

## October 2017 – Annual inflation down to 1.4% in the euro area – Down to 1.7% in the EU

**Euro area** annual inflation was 1.4% in October 2017, down from 1.5% in September. In October 2016, the rate was 0.5%. **European Union** annual inflation was 1.7% in October 2017, down from 1.8% in September. A year earlier the rate was 0.5%. These figures come from **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

[Full text available on EUROSTAT website](#)

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## Competition: Commission and China start new dialogue on State aid control and discuss competition policy

Commissioner **Vestager**, responsible for competition policy, said: *“It is in our mutual interest to work together to promote fair global competition. Antitrust, merger review and State aid control are important tools in ensuring that consumers can benefit from competitive markets and companies can compete on their merits. Both the European Commission and the Chinese competition agencies will work closely together for a coherent and efficient competition enforcement.”*

### **Dialogue on State aid control**

In the context of the cooperation on competition matters, on 2 June 2017 the EU and China signed a [Memorandum of Understanding to start a dialogue on State aid control](#), creating a mechanism for consultation, cooperation and transparency in this field. The agreement complements the [existing cooperation framework](#) between the EU and China in the field of competition policy and enforcement.

At the first meeting held today under this new framework, the Commission and China’s National Development and Reform Commission reaffirmed the importance of cooperation on competition policy to ensure good economic relations between China and the EU.

In particular, co-operation on State aid control is important to prevent public policies from distorting or restricting competition, or from harming an internal market.

Both sides acknowledged the mutual benefit of exchanging experiences on how to optimise and steer the use of State resources to promote efficient and sustainable economic development. In this context, the EU welcomed China's adoption of a Fair Competition Review System designed to ensure State measures do not adversely affect market entry and exit and the free movement of goods.

As part of this new dialogue, the Commission also met at technical level the 28 ministries in charge of implementing the Fair Competition Review System in China. This cooperation between the EU and China will continue and both sides agreed to take stock of the dialogue at the next EU-China Summit in 2018.

### **EU-China competition policy dialogue**

The 10<sup>th</sup> meeting under the EU-China competition policy dialogue on antitrust and merger issues took place on 15 November. At the event, Commissioner Vestager met Zhong Shan, China's Minister of Commerce.

Separately, Commissioner Vestager also met State Administration of Industry and Commerce (SAIC) Minister Zhang Mao and the Chairman of China's State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (SASAC) Xiao Yaqing.

The European Commission and the three Chinese competition agencies confirmed their readiness to develop closer cooperation on the enforcement of their respective competition laws in the fields of antitrust, mergers and State aid enforcement.

### **Background**

China is the world's third largest economy and the EU's second trading partner. The EU is China's biggest trading partner.

The European Commission has been cooperating closely with competition authorities of countries outside the EU for many years.

At [bilateral level](#), the Commission has engaged in a wide range of cooperation activities with competition authorities in a number of non-EU countries on the basis of agreements or memoranda of understanding. Moreover, in its Free Trade Agreement negotiations with non-EU countries, the Commission also negotiates a Competition Chapter which provides rules and disciplines on both antitrust, mergers and subsidies.

In addition, the Commission participates actively in the competition-related activities of a number of [multilateral organisations](#) such as the [International Competition Network](#) (ICN), the [Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development](#) (OECD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ([UNCTAD](#)) and the [World Trade Organisation](#) (WTO).

The main objective of this bilateral and multilateral cooperation is to promote convergence of competition policy instruments and practices across jurisdictions, encourage the exchange of views on broader policy and enforcement issues and to facilitate cooperation with competition authorities

in other jurisdictions on enforcement activities.

More information is available on the Commission's [website](#).

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## [Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth: strengthening the EU's social dimension](#)

The Presidents of the EU Institutions, EU Heads of State or Government, social partners and other key stakeholders will gather at the Social Summit in Gothenburg, Sweden, to have an open discussion amongst all participants on how to promote fair jobs and growth in the European Union.

On the occasion of the Social Summit, the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission will jointly proclaim the [European Pillar of Social Rights](#), which was first announced by President Juncker in his [2015 State of the Union Address](#) and [presented by the Commission in April 2017](#). Its proclamation underlines the joint commitment of EU-leaders to stand by and promote the 20 principles and rights enshrined under the Pillar.

