**SUMMARY 摘要**

1. The European Union, as a political and economic union of 27 countries, allows most goods, services, capital, and persons to move freely within its territory. The period under review was characterized by a major change in development and political goals and priorities led by the adoption of, *inter* *alia*, the European Green Deal, a Europe fit for the digital age, and a new political agenda to reinforce the European Union's global influence and leadership in the world. Policies and agendas under these strategies are expected to shape not only the political landscape but also impact many trade and investment policies. While many of these concrete measures are still a work in progress (e.g. the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, green taxation, and green government procurement), certain new measures have already been adopted (e.g. the Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA)). Furthermore, these strategies, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, led to the review of various EU policies and practices, including in the areas of trade, agriculture, and energy. Temporary measures applying notably to exports and state aid, and also additional funding through the European Union's budgets, were specific to the pandemic response. Another notable development during the review period was the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union in early 2020. 欧盟是由27个国家组成的政治和经济联盟，允许大多数货物、服务、资本和人员在其境内自由流动。审议期间，《欧洲绿色协议》、“适合数字时代的欧洲”战略以及强化欧盟全球影响力和世界领导地位的新政治议程获得通过。在这些举措下，发展和政治目标及重点工作发生了重大变化。这些战略下的政策和议程将不仅塑造政治格局，也会影响众多贸易和投资政策。虽然许多具体措施仍在制定中（如碳边境调整机制、绿色税收和绿色政府采购），但某些新措施已被采纳（如《数字服务法》《数字市场法》）。此外，这些战略，加之新冠肺炎疫情和俄乌冲突影响，使之有必要对欧盟贸易、农业和能源等领域各政策和做法进行审查。特别是适用于出口和国家援助的临时措施，以及通过欧盟预算拨付的额外资金，均针对新冠肺炎疫情。审议期间，另一个值得注意的动向是2020年初英国脱欧。

2. The EU economy had many years of stability and growth prior to the pandemic, when GDP growth averaged 2.1%; however, since then, there has been increased volatility and uncertainty and real GDP declined by 5.7% in 2020. In 2021, a strong recovery occurred with GDP growth reaching 5.4%. Despite another shock in early 2022 due to the war in Ukraine, GDP growth remained strong. Reform of the European Union's economic governance framework advanced during the review period with a proposal to facilitate effective economic surveillance through a new common framework, which among other things will have a medium-term focus and a more risk-based approach to surveillance with greater attention on high debt ratios. With respect to EU employment, despite a slight downturn in 2020 due to the pandemic, the subsequent increase in 2021 was significant as employment rates in a majority of member States exceeded pre-pandemic levels and unemployment reached an all-time low. 新冠肺炎疫情前，欧盟经济多年保持稳定、增长，GDP平均增长2.1%；然而，新冠肺炎爆发后，波动和不确定性增加，实际GDP在2020年下降了5.7%。2021年，复苏强劲，GDP增长达5.4%。尽管2022年初的俄乌冲突造成另一次冲击，但GDP增长仍强劲。审议期间，欧盟经济治理框架改革取得进展：提出通过新的共同框架促进有效经济监督，该框架设有中期重点和更加以风险为基础的监督方法，更加关注高债务率。关于欧盟就业，尽管2020年因新冠肺炎疫情而略有下降，但随后在2021年增长显著，因为大多数成员国就业率超过了疫前水平，失业率触历史最低点。

3. In terms of external trade, the European Union remained the world's top trader, with EUR 6.28 trillion traded in goods and services in 2021. International trade was the equivalent of 21.5% of EU GDP. The trade surplus in goods contracted significantly in 2021 to EUR 56.8 billion on account of a significant increase in the value of imports largely due to higher cost of energy imports. For services trade, after a contraction in 2020, a recovery ensued in 2021, with exports increasing by 16% and imports by 4% from 2020 levels. The stronger recovery of exports over imports led to a slight widening of the services trade surplus to EUR 122 billion in 2021. China, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States were the European Union's main trading partners. There were no major changes in the ranking of the European Union's main trading partners during the period under review. 关于对外贸易，欧盟仍为世界最大贸易体，2021年货物和服务贸易额为6.28万亿欧元。国际贸易额相当于欧盟GDP的21.5%。2021年，由于能源进口成本上升导致进口值大幅增加，货物贸易顺差大幅收缩至568亿欧元。就服务贸易而言，在2020年收缩之后，2021年出现复苏，出口比2020年水平增加了16%，进口增加了4%。出口比进口复苏更强劲，因此2021年服务贸易顺差略有扩大，达到1220亿欧元。中国、瑞士、英国和美国是欧盟的主要贸易伙伴。审议期间，欧盟主要贸易伙伴的排名无重大变化。

