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EU Discussion Paper on Triggers for Declarations ZEI discussion paper Structural Change in the European Food Industries EU-China Relations Canada, the EU and Multilateralism : Discussion Paper Canada, the EU and Multilateralism Forests and Forest People in EU Free Trade Agreements The Role of Environmental Risks in the Prudential Framework Discussion Paper Measuring Data Demand Within the Public Sector *A Principled Approach to Abuse of Dominance in European Competition Law Sugar, trade and Europe: a discussion paper on the impact of European sugar policies on poor countries* The Irish Churches and the EU Referendum *The Atlantic Divide in Antitrust The Irish Churches and the EU Referendum* ǂA ǂnote on the Discussion Paper "Review of the Environmental Crime Directive" The Various Stages of the European Integration Reforming Bank Stress Testing in the EU ǂA ǂnote on the Discussion Paper "Initiative to Include Hate Crime and Hate Speech Among the Areas of Crime Provided for by Article 83(1) TFEU" EU Joint Transfer Pricing Forum : Secretariat Discussion Paper on Alternative Dispute Avoidance and Resolution Procedures *Deregulation, Integration and Market Structure in European Banking* EU Tacis Improving Diet and Health Through European Union Food Policies Integrated Product Policy 2019 EU and National Rural Support Programs in Latvia Review of Contract Law The Coherence of EC Policies on Trade, Competition and Industry Ensuring Effective Regulation in the EU Fidelity Rebates in Competition Law What is Needed in the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework *ZEI - Discussion Paper* Regulating Pensions EcoFair Trade Dialogue: Human Rights in EU Trade Policy EU project formal and informal work in Europe An Analytical Framework for Ecosystem Assessments Under Action 5 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 Harnessing the EU-Africa Partnership for Peace and Security as Primary Conditions for Development EU project formal and informal work in Europe The EU's Response to the COVID-19 Crisis The Political Economy of Trade Regimes in Central Europe *EU Enlargement, Migration and Lessons from German Unification*

This paper assesses the coherence between industrial policy, competition policy and trade policy in the European Union (EU). This assessment is undertaken from the perspective of the optimal deployment of economic policies as prescribed by economic analysis and takes into consideration the legal mandate and the institutional constraints imposed by EU treaties and regulations. The analysis shows that as a result of the limited policy

tools available to the Union, trade and competition policies have to fulfil several competing goals. This multiplicity of objectives leads to non-optimal interventions. Policy inconsistencies arise also between trade/competition policies and the industrial policy of Member States. Current policy practice leads to inefficient outcomes both in mature and sunrise industries. These inefficiencies could be reduced with a reinforcement of integration policies (notably, state aid control). The paper argues that the current institutional arrangements allow for a strengthening of centralized industrial policy, however, which could be usefully utilized to achieve more efficient outcomes. Other policy conflicts, mostly between trade and competition policies, are also discussed. This discussion paper suggests that EU members should consider a number of ways to settle cross-border transfer pricing disputes before they reach taxpayers, including consultations on audits and reassessments and establishing a model European advance pricing agreement to expedite bilateral APAs. It also suggests that member state tax authorities establish a model APA, thereby creating uniform EU APA requirements, consult one another before launching a transfer pricing audit, consider mutually agreed transfer pricing reassessments, and use mediation to hasten and streamline dispute resolution. The European Commission adopted in January 2015 an Action Plan for the Circular Economy. The plan suggest measures for how the market may significantly contribute to a circular economy. Now the methodological fundament needed has been finally established and it remain for the new Commission to demonstrate how the toolbox may be applied in a coherent and effective European product policy. The toolbox is the result of nearly 15 years of work and comprises harmonized guidelines for lifecycle based assessment of environmental footprints within specific product categories (PEFCR) and organization sectors (OEFSR) and also guidelines for 3rd party verification, benchmarking and communication. The guidelines have been tested in more than 20 pilot projects representing more than 50% of the respective (European) supply chains regarding product categories like dairy, shoes and textiles. The guidelines build upon lifecycle based Product and Organizational Environmental Footprint (PEF and OEF) standards developed by the Commission and published in Off. Jour. in 2013. By the use of the developed toolbox it is now for the first time possible uniquely at the European market to define and credible communicate what is “a green product” and what is not. The paper discusses possible measures for how to apply the toolbox in establishing and implementing a coherent new European product policy with objectives to significantly reduce especially products environmental (and climate) footprints in the future This discussion paper explores how EU law affects national pensions systems,