Over a working lunch, leaders will also discuss the future of education and culture. Just two days ago, the European Commission [set out its vision](#) for how we can create a European Education Area by 2025.

Ahead of the Social Summit, President **Juncker** said: *"Europe is slowly turning the page on years of economic crisis but it has not yet surmounted the biggest social crisis it has known for generations. The challenges of youth unemployment, inequality and a transforming world of work are ones we all face. In Gothenburg, we have a unique opportunity to seek out common solutions. This should be a landmark moment – with the proclamation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, we are showing our joint commitment to protect and uphold the rights of equality, fairness and opportunity that we all stand for and that all citizens are entitled to. And it must also be the first step of many in this direction."*

Prime Minister of Sweden, Stefan **Löfven**, added: *"The Social Summit is about making real improvements in peoples everyday lives. How we make sure people gain access to the labour market, how we ensure fair jobs and decent working conditions in all Member States and how we help people transition to the new jobs of tomorrow. With the Social Summit we are making a clear commitment to put the interest of our citizens at the heart of the EU agenda."*

The Social Summit will focus on how to make the most of new opportunities and tackle common challenges for the labour markets and welfare models of today and tomorrow. By building on each country's perspective and experience,

discussions will contribute to shaping a better future for Europeans. These discussions will be structured around **three parallel working sessions**, addressing the following themes: 'access to the labour market', 'fair employment and working conditions' and 'in between jobs: supporting transitions'. These meetings will be webcast, allowing people all over Europe to follow the discussions.

The Summit is a key milestone in the broader debate on the future of Europe, kicked off by the [European Commission's White Paper](#) and President Juncker's [Roadmap for a More United, Stronger and More Democratic Union](#). It will provide a unique and timely opportunity for key stakeholders to advance the social dimension of the EU and its Member States.

## Background

The world of work is changing rapidly, with new opportunities and new challenges arising from globalisation, the digital revolution, changing work patterns and demographic developments. 70 million Europeans lack basic literacy, numeracy and digital skills, but 40% of employers report that they cannot find people with the right skills to grow and innovate. Today, people change up to 10 times jobs in their whole career, and more and more people working under non-standard contracts. And while the population of Europe will increase in the coming years, the working age population will shrink: under current trends, there will be 38 million fewer Europeans of working age by 2060. Today, four working people support one pensioner: on 2060 the ratio will be two to one.

At the same time, the economic crisis has left deep marks in our societies, from long-term unemployment to high levels of public and private debt in many parts of Europe. Thanks to determined action at all levels, the EU economy is now back on a more stable footing. However, significant social inequalities remain, and there are many persisting difficulties to tackle such as differences in social protection coverage between workers on standard and non-standard contracts, the gender pay gap and unequal access to goods and services for disabled people and other vulnerable groups. There is also a questioning of whether innovation, technology shifts and the benefits and burdens accompanying open markets and societies are evenly distributed in society.

The debate on the future of Europe and the need for the EU and its Member States to better meet citizens' expectations and deliver for all Europeans is at the heart of the EU agenda. Following the [Bratislava meeting on 16 September 2016](#) and the Valletta meeting on 3 February 2017, the [declaration adopted by EU leaders at the Rome meeting on 25 March 2017](#) pledged that: *"In the ten years to come, we want a Union that is safe and secure, prosperous, competitive, sustainable and socially responsible, and with the will and capacity of playing a key role in the world and of shaping globalisation. We want a Union where citizens have new opportunities for cultural and social development and economic growth."*

The European Commission presented its contribution to the debate on 1 March 2017 with a [White Paper on the future of Europe](#), followed by a [reflection](#)

[paper on the social dimension of Europe](#) and the presentation of the [European Pillar of Social Rights](#) on 26 April 2017. [Several proposals](#) have been put forward in this field in recent years.

The [Swedish Government](#) is actively engaged in the discussion on the future of Europe and since the start of its political office has put fair working conditions, inclusive growth, equal opportunities and a well-functioning social dialogue high on its political agenda.