4. In February 2021, the European Union adopted a new trade strategy entitled An Open, Sustainable, and Assertive Trade Policy, which is articulated around the principles of open and fair trade but also seeks to achieve an "open strategic autonomy". Under this approach, the European Union prioritizes multilateral cooperation but intends to act autonomously if needed. To support the strategy's implementation, the Commission developed various proposals for regulations during the review period, some of which had been already approved, e.g. a regulation regarding foreign subsidies and another on countermeasures to ensure enforcement of international trade agreements. 2021年2月，欧盟通过了新贸易战略《开放、可持续和坚定自信的贸易政策》，围绕开放和公平贸易原则进行阐述，同时寻求实现“开放的战略自主权”。为此，欧盟优先考虑多边合作，同时计划必要时自主行动。为支持战略实施，欧洲委员会在审议期间制定了各类条例建议，一些已获批准。例如，关于外国补贴的条例和关于确保执行国际贸易协定的应对举措条例。

5. The multilateral trading system remains an integral component of EU trade policy, and the reform of the WTO is one of the European Union's priority actions. During the review period, the European Union continued to actively contribute to the WTO's core functions, including as one of the main donors for capacity-building and technical assistance activities. The European Union promoted discussions through joint proposals/initiatives on, *inter* *alia*, domestic regulation of trade in services, e-commerce, investment facilitation, transparency, trade and environment, trade and gender, and MSMEs. The establishment of the Multi-Party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement was also an initiative led by the European Union together with other WTO Members. The ratification process for the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies is ongoing. 多边贸易体系仍是欧盟贸易政策的组成部分，而世贸组织改革是欧盟的重点行动之一。审议期间，欧盟继续积极促进世贸组织核心职能，行动包括作为能力建设和技术援助活动的主要捐助者之一。欧盟通过服务贸易国内监管、电子商务、投资便利化、透明度、贸易与环境、贸易与性别、以及中小微企业等领域联合提案/倡议，促进有关议题讨论。“多方临时上诉仲裁安排”是由欧盟与其他世贸组织成员共同牵头的一项倡议。《渔业补贴协议》批准程序正在进行。

6. As concerns regional and bilateral agreements, the European Union had, as of December 2022, the largest network of RTAs in the world with 44 agreements in place. During the review period, the European Union signed and implemented the Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the United Kingdom following its withdrawal from the European Union, and also concluded the accession of the Solomon Islands to the EU-Pacific States RTA. The European Union was also engaged in negotiations for new RTAs (i.e. with New Zealand, Australia, and Indonesia) and to update or deepen existing ones (e.g. Chile and Mexico). The European Union sought to strengthen implementation and enforcement by establishing a new internal complaint mechanism – the Single-Entry Point, creating an office for trade enforcement and monitoring – and by enhancing the enforcement mechanism of the Chapters on Trade and Sustainable Development in its RTAs. 关于区域和双边协定，截至2022年12月，欧盟拥有世界上最大的区域贸易协定网络，签署了44项协定。审议期间，欧盟在英国脱欧后与该国签署并实施了《贸易与合作协定》，还完成了所罗门群岛加入欧盟太平洋国家区域贸易协定的工作。欧盟还参与了新区域贸易协定的谈判（即与新西兰、澳大利亚和印度尼西亚），并更新或深化现有区域贸易协定（如智利和墨西哥）。欧盟希望通过建立新的内部投诉机制（单一入境点，设立贸易执法和监督办公室），以及通过加强其区域贸易协定中关于贸易和可持续发展章节的执法机制，加强协定的实施和执行。

