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# Peace and security in 2023: The EU's relations with Irag – State of play

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 13-07-2023

Автор AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE | JANSEN Talander Hugo

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | война | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | политическа география | пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | финанси

на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС

Peзюме This paper presents a regional evaluation in parallel to the EPRS 2023 Peace and Security Outlook. It has been drafted as a contribution to the Normandy World Peace Forum taking place in September 2023. The paper provides the background to EU relations with Iraq. After providing a brief overview of the country's current political, economic and social situation, the analysis provides an inventory of the tools and mechanisms and funding put in place by the EU, looks at recent developments and corresponding EU external policy. It also provides an overview of European Parliament resolutions, and Council conclusions since the 2012 EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, as well as a selection of the opinions found in recent research on EU-Iraq relations.

Задълбочен анализ EN, FR

# State of play of existing instruments for combating impunity for international crimes

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 14-08-2020

Външен автор Olympia BEKOU

Област на политиките Права на човека

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | Африка | безнаказаност | Бирма/Мианмар | Венецуела | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | доклад от

научно изследване | документация | икономическа география | Ирак | Колумбия | Международен наказателен съд | Международен наказателен трибунал | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | международно наказателно право | оБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Организация на Обединените нации | политическа география | ПРАВО | Руанда | световни организации | Сирия

Резюме The European Union and its Member States have been at the forefront of the fight against impunity for core

international crimes, collectively providing political, technical and financial assistance to international, regional and domestic accountability efforts. Focusing on the current EU framework on accountability and six country situations (Rwanda, Colombia, Venezuela, Myanmar, Syria and Iraq), this study offers recommendations to guide future EU policy and the engagement of the European Parliament in the fight against impunity. The recommendations include enhancing the capacity, efficiency and coordination of EU institutions working on accountability, as well as encouraging comprehensive, impartial and inclusive approaches to country situations. EU action in bilateral and multilateral fora is also covered, with a view to enhancing the universal reach of accountability mechanisms and the protection of their integrity, encouraging cooperation and assistance, and to upholding the principle of complementarity.

Проучване EN

#### Escalating US-Iran conflict: The EU's priorities

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 16-01-2020

Автор IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | военна интервенция | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | икономическа география | Ирак | Иран | международен спор | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност |

Съединени щати | тероризъм | уреждане на спорове Резюме On 3 January 2020, a United States (US) strike outside Baghdad killed Iranian General Qasem Soleimani, the leader

of the al-Qods force within the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IGRC), and arguably the second most important man in Iran after Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. The assassination was a reaction to an escalation in the growing conflict between the USA and Iran. Iran retaliated on 8 January 2020, by attacking two US bases in Iraq with missiles; luckily – or intentionally – without casualties. Although both the USA and Iran have refrained from any further action, few expect this to mark the end of tensions between the USA and Iran in the region. The EU reaction to the assassination has been to try to de-escalate the situation to prevent all-out war, to focus on stabilising Iraq, and to limit damage to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

Накратко EN

#### Import of cultural goods

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 17-10-2018

Автор BINDER Krisztina

Област на политиките Международна търговия

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | борба срещу престъпността | внос (ЕС) | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | икономическа география | Ирак | култура и религия | културно наследство | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | незаконна търговия | организирано престъпление | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | право на Европейския съюз | предложение (ЕС) | Сирия | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | трета държава | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | финансиране на

Резюме Currently, with the exception of two specific measures for Iraq and Syria, there is no EU legislation covering the import of cultural goods from third countries entering the EU. In July 2017, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal to ensure that imported cultural goods are subject to effective and uniform treatment throughout the EU. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal during its October II plenary session.