### For More Information

[Website of the Social Summit for Fair Jobs and Growth](#)

Factsheets:

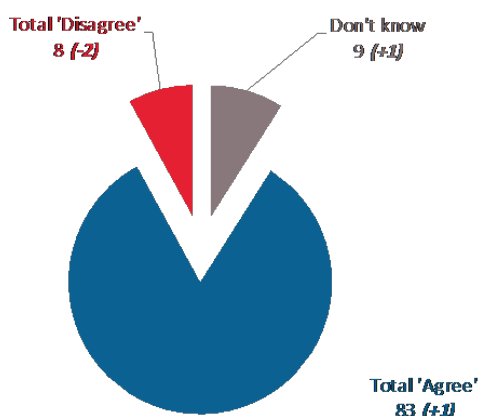
[Website of the European Pillar of Social Rights](#)

[Official text of the European Pillar of Social Rights](#)

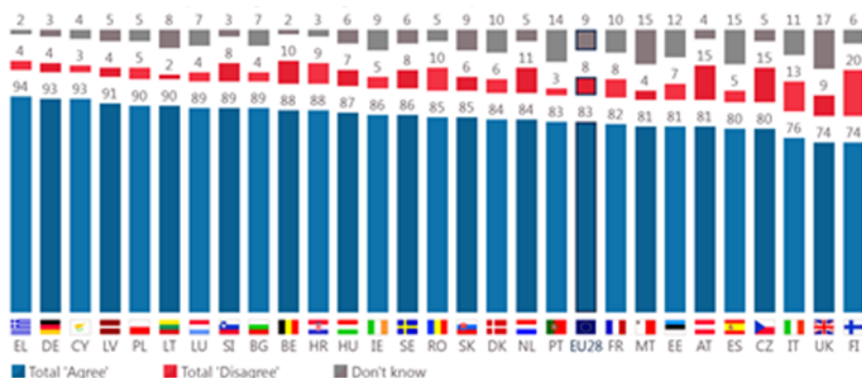
### Annex

According to [‘Future of Europe’ Eurobarometer on social issues released today](#), more than 8 in 10 Europeans feel that the free-market economy should go hand in hand with a high level of social protection.

Q To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
Free-market economy should go with a high level of social protection (% - EU)

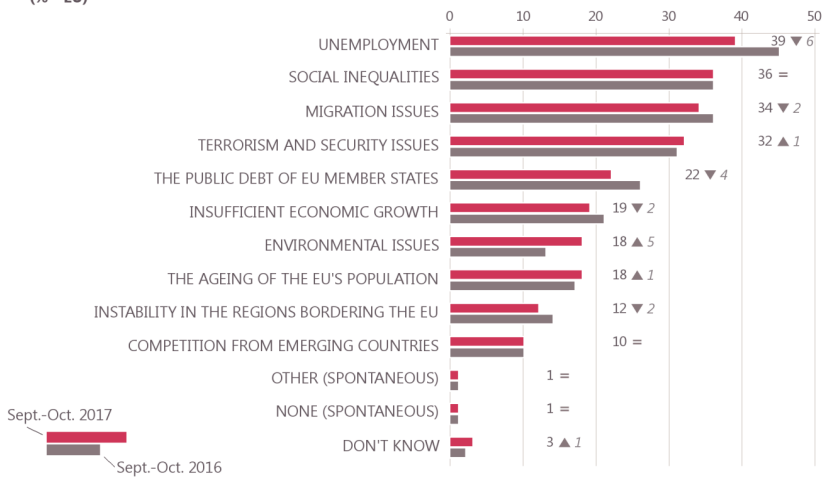


(Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016)



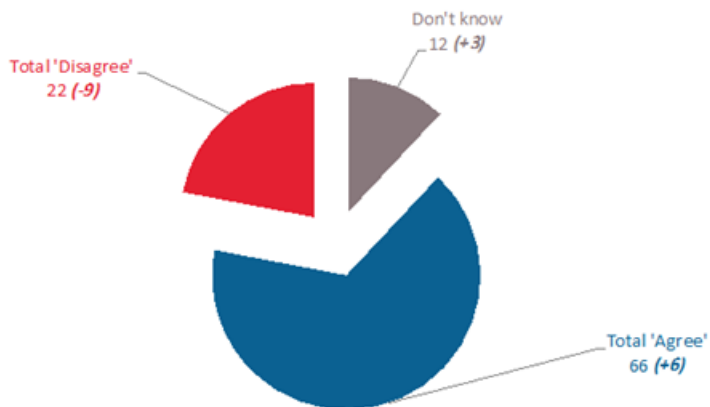
## Unemployment and social inequalities are being perceived as important challenges:

Q Which of the following do you think are the main challenges for the EU? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



A large majority of respondents (66%, which is six points more than one year ago) feels that the EU offers a future perspective for Europe's youth:

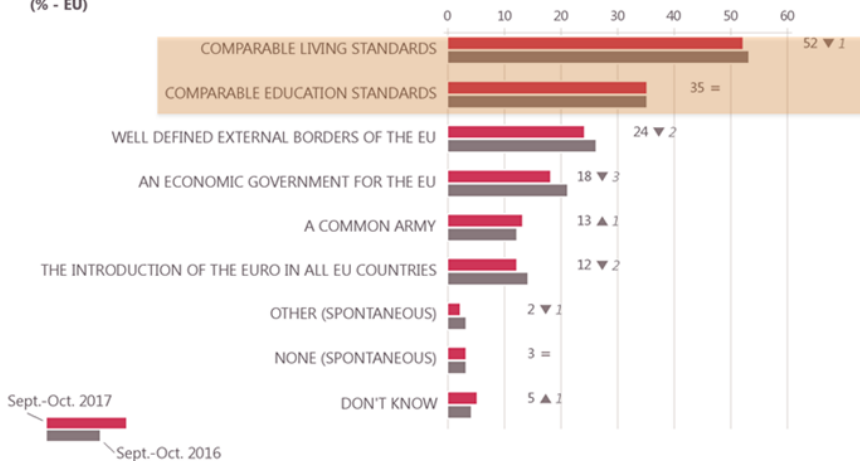
Q To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?  
The European Union project offers a future perspective for Europe's youth (% - EU)



(Sept.-Oct. 2017 - Sept.-Oct. 2016)

Finally, reaching comparable living standards is seen as essential for the future of Europe according to more than half of the respondents (52%):

Q Which two of the following would you consider to be most helpful if anything, for the future of Europe?  
(MAX. 2 ANSWERS)  
(% - EU)



## [Promoting Green Finance, Tackling Climate Change: EU Bank President joins Capital Market Leaders in Bonn](#)

Today in Bonn, Werner Hoyer, President of the European Investment Bank – the world’s largest financier of climate action – welcomed a new action plan designed to stimulate green finance to tackle global warming. Dr Hoyer was speaking at an event on the margins of the COP23 UN Climate Conference in Bonn. Convened by the United Nations’ [Sustainable Stock Exchanges \(SSE\) Initiative](#) and hosted by the Luxembourg Green Exchange, the event featured the release of a new SSE action plan on how stock exchanges can grow green finance.

President Hoyer said, “It is estimated that 90 trillion dollars of sustainable investment is needed by 2030. The path to a 2 degree world may look long and steep for climate activists. But I firmly believe that green bonds – pioneered by the European Investment Bank 10 years ago – alongside other green financial instruments, can help us reach this target.”

He added, “Stock exchanges can play a decisive role in triggering the trillions needed to ward off a global tragedy. Therefore, I very much welcome today’s release of this important publication by the UN Sustainable Stock Exchange. I hope that actions will soon follow words and that this plan, which highlights two crucial aspects: promoting green products, and greening financial markets, will stimulate supply and the demand for green finance.”

Full speech available [here](#).

The European Investment Bank is active in more than 130 countries. It is the world’s largest financier of climate-related investment and largest single

issuer of green bonds. A quarter of all EIB financing supports climate action and the EIB is committed to providing USD 100 billion for climate related investment in the five years up to 2020.