7. The European Union also continues to facilitate trade with developing countries mainly through its GSP scheme, which has three components (i.e. standard GSP, the GSP+, and the Everything but Arms (EBA) arrangement) and covered 66 economies as of December 2022. The GSP, except for its EBA component, is expected to expire by the end of 2023 and a proposed regulation for its renewal for the period 2024-34 is under consideration. The proposed regulation contains the main characteristics of the existing programme while making some specific changes for beneficiaries to, *inter* *alia*, strengthen enforcement and support EU environmental objectives. 欧盟继续主要通过普惠制计划促进与发展中国家的贸易，该计划有三个组成部分（即标准普惠制、普惠制+和“除武器外免税”（EBA）），截至2022年12月，该计划覆盖66个经济体。普惠制（EBA除外）将于2023年底到期，目前正在审议2024-34年续期提案。拟议条例包含了现有计划的主要特点，同时为受益人做出一定具体改变，特别是加强执法和支持欧盟环境目标。

8. Regarding foreign investment, in October 2020, the European Union implemented a common framework, which was adopted in 2019, for the screening of FDI for reasons of security and public order. The framework provides for a set of minimum requirements for the functioning of national screening mechanisms and for a cooperation mechanism to share information. Of the transactions that were formally screened in 2021 and had a decision issued, the majority were authorized with or without conditions, and only 1% of transactions were blocked. In December 2020, the European Union concluded an agreement in principle for a Comprehensive Agreement on Investment with China. 关于外国投资，2020年10月，欧盟实施了共同框架，于2019年通过，以安全和公共秩序为由对外国直接投资进行筛选。该框架为国家筛选机制运行设定了一套最低要求，并对信息分享合作机制进行规定。在2021年正式筛选并予以发布决定的交易中，大多数均有条件或无条件地获得批准，仅有1%的交易被阻止。2020年12月，欧盟与中国缔结了全面投资协议的原则协议。

9. In the area of customs, new rules on e-commerce removed the VAT *de* *minimis* exemption on imports of low-value consignments. Facilitating this change, the Import One-Stop Shop (IOSS) was introduced to simplify the declaration and payment of VAT for distance sales of these consignments. A number of IT systems for the facilitation of customs procedures continued to be implemented during the period and the remaining systems are expected to be operational by 2025. The Regulation on the EU Single Window Environment for Customs entered into force in 2022. Applied MFN tariffs have not changed significantly, and rates of duty remain substantially the same; the simple average tariff was 6.5%, but the agricultural sector continued to have rates on average three times higher compared to non-agricultural goods. The number of tariff lines with non-*ad* *valorem* duties remained significant, at about 10% of all lines. Certain temporary measures on imports, e.g. suspension of certain duties, were instituted to benefit Ukraine in response to the war. 在海关领域，关于电子商务的新规则取消了对低价值货物进口的增值税最低豁免。为推动该工作，实施了进口一站式服务（IOSS），以简化托运货物远程销售的增值税申报和支付。审议期间，继续运行一些便利海关程序的信息技术系统，其余系统预计将于2025年前投入使用。《欧盟海关单一窗口环境条例》于2022年生效。适用最惠国关税未明显变化，税率基本保持不变；简单平均关税为6.5%，但农业部门税率较非农商品继续平均高出三倍。征收非从价税的关税细目数量仍很多，约占所有项目的10%。为应对俄乌冲突，对进口产品采取了某些临时措施，如暂停某些关税，以使乌克兰受益。

10. The European Union continued to be a significant user of anti-dumping measures and countervailing measures (which the European Union refers to as anti-subsidy measures) and was an increasing target for these measures from third markets during the review period. As of December 2022, 178 anti-dumping and countervailing measures were in place. The sector most impacted during the review period was iron and steel in terms of new investigations. There were few changes in the trade remedies framework, as the previous modernization exercise of 2017- 18 continued to be implemented. The surveillance measures the European Union had in place on steel and aluminium products lapsed but an *ex* *post* monitoring system was introduced. The safeguard measure on steel remained in place during the review period and it was prolonged and amended. An increasing number of sanctions, or restrictive measures, were put in place during the period. 审议期间，欧盟仍是反倾销措施和反补贴（countervailing，欧盟称其为anti-subsidy）措施的主要使用者，同时越来越成为第三方市场使用这些措施的目标。截至2022年12月，共实施了178项反倾销和反补贴措施。审议期间，就新调查而言，钢铁行业受影响最大。由于2017-18年现代化工作继续实施，贸易救济框架几乎没有变化。欧盟对钢铁和铝产品采取的监督措施已失效，但引入了事后监督系统。审议期间，钢铁保障措施仍存在，并被延长、修订。在此期间，实施了越来越多的制裁或限制性措施。