Накратко DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

# Import of cultural goods

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 19-12-2017

Автор ZANDERSONE Laura

Област на политиките Международна търговия

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | борба срещу престъпността | внос (EC) | вносна лицензия | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изследване на влияние | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономически анализи | Ирак | култура и религия | културен обект | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | митнически режим на ЕС | наблюдение на внос | незаконна търговия | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | право на Европейския съюз | предложение (ЕС) | Сирия | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тарифна политика | тероризъм | трета държава | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговия с изкуство І търговска политика

Резюме This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 13 July 2017 and now under discussion in Parliament and Council. The proposal aims to prevent the import and storage in the EU of cultural goods illicitly exported from a third country, in order to reduce trafficking in cultural goods, combat terrorism financing and protect cultural heritage, especially archaeological objects in source countries affected by armed conflict (explanatory memorandum of the proposal, p. 3). The market for antiques, ancient art and collectibles of older age constitutes 24 % of the global legal art proposal, p. 3). The market for antiques, ancient art and collectibles of older age constitutes 24 % of the global legal art and antiques market. The European market share accounts for 35 % of this global market, with the UK in the lead with 24 % (due to its large auction houses), followed by Switzerland (6 %), France (5 %), Germany (3 %), and Austria, Spain and the Netherlands (each around 0.5% respectively). Based on Eurostat figures, the estimated annual value of imports of classical antiquities and ancient art declared to EU customs may be around €3.7 billion per year (IA, p. 10). The IA explains that the current Common Nomenclature tariff heading (9705) used for import of antiquities and ancient art objects is rather broad, including also a variety of other goods of interest to collectors, making it difficult to estimate the total EU imports of cultural goods (IA, p. 10). Regarding the illicit trade of cultural goods, there are numerous underlying factors, which cannot be changed by this initiative, according to the IA (p. 11). These include, for example, poverty and military conflicts prevalent in many regions rich in cultural heritage sites, technological progress in various digging tools (such as metal-detectors, power drills, explosives), the market demand for such objects, mostly concentrated in Europe and North America, as well as cross-border transaction and e-commerce (IA, pp. 11-12). Estimates show that 80-90 % of global antiquities sales are of goods with illicit origin, and these sales are worth US\$3 Estimates show that 80-90 % of global antiquities sales are of goods with illicit origin, and these sales are worth US\$3 to 6 billion annually (IA, p. 12). The illicit sales of cultural goods often stem from terrorist activities and serve as a means to finance terrorism (IA, p. 14). For example, the Islamist profit from illicit trade in antiquities and archaeological treasures is estimated at US\$150-200 million (IA, p. 15).

Briefing EN

# Rebuilding the Iraqi State: Stabilisation, Governance, and Reconciliation

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 15-12-2017

Автор JONGBERG Kirsten

Външен автор Renad MANSOUR, Research Fellow, Chatham House, United Kingdom

Област на политиките Външни работи | Права на човека | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | геополитика | държавно изграждане | държавно управление | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | избирателна процедура и гласуване | избирателна реформа | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | икономика | икономическа география | икономическа политика | Ирак | Иран | корупция | кюрдски въпрос | международна сигурност | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграция | наказателно право | НАУКА | обществен ред | организация на съдебната система | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | ПРАВО | принудителна миграция | Саудитска Арабия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | структурно приспособяване | съдебна реформа | Съединени щати | Турция |

Резюме The victory over the so-called Islamic State's territorial rule presents a chance for the Government of Iraq to rebuild its state institutions and re-assert its authority. In this transition, will the Iraqi leadership move past cycles of failure and address the structural problems that perpetuate state weakness and facilitate the emergence of groups like ISIS? To answer this question, this paper analyses the challenges of short-term stabilisation programming with longer-term governance reform at the local and national levels. It argues that, without establishing representative and responsive state institutions, the processes of reconciliation and integration will be unsuccessful. To conclude, this paper offers policy recommendations on how the EU can support the upcoming state-rebuilding process

Проучване EN

# Iraqi Kurdistan's independence referendum

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-10-2017

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Външни работи | Демокрация

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Близък и Среден изток | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданска война | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | защита на малцинства | избирателна процедура и гласуване | извличане на петрол | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | кюрдски въпрос | международна сигурност | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграция | нефтена промишленост | парламент | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена права и свободи | ПРАВО | презаселване на лица | регионален парламент | референдум | Сирия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | трета държава | Турция

