954/2003 and (EC) o1224/2009 and repealing regulations (EC) o2371/2002 and (EC) o639/2004 and decision 2004/585 / EC (OJ L 354 of 12.28.2013, p. 22-61)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EU) No o1380/2013 have been incorporated into the original document. This [consolidated version](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:02013R1380-20190814) has only documentary value.

Regulation (EC) n o[1224/2009](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32009R1224) of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) n o847/96, ( CE) n o2371/2002, (CE) n o811/2004, (CE) n o768/2005, (CE) n o2115/2005, (CE) n o2166/2005, (CE) n o388 / 2006, (EC) n o509/2007, (EC) n o676/2007, (EC) o1098/2007 (EC) o1300/2008, (EC) o1342/2008 and repealing regulations (EEC) n o2847/93, (EC) o1627/94 and (EC) o1966/2006 (OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1-50)

Please see the [consolidated version](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:02009R1224-20190814) .

Regulation (EC) n o[1005/2008](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:32008R1005) of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) o2847/93 (EC) o1936/2001 and (EC) o601/2004 and repealing regulations (EC) o1093/94 and (EC) o1447/1999 (OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1 -32)

Please see the [consolidated version](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:02008R1005-20110309) .

last update 23.04.2020

**Guarantee the sustainability of European health systems**

On April 4, 2014, the European Commission presented recommendations to help national health systems cope with the challenges and pressures that arise so that they can deliver quality health care.

**ACT**

Communication from the Commission on efficient, accessible and adaptable 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52014DC0215) of 4 April 2014]

**SYNTHESIS**

On April 4, 2014, the European Commission presented recommendations to help national health systems cope with the challenges and pressures that arise so that they can deliver quality health care.

**WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF THE COMMUNICATION?**

The communication identifies factors that strengthen the overall sustainability of health care systems. They must cope with the consequences of the financial and economic crisis and the increasing demand for resources. The recommendations are aimed at the countries of the European Union (EU), which are primarily responsible for health care.

**MAIN ELEMENTS**

The communication makes the following recommendations :

* **strengthen the effectiveness of services**through the results of the evaluation of their effectiveness, by developing an integrated approach so that treatment is not only hospital-based and by ensuring patient safety and quality of care;
* **improve the accessibility**of health care for the entire population. Better planning of workforce deployment and more efficient use of drugs can help. The same is true of EU legislation on patient mobility, which allows them to be treated in a country other than their own;
* **improve the adaptive capacity**of health systems to a constantly changing environment, by identifying innovative solutions and by expanding and improving the use of information, as well as other new technologies.

**CONTEXT**

The recommendations are the result of extensive research on access to health care, the efficiency of health systems and hospital reform. This research confirmed:

* **that health care measures are complex**and can only be evaluated effectively in the long term;
* **that early diagnosis**of colorectal cancer, cervical cancer 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:c11505d) programs **can improve health care outcomes**;
* **that the organization and management of health care**can have a considerable impact on the ease of **access of patients**to such services, in particular.

Further information is available on the website of the [Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety](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_fr.htm) of the European Commission.

last update 03.11.2014

**Focus on European research and innovation**

This communication from the European Commission on research and innovation (R & I) as sources of renewed growth looks at solutions to improve the impact of research and innovation, which will play a role. central to the future economic growth of Europe. The communication proposes solutions to improve the quality of investments by European Union (EU) countries in this area. It further underlines that the potential for European growth lies in the development of new products and services and that Europe is well placed to exploit this potential.

**ACT**

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - "Research and innovation as sources of renewed 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52014DC0339) of 10 June 2014 - not published in the Official Journal ].

**SYNTHESIS**

Referring to 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:em0028) and the recent [Annual Growth Surveys](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_fr.htm) , the Communication recommends that governments prioritize growth-promoting spending, including R&I, despite the fact that they are also striving to reduce their deficit and debt at the national level (fiscal consolidation).

These investments must be accompanied by **R & I reform systems in**order to improve the quality, efficiency and impact of **R&I**spending. The communication stresses the need to fully capitalize on the multiplier effect of public R & I expenditure on business investment and recommends adapting the reforms in this area to the characteristics of each country.