11. Several measures on exports continued to be maintained by the European Union, mainly due to various international conventions. Certain amendments were made to the Regulation on drug precursors and the Regulation on hazardous chemicals to amend the product coverage. There were also temporary export measures imposed by the European Union and most of the member States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, although these were mainly in place for a very short duration. Through the State Aid Temporary Framework, flexibilities were added for Short-Term Export Credit insurance, thus allowing public authorities to assume risks associated with exports to marketable risk countries. The European Union was also exploring options for an EU strategy on export credits. 主要根据各国际公约规定，欧盟继续实施一些出口措施。对《毒品前体条例》和《危险化学品条例》进行了修订，调整产品覆盖范围。为应对新冠肺炎疫情，欧盟和大多数成员国还采取了临时出口措施，但这些措施的实施时间非常短。通过国家援助临时框架，短期出口信贷保险更加灵活，公共当局因而承担向有市场风险的国家进行出口的风险。欧盟也在探索制定欧盟出口信贷战略的备选方案。

12. At the EU level, subsidies are mostly granted to agriculture and regional development and are mainly financed by shared management funds, whose composition was amended for the budget period 2021-27. At the member State level, state aid (not related to COVID-19) continued to be directed to promote environmental protection and energy savings. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, temporary programmes were put in place to direct additional funds to the private sector, and to simplify rules and provide flexibilities for accessing funds, as well as for the provision of state aid. Member States also increased the amount of state aid in response to the pandemic, which amounted to EUR 320 billion in 2020, up from EUR 135 billion in 2019. For the period 2021-27, additional funding will also be available through the newly established NextGenerationEU recovery programme for which the European Union allocated EUR 806.9 billion. The European Union is also reviewing various state aid guidelines and regulations, including the State Aid General Block Exemption Regulation and the *De* *minimis* regulation. In 2022, a revised framework on state aid for research, development, and innovation activities was issued and a Temporary Crisis Framework in response to the war in Ukraine was adopted. 在欧盟层面，补贴主要拨付农业和区域发展领域，并主要由共享管理基金提供资金，2021-27年预算期对该基金组成进行调整。在成员国层面，继续通过国家援助（与新冠肺炎疫情无关）促进环境保护和能源节约。为应对新冠肺炎疫情，制定了临时方案，将额外资金拨付私营部门，简化规则，并为资金和国家援助获取提供便利。成员国还增加新冠肺炎疫情国家援助额，在2020年达到3200亿欧元，高于2019年的1350亿欧元。2021-27年期间，还将通过新设立的“下一代欧盟”恢复计划追加资金，欧盟为此拨款8069亿欧元。欧盟还在审议各类国家援助准则和法规，包括《国家援助一般整体豁免条例》和最低限度条例。2022年，发布了经修订的研究、开发和创新活动国家援助框架，并通过了应对俄乌冲突临时危机框架。

13. In the area of technical barriers to trade (TBT), the European Union implemented some legislative changes that were adopted in 2019 to improve and strengthen the functioning of its TBT regime, notably regarding the application of the principle of mutual recognition, market surveillance, labelling, and online sales. During the review period, standardization gained more prominence. In 2022, a new European Standardization Strategy was issued wherein standardization is identified as key strategic tool to achieve EU environmental, digital, and economic objectives. 关于技术性贸易壁垒，欧盟实施了于2019年通过的一些立法修订条款，旨在改善和加强其技术性贸易壁垒制度运行，主要是互认原则应用、市场监督、标签和在线销售等方面。审议期间，标准化问题得到了更多重视。2022年，新“欧洲标准化战略”发布，其中标准化被确定为实现欧盟环境、数字和经济目标的关键战略工具。