Резюме On 25 September 2017, the government of the autonomous Region of Kurdistan in Iraq, under its president, Masoud On 25 September 2017, the government of the autonomous Region of Kurdistan in Iraq, under its president, Masoud Barzani, organised a referendum on independence, disregarding calls by the Iraqi central government and the international community to postpone it. The referendum was held in the Kurdistan Region's constituencies and also in the neighbouring 'disputed' territories, in particular the oil-rich area of Kirkuk, which have de facto if not legally been governed by the Kurdish authorities since the moment they were recaptured from ISIL/Da'esh. Even though the 'yes' side has won, it is by no means certain that a Kurdish state will emerge in the near future. Such a state would be weakened by internal divisions and poor economic conditions. In addition, Syria, Turkey and Iran strongly condemned the referendum and have taken retained and the control of the control the referendum and have taken retaliatory action. Among other considerations, they are worried that an independent Kurdish state would encourage their own Kurdish populations to seek greater autonomy. However, the prospect of a Greater Kurdistan is remote, since the regional Kurdish landscape is dominated by the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) and its affiliate parties, which do not share the Iraqi Kurdish leaders' ideology or strategic alliances. Concerned by the fragmentation of the Middle East, the EU, the USA, Russia, and most of the region's powers other than Israel, disapproved of the referendum, which took place in the context of the ongoing fight against ISIL/Da'esh, and called for negotiations within the existing Iraqi borders. This briefing updates Regional implications of Iraqi Kurdistan's quest for independence. ERES, December 2016. independence, EPRS, December 2016.

Briefing EN

# The financing of the 'Islamic State' in Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 11-09-2017

Външен автор Agnès LEVALLOIS, Associate researcher, FRS, France; Jean-Claude COUSSERAN, Associate researcher, FRS, France; Cartographical support: Lionel KERRELLO, Owner, Geo4l, France

Област на политиките Външни работи | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания І ГЕОГРАФИЯ І ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ І ЕНЕРГЕТИКА І изграждане на Европа І икономическа география | Ирак | култура и религия | международна сигурност | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно сътрудничество | незаконна търговия | нефтена промишленост | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност пране на пари | производство на петрол | религиозен фундаментализъм | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | свободно движение на капитала | Сирия | снабдяване с оръжия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | трансфер на капитал | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | финансов метол

Резюме Threatening both its caliphate project and its sources of funding, the series of military setbacks that the so-called Islamic State group (IS) as suffered for several months have called into question the group's very existence. That is not to say that its offensive capabilities will be neutered – the organisation will remain able to employ 'low-cost' terrorist attacks to target civilians throughout the Middle East, Africa, Europe, America or Asia. In mobilising Member States to fight against terrorism, the European Parliament's role is crucial. Individually, Member States have an important part to play in effectively implementing common decisions. Their varying levels of engagement, as well as the progress they have made in confronting the financing of terrorism and especially IS, should be considered. An annual reporting framework should be put into place to better evaluate the measures taken by both Member States and the Commission in this area.

Задълбочен анализ EN

# Workshop: Sectarianism in the Middle East

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 14-07-2017

Външен автор Dr Toby MATTHIESEN, St Antony's College, Oxford University, Dr Simon MABON, Lancaster University ; Dr Renad MANSOUR, Chatham House, Dr Raphael LEFEVRE, Oxford University

Област на политиките Външни работи | Права на човека | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Арабски свят | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | геополитика | гражданска война | държавно изграждане |

държавно управление | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на ражданска воина | държавно изграждане | държавно управление | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | икономическа география | Ирак | Ирак | Иран | международна сигурност | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | НАУКА | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа система | политическа ситуация | права и свободи | ПРАВО | правова държава | регионална сигурност | религиозен конфликт | религиозна дискриминация | Саудитска Арабия | Сирия | съвременна история | уреждане на спорове | хуманитарни науки

Резюме Sectarian conflict and polarisation has become a key feature of Middle East politics in the aftermath of the Arab uprisings of 2011. This workshop looked at some of the key drivers of this, such as the troubled legacy of foreign intervention, state failure, regional rivalries between Saudi Arabia, Iran and others, ruling strategies of authoritarian regimes as well as the spread of identity and sect-based political movements. With in-depth analysis of the two key arenas of sectarian conflict in the contemporary Middle East, Syria and Iraq, and a paper on the consequences of state collapse, this publication looks also tries to make recommendations how the EU could help reduce sectarian tensions.