be it directly (by regulating pensions explicitly) or indirectly (by providing a regulatory framework that must be respected in the field of pensions as well as in other fields). Moreover, the focus will be on some fundamental questions: what should be the scope of the IORP directive? Which pension funds and schemes should be subject to it? How do we overcome the political dilemmas when regulating pensions?(Part of the paper appeared in book form in 2012.). This paper assesses the implications of the large issuance of euro-denominated bonds under the NGEU and SURE instruments, as well as of other measures taken by the EU in response to the pandemic, for the global role of the euro. It focuses on the impact of the new facilities on the supply of safe assets in euros, highlighted by the literature as one of the main constraints so far on the internationalisation of the euro. After discussing this and other reasons why the euro is still punching internationally below the euro area's economic weight, the paper estimates the expected quantitative impact of the new facilities and other measures, including the euro area's national fiscal responses to the COVID-19 crisis, on the issuance of euro safe assets. It concludes that, although the NGEU and SURE facilities represent an important step, they are unlikely to sufficiently boost on their own the euro's global role, reflecting their temporary nature and the partly offsetting acquisition of safe bonds under the ECB's asset purchase programmes. The paper argues that, if the EU wants to achieve its objective of strengthening the euro's global status, it should complement these efforts with other measures, as part of a comprehensive strategy. Ongoing structural changes in the world economy, including financial technology, and changes in the geopolitical environment create a more propitious context for this policy to bear its fruits because they make it more plausible that the world will move towards a true multi-polar currency system, overcoming the incumbency advantages that have protected the dollar's hegemonic position since World War II. This Discussion Paper is the first publication in a new project reviewing contract law. The proposal is to review the law of contract in light of the Draft Common Frame of Reference: Principles, Definitions and Model Rules of European Private Law (the DCFR), published in 2009. The DCFR provides a contemporary statement of contract law, based on comparative research from across the European Union and written in accessible and non-archaic English and can be seen to provide this area of Scots law with a health check giving a basis for treatment if so required. The DCFR has in mind the creation of a Common Frame of Reference (CFR) which is intended as either an aid to better, more consistent European Union contract legislation or to be used by parties contracting in the EU in place of national law. The DCFR incorporates existing EU contract legislation within an overall system of model rules covering general

contract law but also the specific contracts. The conclusion of the Commission's inquiry may be that the present law is satisfactory; or that it requires some patching; or that a full legislative statement would be useful (whether or not the DCFR is taken as the model for such a statement, and whether or not that statement changes the law as it presently stands). Of previous reports on contract law published in the 1990s four have not been implemented. There is, therefore, a case for reconsidering the topics of the reports, but this time taking the DCFR into account. Accordingly the first stage of the new review of contract law is a return To The unimplemented reports on the subject. Three questions surround the interpretation and application of Article 82 of the EC Treaty. What is its underlying purpose? Is it necessary to demonstrate actual or likely anticompetitive effects on the market place when applying Article 82? And how can dominant undertakings defend themselves against a finding of abuse? Instead of the usual discussion of objectives, Liza Lovdahl Gormsen questions whether the Commission's chosen objective of consumer welfare is legitimate. While many Community lawyers would readily accept and indeed welcome the objective of consumer welfare, this is not supported by case law. The Community Courts do not always favour consumer welfare at the expense of economic freedom. This is important for dominant undertakings' ability to advance efficiencies and for understanding why the Chicago and post-Chicago School arguments cannot be injected into Article 82. What are the needs of open data re-users from public sector institutions in Europe? This question is critical to facilitate the publication of open data and support to re-users from EU institutions and public authorities in Member States in line with their needs for policymaking, service provision and organisational management. To what extent is this question asked in open data policymaking across Europe? And how? This discussion paper provides an overview of the state-of-the-art of existing approaches and indicators in the European open data landscape to assess public institutions' needs as data re-users. This overview serves as a basis to drive a discussion with public sector stakeholders on suitable methods and indicators to measure public institutions' data demand to foster demand-driven data publication and support on data.europa.eu, the official portal for European data. How is it that two broadly similar systems of competition law have reached different results across a number of significant antitrust issues? While the United States and the European Union share a commitment to maintaining competition in the marketplace and employ similar concepts and legal language in making antitrust decisions, differences in social values, political institutions, and legal precedent have inhibited close convergence. With The Atlantic Divide in Antitrust, Daniel J. Gifford and Robert T. Kudrle explore many of the main contested areas of contemporary antitrust,