14. As concerns sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, the European Union completed the implementation of the Plant Health Law, the Animal Health Law, and the Regulation on Official Controls, all adopted in previous years to simplify and harmonize its SPS regime. In March 2021, the European Union also amended the General Food Law to improve transparency and public participation in the risk assessment and approval procedures for products, and in January 2022 started applying updated rules (adopted in 2018) on the manufacturing, trade, sale, and use of veterinary medicinal products, including on the use of antimicrobials. In May 2020, the European Union adopted the Farm to Fork Strategy, which, *inter* *alia*, identifies the areas of action to achieve a sustainable EU food system during the period 2020-24, including possible reforms on feed additives, pesticides, plant protection, and animal welfare, as well as the establishment of a new legislative framework for sustainable food systems. 关于卫生和植物检疫措施，欧盟实施了《植物卫生法》《动物卫生法》和《官方控制条例》，上述法规均于前几年通过，旨在简化和协调其卫生和植物检疫制度。2021年3月，欧盟还修订了《一般食品法》，以提高产品风险评估和审批程序透明度和公众参与度，并于2022年1月开始适用关于兽药产品生产、贸易、销售和使用的最新规则（2018年通过），包括抗菌剂使用。2020年5月，欧盟通过了“从农场到餐桌”战略，主要确定了2020-24年期间实现欧盟可持续食品系统的行动领域，包括对饲料添加剂、农药、植物保护和动物福利可能进行的改革，以及为可持续食品系统建立新立法框架。

15. The European Union's legal framework on government procurement remained broadly the same during the review period. Expenditure on government procurement remained robust, amounting to EUR 2,388 billion or about 13.7% of GDP. The European Union adopted a regulation on foreign subsidies (i.e. subsidies by a third country), which will apply from July 2023, to address situations where a company receiving foreign subsidies causes distortions to the internal market through, *inter* *alia*, its participation in EU public procurements, or the acquisition of an EU company or assets affecting the market structure. For competition, a notification-based tool was introduced as part of this regulation to notify *ex* *ante* financial contributions received from a non-EU government prior to concluding a concentration. A new Vertical Block Exemption Regulation and new Vertical Guidelines aimed at allowing undertakings to self-assess conformity with competition laws were also introduced. 审议期间，欧盟关于政府采购的法律框架大致保持不变。政府采购支出保持强劲，达到2.388万亿欧元，约占GDP的13.7%。欧盟通过了外国补贴（即第三国补贴）法规，将于2023年7月起适用，旨在解决接受外国补贴的公司对内部市场造成扭曲的情况，这些公司主要通过参与欧盟公共采购或收购影响市场结构的欧盟公司或资产等方式产生影响。在竞争方面，在该条例下实施以通报为基础的政策工具，即在意见集中前通知从非欧盟政府获得的事先财政捐助。此外，还实施了新的《纵向协议集体豁免条例》和新的《纵向协议指南》，允许企业自我评估是否符合竞争法。

16. Intellectual property rights (IPRs) remained of growing importance to the EU economy, both in terms of employment and contribution to GDP. Developments in the area of IPRs during the period include the issuance of new Guidelines on EU trademarks and on registered Community designs, as well as the adoption of two package proposals for the modernization of design protection legislation. Regarding geographical indications, two proposals – one for a Regulation on craft and industrial products, and one for a Regulation on wine, spirit drinks, and agricultural products – were adopted, as were quality schemes for agricultural products. 无论是就业领域还是对GDP的贡献，知识产权对欧盟经济的重要性不断增加。审议期间，知识产权工作进展包括发布新的欧盟商标准则和注册共同体设计新准则，并通过了两套关于设计保护立法现代化的一揽子建议。在地理标志方面，通过了两项提案：一项是关于工艺和工业产品的条例，另一项是关于葡萄酒、酒精饮料和农产品的条例；农产品质量计划也获得通过。

17. In agriculture, the previous Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) continued to be applied on a transitional basis as the new CAP was approved and entered into force in January 2023. The new CAP brings together the agricultural and rural development policies of the European Union, strengthening the focus on measures addressing climate and environmental concerns, and uses a more results-based approach. CAP Strategic Plans at the member State level will detail specific measures, based on identified needs and intervention strategies. Overall funding under the CAP remains largely unchanged, and the European Agriculture Guarantee Fund and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development continue to finance implementation. The European Union did not grant export subsidies during the review period, and the provision allowing for export refunds in exceptional circumstances has now been legally removed. There were no substantial changes regarding market access for agricultural products. 关于农业，新《共同农业政策》已获批并于2023年1月生效，旧《共同农业政策》做过渡政策继续适用。新政汇集了欧盟农业和农村发展政策，更加重视解决气候和环境问题的措施，并采用了更加注重结果的方法。在成员国层面，《共同农业政策战略计划》将根据确定的需求和干预战略，明确具体措施。《共同农业政策》总体资金基本保持不变，欧洲农业担保基金和欧洲农村发展农业基金继续为政策实施提供资金。审议期间，欧盟未发放出口补贴，而且允许在特殊情况下进行出口退税的规定现已依法取消。农产品市场准入无实质性变化。