Задълбочен анализ EN

#### ISIL/Da'esh: From Mosul to Mosul

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 13-07-2017 **ABTOD PICHON Eric** 

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | военно престъпление | въоръжение | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданска война | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | ислям | култура и религия | кюрдски въпрос | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | незаконна търговия | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа пропаганда | политическа система | политически ислям | права и свободи | ПРАВО | религиозен конфликт | религиозен фундаментализъм | Сирия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | ТЪРГОВИЯ |

търговска политика | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | финансов метод

Резюме In June 2014, ISIL/Da'esh took over the city of Mosul in Iraq, and from there declared the advent of an Islamic State. Three years later, in July 2017, after nine months of battle involving Iraqi security forces, popular militias and Kurdish troops, ISIL/Da'esh has been expelled from its Iraqi stronghold, adding to the past two years' severe territorial losses. This is an important victory; however, it does not yet represent the eradication of a terrorist group that still has many supporters.

Накратко EN

# Syrian crisis: Impact on Iraq

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 03-04-2017

Автор IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | бежанец | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданска война | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | Ирак | ислям | култура и религия | международен конфликт | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | мигрант | миграция | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | помощ на ЕС | религиозен фундаментализъм | Сирия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | установяване на мир | хуманитарна помощ

Резюме The Syrian crisis, which began with anti-government protests before escalating into full-scale civil war, has had a huge impact on neighbouring Iraq. From its stronghold in the Syrian town of Raqqa, the 'Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant' (ISIL/Da'esh), which originated in Iraq, was able to over-run a third of Iraq's territory in 2014, sowing death and destruction in its path and leading to the internal displacement of over 3 million Iraqis today. It is estimated that as many as 11 million Iraqis — almost a third of the population — may need humanitarian assistance this year to deal with the effects of continuous conflict and economic stagnation. Moreover, a quarter of a million Syrians have sought refuge in Iraq from the war raging in their country. Most have settled in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), increasing the population of this autonomous region by nearly 30 % over the past few years. The — mostly Kurdish — Syrian refugees were well received by the government of the Kurdish Region, which gave Syrians the right to work in the region and to enrol in public schools and universities. Nevertheless, the large influx of refugees has placed strains on the local economy and host communities, and on public services. Prices and unemployment have increased while wages have economy and nost communities, and on public services. Prices and unemployment have increased while wages have tumbled. Economic growth in the KRI has slowed, while the poverty rate has more than doubled. The international community has stepped in to assist Iraq in its fight against ISIL/Da'esh and to help the country deal with the humanitarian crisis caused by the unprecedented displacement of Iraqis, and Syrian refugees. As a result of concerted military efforts, ISIL/Da'esh now occupies less than 10 % of Iraqi territory. At the same time, funds and substantial amounts of humanitarian aid have been poured into the country, to support the displaced and facilitate their return to areas over which the Iraqi State has re-established control. The EU is a leading partner in the effort to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on its Iraqi neighbours.

Briefing EN

# Combating terrorism

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 10-02-2017

Автор VORONOVA Sofija

Област на политиките Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | заплаха за националната сигурност | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | наказателно право | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | предложение (ЕС) | Сирия | тероризъм

Резюме The phenomenon of foreign fighters travelling to conflict zones, mostly in Syria and Iraq, represents a growing threat for the EU and its Member States. Most of the recent terrorist attacks in Europe were perpetrated by 'home-grown' terrorists, and at least some of the perpetrators proved to be returned foreign fighters. On 2 December 2015, the European Commission presented a proposal for a directive on combating terrorism, aimed at updating the current framework on criminalising terrorist offences and at bringing EU legislation into line with international developments, such as the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2178 and the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. The proposal extends the list of offences, to cover receiving of terrorist training, travelling and attempting to travel abroad for terrorism, and funding or facilitating such travel, and also includes provisions on the protection of victims. An agreement on the proposal was reached by co-legislators in November 2016. It is due to be submitted for a first-reading vote in the February II plenary. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 586.628, 14 July 2016.