EU countries need to focus on three main avenues for reform:

* 1.

**improve the quality of strategy development and the policy-making process**: for example, by creating an overall R&I strategy with leadership at a sufficiently high political level, while channeling it to a small number key strengths and opportunities (thoughtful specialization);

* 2.

**improve the quality of programs, target resources and funding mechanisms**: for example, focus R&I programs more on major societal challenges and citizens' concerns, allocate funding on a competitive basis, and adapt and make R & I programs accessible to businesses;

* 3.

**improve the quality of public R & I institutions**: for example, encourage institutions receiving public R & I funding to adopt an entrepreneurial approach and to seek new opportunities and partnerships, including outside Europe, while attracting the best qualified researchers to collaborate with them.

In order to help EU countries put in place successful R & I reforms, the Commission will build on the experience [of the Innovation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:em0041) and [Innovation Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:em0041) flagship initiative [. European Research Area](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_fr.htm) , while taking advantage of the infrastructure 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Duriserv:2701_4) .

The communication concludes that successful innovation depends as much on the quality of public policies as on a resolutely innovative environment. She offers successful examples of R&I at EU level, such as the launch of the Innovation Union, while pointing out that more efforts are needed in areas such as deepening the single market, strengthening the innovation capacities of the public sector, improving access to finance, developing personal skills and stimulating research at the frontiers of knowledge (in new and emerging fields, as interdisciplinary, responding to unconventional approaches).

last update 23.09.2014

**Stimulating the entrepreneurial spirit of European SMEs - COSME program**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EU) No o1287/2013 - establishing a program for the competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs (COSME) (2014-2020)](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:32013R1287)

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

It establishes a European Union (EU) program which aims to strengthen aid to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) by improving the conditions conducive to their development.

**KEY POINTS**

* SMEs are the **main contributors to economic growth and employment**in the EU. Under the Program for the Competitiveness of Enterprises 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_fr) ), it is now easier for SMEs to remain competitive through access to finance and markets, simplification of regulations and promoting entrepreneurship.
* COSME will provide a **direct channel of communication**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) .

**More favorable conditions for companies**

* The COSME program will support actions **improving access to finance**for SMEs, from the start-up phase to that of growth. The facilities ' capital risk years "and" loan guarantees "are among the financial instruments. In some cases, these can be used in conjunction with national financial instruments for regional policy and the [Horizon 2020](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/horizon_2020.html) program for research and innovation.
* The program will also allow **better access to markets inside and outside the EU**. It will provide information in areas such as:
  + the possibilities of outlets,
  + the barriers to entry into the market, outside the EU,
  + the advice on legal procedures and customs.
* Support services on **intellectual property rights**, including support for cross-border business-to-business cooperation, technology transfer, research and development and innovation partnerships, will also be provided.

**Promotion of competition**

* In order to maintain the competitiveness and sustainability of enterprises, the program aims to **improve the design and implementation**of existing policies that concern SMEs. It will also promote **cross-border cooperation**and support the **development of products, services and technologies**.
* SMEs will also be encouraged to operate in an **environmentally sustainable manner**and to demonstrate **social responsibility**.

**Entrepreneurial culture**

* The program will also focus on promoting entrepreneurship. It aims to create an entrepreneurial culture within the EU **by removing the obstacles**that hamper the growth of small businesses, in particular by reducing the regulatory burden that already weighs on SMEs.
* The program will pay particular attention to **young women entrepreneurs**, as well as other specific target groups such as the **elderly and entrepreneurs belonging to socially disadvantaged groups**.

**Funding**

The program has a budget of 2.3 billion euros over seven years for the period 2014-2020. It will be 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/) .