18. The Common Fisheries Policy and its implementation mechanisms remain in place, but regulations regarding its funding were updated with the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund replacing the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund from 2021. While the type of support provided did not fundamentally change, some additional capacity-enhancing activities are no longer eligible for funding. The European Union continues to implement policies to address IUU fishing both domestically and with international partners. The revision of the European Fisheries Control system remains pending. In 2021, the Commission adopted an EU Forest Strategy for 2030 and in late 2022, the Council and the Parliament reached a provisional agreement on a regulation aiming to prevent deforestation and forest degradation, but its adoption remains pending. 《共同渔业政策》及其实施机制仍运行，但有关其资金的规定已更新：欧洲海洋、渔业和水产养殖基金从2021年起取代了欧洲海洋和渔业基金。虽然支持类型未发生根本改变，但一些额外能力建设活动不再有资格获得资助。欧盟继续在内部并与国际伙伴共同实施解决非法、不报告和无管制捕捞活动的政策。欧洲渔业管控体系修改工作尚未完成。2021年，欧洲委员会通过了“2030年欧盟森林战略”；2022年底，欧洲理事会和欧洲议会就旨在防止森林砍伐和森林退化的法规达成了临时协议，但仍有待通过。

19. The importance of energy and climate policies gained further impetus during the review period with the shift towards renewable and low-carbon energy, improving energy security, and reducing emissions to achieve climate neutrality. The 2021 Fit-for-55 package aims to align these policies with the climate-related goals of the European Green Deal and the Climate Law, which includes targets for GHG emission reductions. The package contains many policy initiatives that focus on emissions reduction through various channels from the demand- and supply-side, including complementing the Emissions Trading System with a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, or reforming energy taxation. Most recently, the REPowerEU plan aims to diversify the energy supply, save energy, and facilitate an increase in clean energy generation. The Plan includes faster permitting rules for renewable energy projects and supporting the development of renewable hydrogen. A number of regulations established minimum storage levels for natural gas, voluntary gas demand reduction targets, and a cap for market revenues from electricity generation in 2022. 审议期间，随着可再生低碳能源转型，能源和气候政策的重要性进一步加强，并助力提高能源安全，减少排放以实现气候中和。通过实施2021年“减碳55%”一揽子计划，这些政策与《欧洲绿色协议》和《气候法》中气候相关目标相对接，包括温室气体减排目标。该计划包含许多政策倡议，重点是通过需求方和供应方的各种渠道进行减排，包括通过碳边境调整机制补充排放交易系统，或改革能源税收。最近，欧盟可再生能源计划旨在使能源供应多样化，节约能源，并提高清洁能源发电量。该计划包括加快可再生能源项目许可和支持可再生氢气发展。一些法规规定了天然气的最低储存水平，自愿减少天然气需求的目标，以及2022年发电市场收入上限。

20. According to the OECD, the overall restrictiveness of EU member States' external services trade regime remains relatively low. Developments during the period include the entry into force of adjustments to the regulatory framework for the posting of workers and the adoption of the DSA and the DMA in 2022. The DSA harmonizes the rules applicable to "intermediary services" in the internal market with the objective of ensuring a transparent, safe, predictable, and trusted online environment. It introduces due diligence requirements and systems for handling internal complaints, regulates online advertising, and exempts intermediary service providers from liability regarding content, except in some circumstances; it furthermore contains additional rules for very large online platforms and online search engines. Separately, the DMA contains provisions aimed at restricting anti-competitive practices of certain "gatekeepers", i.e. undertakings that provide core platform services. 经合组织数据显示，欧盟成员国对外服务贸易制度的总体限制水平仍较低。审议期间有关工作包括，对工人派遣监管框架的调整生效，《数字服务法》和《数字市场法》于2022年通过。《数字服务法》协调了适用于内部市场“中介服务”的规则，目的是确保在线环境透明、安全、可预测、可信。该法引入了尽职调查要求和内部投诉处理制度，规范了在线广告，并免除了中介服务提供者在内容方面的责任（某些情况除外）；该法还包含针对大型在线平台和在线搜索引擎的额外规则。《数字市场法》包含了旨在限制某些“守门人”（提供核心平台服务的企业）反竞争行为的规定。