including mergers, price discrimination, predatory pricing, and intellectual property. After identifying how prevailing analyses differ across these areas, they then examine the policy ramifications. Several themes run throughout the book, including differences in the amount of discretion firms have in dealing with purchasers, the weight given to the welfare of various market participants, and whether competition tends to be viewed as an efficiency-generating process or as rivalry. The authors conclude with forecasts and suggestions for how greater compatibility might ultimately be attained. This report is a follow-up to the Committee's 9th report of session 2005-06 (HL paper 33, ISBN 0104007427). It includes the Government's response to that report (appendix 1), but also looks at developments during the UK presidency, and agreements and proposals to be carried forward in the Austrian and Finnish presidencies. Appendix 3 contains the text of "Advancing better regulation in Europe - a joint UK, Austrian and Finnish presidency discussion paper", issued in December 2005. Other sections of the report cover national level action in the UK, including the Davidson Review - examining the issue of UK over-implementation of EU legislation - and the work of the Better Regulation Task Force (now superseded by the Better Regulation Commission). This book examines the treatment of fdelity rebates as one of the most controversial topics in EU competition law. The controversy arose from the lack of clarity as to how to distinguish between rebates that constitute a legitimate business practice and those that might have anticompetitive e?ects, as the same type of rebates could be pro-competitive or anticompetitive depending on their e?ects on competition. This book clarifes the appropriate treatment of fdelity rebates under EU competition law by o?ering original insights on the way in which abusive rebates should be identifed, taking into account the wealth of EU case law in this area, the economics' literature and the perspective of US antitrust law. The critical discussion on the case law is centred on the idea as to whether the as efcient competitor (AEC) test is an important part of the assessment of fdelity rebates and in which circumstances it could be used as one tool among others. The analysis treats such issues and topics as the following: – What motivated the EU Courts to treat fdelity rebates as illegal ‘by object'? – Why has this case law drawn so much criticism from academics and other commentators? – What can we learn from the economic theories of exclusive dealing and fdelity rebates, and whether the strict approach of the Courts can be supported by economic empirical studies? – What is the meaning attached to the notion of an ‘e?ects-based' approach as an expression of the reform of Article 102? – Why is the controversy regarding the treatment of fdelity rebates still a live issue after the Intel and the Post Danmark II judgments? – In which circumstances the price-cost test can be

used as a reliable tool to distinguish between anticompetitive and pro-competitive fdelity rebates? – Can we evaluate the e?ect of fdelity rebates without necessarily carrying out a price-cost test? – Can we consider the AEC test as a single unifying test for all types of exclusionary abuses? – What can we learn about the application of the AEC test in fdelity rebate cases from the recent US case law? A concluding chapter provides an original perspective and also policy recommendations on how the abusive character of fdelity rebates should be assessed including an appropriate legal test that is administrable, creates predictability and legal certainty and minimises the risk of errors and the cost of those mistakes. This book takes a giant step towards improving the understanding of the legal treatment of fdelity rebates and understanding as to whether the treatment of fdelity rebates could be e?ects-based, without necessarily carrying out an AEC test. It will also contribute signifcantly to the practical work of enforcement agencies, courts and private entities and their advisors. book's parallel study of US and EU competition law. Risks stemming from climate change and broader environmental issues are changing the risk picture for the financial sector and will become even more prominent going forward. This raises the question as to whether the prudential framework can sufficiently account for these new risk drivers. This Discussion Paper (DP) initiates the discussion on the appropriateness of the current prudential framework to address environmental risk drivers and considers the potential justification for a dedicated prudential treatment of exposures substantially associated with environmental and/or social objectives and those subject to environmental and/or social impacts. It is issued in relation to the mandates in Article 501c of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, i.e. the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR), and in Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2033, i.e. the Investment Firms Regulation (IFR), for the EBA to provide reports on the topic.

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