**SINCE WHEN DO THE REGULATIONS APPLY ?**

It has applied since 23 December 2013.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

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

**MAIN DOCUMENT**

Regulation (EU) No o[1287/2013](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:32013R1287) of the European Parliament and the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing a program for the competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs (COSME) (2014-2020) and repealing Decision o1639/2006 / EC (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 33–49)

See the [consolidated version](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:02013R1287-20131220)

last update 01.03.2018

**Taxation of interest and royalty payments made between associated corporations**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Directive 2003/49 / EC - common tax regime applicable to interest and royalty payments made between associated companies from different countries 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32003L0049)

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

It aims to ensure fair taxation of payments made between associated companies [\*](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:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0003#keyterm_E0003) from different countries of the European Union (EU), while avoiding double taxation between countries of the Union. It applies to:

* interest payments [\*](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:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0001#keyterm_E0001) ;
* royalty payments [\*](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:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0002#keyterm_E0002) .

**KEY POINTS**

This Directive aims to abolish taxes levied in the country of the Union of origin, while the country of the Union of reception imposes the same payment.

The main objective is therefore to ensure that payments are not taxed in more than one country (double taxation).

Interest and royalty payments due in a country of the Union are exempt from all taxation in that country when the beneficiary [\*](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:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0004#keyterm_E0004) of the interest or royalties is:

* 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/FR/TXT/HTML/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0005#keyterm_E0005) ;
* or a permanent establishment [\*](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:l31039%26from%3DEN%23keyterm_E0006#keyterm_E0006) located in another country of the Union.

The **annex**to the directive includes a **list of the types of companies to**which the directive applies. The directive has been amended to take into account the types of company in the countries which joined the European Union in 2004, 2007 and 2013.

When an associated company or a permanent establishment pays excess tax on interest or royalties in a country of the Union which is not its own, it must request a **refund**. The country reimburses the excess tax withheld within one year of receiving the request and supporting information that it can reasonably request from the company or permanent establishment. If the tax withheld has not been reimbursed within this period, the company or permanent establishment is entitled, at the expiration of the period in question, to interest on the tax which is reimbursed. Such interest is calculated at a rate corresponding to the national interest rate applicable in comparable cases under the national law of the State in question.

This Directive does not exclude the application of national or contractual provisions necessary in order to **prevent fraud and abuse**. The countries of the Union may derive the benefits of this directive or refuse to apply it in the case of transactions whose main objective or one of the main objectives is tax fraud or tax evasion or abuse .

Some countries benefited from a period of **transitional measures**, which led to the delay in the application of the directive.

The [International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://www.ibfd.org/) carried out a [survey](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 for 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52009DC0179) on its implementation 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52011PC0714) for a [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) of the Directive in order to widen its scope and avoid situations where a tax allowance is granted, but where the corresponding income is in fact not subject to tax (double absence of taxation).

**SINCE WHEN DOES THIS DIRECTIVE APPLY ?**

It has applied since June 26 , 2003 and must have entered into force in the countries of the Union on January 1 , 2004.

**CONTEXT**

For more information see:

* [Tax regime for cross-border interest and royalty payments in the European Union](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/company-tax/taxation-crossborder-interest-royalty-payments-eu-union_fr) ( *European Commission*).

**KEY TERMS**

**Interest payments :**income from debts of any kind, whether or not accompanied by mortgage guarantees or a profit-sharing clause from the debtor, and in particular income from bonds or loans (long-term obligations that entail a fixed rate of interest, issued by a company and guaranteed by assets), including premiums and lots attached to these bonds or loans. Late payment penalties are not considered interest.

**Payments royalties:**payments of any kind received as compensation for the use or right to use a copyright in a literary, artistic or scientific work including:

* the motion pictures and computer software,
* licences,
* marks,
* designs or models,
* the plans,
* the secret formulas or processes, as well as information relating to experience acquired in the industrial, commercial or scientific experience.

Payments received for the use or the concession of the use of a right concerning industrial, commercial or scientific equipment are considered as royalties.

**Companies involved:**both companies are considered associates:

* when one holds a direct participation of at least 25 % of the capital of the other, or
* when a third company has a direct participation of at least 25 % of the capital of the two companies.

**Beneficiary:**the company which collects these payments on its own account and not as a representative, for example as agent, trustee or authorized signatory, of another person.