A regularly updated agenda of EIB events and contacts at COP23 can be found here: [www.eib.org/cop23](http://www.eib.org/cop23)

**More on EIB and climate action:**

[The EIB and climate action](#)

[Green Bonds](#)

<http://www.eib.org/infocentre/blog/all/podcast-green-bonds>

<http://www.eib.org/infocentre/blog/all/green-bonds-turn-gold>

[http://www.eib.org/investor\\_relations/cab/ten-years-of-green-bonds](http://www.eib.org/investor_relations/cab/ten-years-of-green-bonds)

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## **Poland: EIB supports modernisation of railways with EUR 650 million**

From Gdańsk to Katowice, over 1,000 kilometres of Polish railways will be modernized and upgraded with the help of a EUR 650-million loan from the European Investment Bank (EIB) announced today. EIB funds will help finance 15 different segments of railway infrastructure across the country, improving train speeds and passenger comfort, and saving nearly 50,000 tonnes of CO2 per year by shifting traffic from road to rail.

The segments are part of the Polish Master Plan for Railway Transport to 2030. The works will be implemented by the state owned Polish rail infrastructure manager PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe over the period 2016-2023 and will be mostly located on the Trans-European Transport Network ("TEN-T"), including the core Baltic-Adriatic Corridor.

They include the modernisation of the railway accesses to the major Polish ports like Gdańsk, Gdynia, Świnoujście and Szczecin, and works on the 'Centralna Magistrala Kolejowa' ('CMK'), the only high speed line in Poland, between Warsaw and Katowice.

Other project components are spread throughout the Polish territory, notably in the industrial areas in the south east, and are expected to support economic growth coherently with the EU's and Poland's wider convergence and cohesion objectives.

"The improvements on Polish railways over the past decade have been enormous. I'm glad that the EIB has been able to spearhead change by providing long-



term affordable finance for the network including the current loan,” said EIB Vice President Vazil Hudak, overseeing the bank’s operations in Poland. “This latest transaction is particularly important in the light of Poland’s growing international role in climate action efforts and its presidency of COP24 in Katowice next year”.

The EIB has financed Polish railways with investments worth 2.8bn over the past 13 years. This latest loan represents a variant of the railway financing model used so far, as it does not simply follow the usual pattern of co-financing of EU grants, but it also includes a number of smaller projects which do not otherwise benefit from the EU support.

“Modernization of the railway infrastructure is an example of exemplary cooperation between the Polish Government and the EIB in the area of supporting projects in our country. Thanks to this contract and the very favourable financial conditions, I am confident that the implementation of the project will contribute relevantly to the sustainable development of infrastructure in Poland, which is very important to the economy and life quality of Poles”, said Deputy Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki.

“Funds provided by European Investment Bank will enable the improvement of travel comfort on long distance routes and in regions and agglomerations. Railway will become more competitive mean of transport. Transport of goods will be facilitated, among others on the connections to ports. Modernization of important routes on the Trans-European Transport Network (“TEN-T”), including the core Baltic-Adriatic Corridor will positively influence the development of international trade exchange” said Mr. Ireneusz Merchel, President of PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe SA.

#### **Notes for editors:**

On November 9th, 2017, the EIB has signed with the Polish Ministry of Finance an agreement for a EUR 650m loan aimed at financing 15 schemes of railway infrastructure upgrading, modernisation and selective renewal covering an overall length of around 1,150 km. The schemes are part of the Polish Master Plan for Railway Transport to 2030 approved by the Polish government.

The project will help achieve climate action goals thanks to the modal shift of freight and passenger traffic from road to rail. The schemes will allow for greenhouse gas emissions savings estimated by EIB at 47,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent in an average year of operation over a 30-year assessment period.

#### **About the European Investment Bank (EIB):**

The European Investment Bank, the European Union’s long-term lending institution, is committed to supporting implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement and backing climate-related investment around the world.

The EIB, active in more than 130 countries, is the world’s largest financier of climate-related investment and largest single issuer of green bonds. A quarter of all EIB financing supports climate action and the EIB is committed

to providing USD 100 billion for climate related investment in the five years up to 2020.

At COP23 in Bonn, EIB climate experts and senior management will highlight the EIB's broad support for climate investment in diverse sectors, announcing a number of new policy initiatives and project investments. A regularly updated agenda of EIB events and contacts can be found [here](#).