21. The financial services regulation continued to focus on enhancing resilience and transparency. Regarding the Capital Markets Union, the prudential regulation of investment firms was finalized in 2019, as efforts to integrate national capital markets continued with discussions of various proposals. A number of equivalence decisions regarding capital markets were taken during the review period. Regarding digital financial services, a regulation on digital operational resilience of financial entities was adopted, while efforts to regulate crypto-assets continued. As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Union made certain changes to financial sector regulation with the aim of facilitating continued access to capital and supporting economic recovery. 金融服务监管重点仍是提高韧性和透明度。关于资本市场联盟，对投资公司的审慎监管于2019年最终确定，此前，整合国家资本市场的工作与各提案讨论并行开展。审议期间，做出了一些关于资本市场的等效决定。在数字金融服务方面，通过了关于金融实体数字业务韧性的法规，同时继续监管加密资产。为应对新冠肺炎疫情，欧盟对金融部门监管规则进行了某些修改，旨在促进继续获得资本并支持经济复苏。

22. The Commission considers that capital markets will have to play an important role in achieving the objectives of the European Green Deal. Since 2020, the Taxonomy Regulation has defined which economic activities and investments qualify as sustainable or contributing to the low-carbon transition in this context, with an amended Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation aiming to limit "greenwashing" of financial instruments. Discussions regarding rules for Green Bonds have advanced. 欧洲委员会认为，资本市场必须在实现《欧洲绿色协议》目标方面发挥重要作用。2020年以来，《分类条例》规定了符合可持续发展或有助于低碳转型的经济和投资活动，修订后的《可持续金融披露条例》旨在限制金融工具“洗绿”。关于绿色债券规则的讨论已取得进展。

23. During the review period, reforms in road transport services expanded certain rules to transport operators of small vehicles and amended rules applying to cabotage operations, working conditions and requirements for drivers, and the posting of drivers. In the area of rail transport, reforms agreed under the fourth EU Railway Package in 2016 were phased in, while for air transport, the Commission approved a revised proposal to reform the "Single European Sky", which also aims to address carbon emissions. Several air transport agreements were concluded or signed, among them a comprehensive EU air transport agreement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In the area of maritime transport, the reform affecting the provision of port services has been applied since 2019. 审议期间，公路运输服务改革将某些规则扩大到小型车辆运营方，修订了适用于沿海运输业务的规则，司机工作条件和要求，以及司机派遣。在铁路运输方面，根据2016年第四个欧盟铁路一揽子计划商定的改革已分阶段实施；在航空运输方面，欧洲委员会批准了改革“单一欧洲天空”的修订提案，其目的同样是解决碳排放。数项航空运输协议缔结或签署，包括欧盟与东南亚国家联盟（东盟）的全面航空运输协议。在海运方面，港口服务改革自2019年起实施。

24. Regarding telecommunications, the European Electronic Communications Code (EECC) entered into force in 2020 and continues to be transposed by some member States. The abolition of roaming charges for customers travelling occasionally within the European Union was evaluated and extended until 2032, while newly established termination rates for intra-EU calls are being phased in until 2024. Many member States implemented, or plan to implement, measures contained in a new toolbox to mitigate certain cybersecurity risks related to 5G, and some amended or implemented new laws addressing risks related to high-risk vendors. Complementary to these efforts, the new Directive on the Security of Network and Information Systems (NIS 2) replaced an earlier Directive and will be transposed by member States by mid-October 2024. 关于电信，《欧洲电子通信法规》于2020年生效，一些成员国继续使用。对取消非常旅客欧盟内漫游费进行了评估，并延长至2032年；新确定的欧盟内通话费正分步实施至2024年。许多成员国实施了或计划实施新工具箱中的措施，旨在减轻与5G有关的某些网络安全风险；一些成员国修订或实施了新法律，旨在解决与高风险供应商有关的风险。为补充上述工作，以网络和信息系统安全新指令（NIS 2）取代先前指令，并将在2024年10月中旬之前由成员国使用。