A permanent establishment is only considered to be a beneficiary if the payment actually relates to this permanent establishment.

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

* it was constituted in accordance with the legislation of a country of the Union (i.e. it has its registered office, its central administration or its main establishment within the Union and its activities have an effective and permanent link with the economy of that country),
* it has its tax residence in this country of the Union,
* it is subject to corporation tax.

**Permanent establishment :**any fixed place of business located in an EU country in which the activity of a company from another EU country is carried out in whole or in part.

**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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32003L0049) of 3 June 2003 on a common tax system applicable to interest and royalty payments made between associated companies of different Member States (OJ L 157, 26.6.2003, p. 49-54 )

The successive modifications and corrections to Directive 2003/49 / 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02003L0049-20130701) has only documentary value.

**RELATED DOCUMENT**

Proposal for a Council directive on a common tax regime applicable to interest and royalty payments made 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:52011PC0714) of 11.11.2011)

last update 04.07.2018

**Air traffic management : organization and use of airspace in the Single European Sky**

**SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT:**

[Regulation (EC) n o551/2004 - Organization and use of airspace in the Single European Sky ( "the Regulation on airspace")](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:32004R0551)

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

* As part of the legislative package on air traffic management aimed at achieving the Single European Sky within the framework of Regulation (EC) n o[549/2004](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/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/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3DLEGISSUM:l24020) ), the regulation aims to optimize the use of airspace European with beneficial consequences for delays and the growth of air transport.
* This Regulation was amended by Regulation (EC) n o[1070/2009](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:32009R1070) from the perspective of skills extension plan of the [European Agency for Aviation Safety](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:4359400) in the safety of air traffic management. This modification 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 following technical or operational developments, and to define the basic criteria and procedures for the exercise of certain network management functions.

**KEY POINTS**

**Creation of the Single European Sky**

The objective is to:

* provide tools for managing fluctuations in air traffic capacity;
* improve safety: ensure that the same levels of safety are observed in air traffic control systems and procedures in all European Union (EU) countries;
* reduce the fragmentation of air traffic services: differences in national approaches to air traffic management and its organization lead to inconsistencies and shortcomings, having a negative effect on the internal air transport market;
* improve the integration of military systems in the organization of air traffic control;
* facilitate the introduction of new technologies.

**Network design and management**

With a view to supporting initiatives both at the national level and at the level of functional airspace blocks, the air traffic network management functions will make it possible to use the airspace optimally and ensure that that its users can take the route they prefer, while providing maximum access to airspace and air navigation services.

**Flexible airspace management**

Coordination between civil and military authorities will be strengthened, in particular for the efficient allocation and use of airspace for military purposes, including the criteria and principles that should govern this allocation and use, and in particular their openness to flights. civilians.

**SINCE WHEN DO THIS REGULATION APPLY ?**

It has applied since April 20 , 2004.

**CONTEXT**

See as well:

* [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) n o[551/2004](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:32004R0551) of the European Parliament and the Council of 10 March 2004 on the organization and use of airspace in the single European sky (the airspace Regulation) (OJ L 96 of 31.3.2004, p. 20-25)

Successive amendments to Regulation (EC) n o551/2004 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/FR/AUTO/%3Furi%3Dcelex:02004R0551-20091204) has only documentary value.

**RELATED DOCUMENTS**

Regulation (EU) [2018/1139](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32018R1139) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 concerning common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Agency for Aviation Safety, and amending Regulations (EC) n o2111/2005, (EC) n o1008/2008, (EU) n o996/2010, (EU) n o376/2014 and directives 2014/30 / EU and 2014/53 / EU of the European Parliament and Council and repealing Council Regulation (EC) n o552/2004 and (EC) n o216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EEC) n o3922/91 (OJ L 212 of 22.8 . 2018, p. 1-122)

Regulation (EC) n o[549/2004](https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&prev=_t&sl=auto&tl=en&u=http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/%3Furi%3Dcelex:32004R0549) of the European Parliament and 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, p. 1-9 )

See the [consolidated version](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:02004R0549-20091204) .

last update 08.05.2020