Briefing EN

# Directive on combating terrorism

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 07-02-2017

Автор VORONOVA Sofija

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | борба срещу престъпността | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | европейска сигурност | заплаха за националната сигурност | икономическа география | информация и обработка на информацията | Ирак | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | наказателно право | обмен на информация | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | Сирия |

социална рехабилитация | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм

Резюме A growing terrorist threat has triggered action at European and international level. Faced with home-grown terrorism and the 'foreign fighters' phenomenon, the EU has sought to reinforce its counter-terrorism arsenal. During its February Il plenary, Parliament is expected to vote on a trilogue deal on the legislative proposal to extend the current framework for criminalisation of terrorist offences.

Накратко DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL

# The Yazidis: An ongoing genocide

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 09-12-2016

**ABTOD PICHON Eric** 

Област на политиките Външни работи | Права на човека | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | Развитие и

хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | армия | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Германия | Европа | етническа група | защита на малцинства | икономическа география | Ирак | ислям | култура и религия | кюрдски въпрос | международен конфлик международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на международен конфликт |

сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | религиозен фундаментализъм | робство | свобода на вероизповеданията | социална структура | СОЦИАЛНИ

ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | трета държава | хуманитарна помощ

Резюме The award of the 2016 Sakharov Prize to Nadia Murad Basee Taha and Lamiya Aji Bashar highlights the fate of their people, the Yazidis, one of the communities most affected, in proportion to their total population, by the violence committed by ISIL/Da'esh (or 'Islamic State').

Накратко EN, FR

# Regional implications of Iraqi Kurdistan's quest for independence

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 06-12-2016

**ABTOD PICHON Eric** 

Област на политиките Външни работи | Демокрация

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | енергийни ресурси | икономическа география | Ирак | култура и религия |

for Mosul), they do not want to openly back the fragmentation of the Middle-East.

кюрдски въпрос | международна политика | международна сигурност | международни отношения | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | природна среда | религиозен фундаментализъм | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ |

териториален спор | тероризъм

Резюме Strengthened by its victories over ISIL/Da'esh, the government of the autonomous region of Kurdistan in Iraq has announced that it plans to organise a referendum on independence. The deadline is still unclear, as political divisions have led the region to an institutional stalemate. Negotiations with the federal Iraqi government will focus on the territorial scope of the referendum. The Kurdish leaders want to include the 'disputed areas', in particular Kirkuk, in the poll. However, Iraq is not keen to be cut off from this oil-rich region, which is already at the heart of a dispute on the sharing of oil revenues. The status of Mosul after it is recaptured from ISIL/Da'esh is also under discussion. Even if the referendum were to take place and the 'yes' side won, it is not certain that a Kurdish state would emerge. Such a state would be weakened by internal divisions and poor economic conditions. In addition, Syria, Turkey and Iran, neighbouring countries that have complex relations with Iraqi Kurdistan, are worried that an independent Kurdish state would encourage their own Kurdish populations to seek greater autonomy. Yet, the perspective of a Greater Kurdistan is remote, since the regional Kurdish landscape is dominated by the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) and its affiliates, which do not share Iraqi Kurdish leaders' ideology or strategic alliances. As for the EU and the great world powers, although they consider Iraqi Kurdistan to be a reliable ally in the fight against ISIL/Da'esh (again recently in the battle

Briefing EN

# Activation of Article 42(7) TEU France's request for assistance and Member States' responses

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 04-07-2016

Автор ANGHEL Suzana Elena | CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Област на политиките Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Африка | взаимопомощ | военна интервенция | военно сътрудничество | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор за Европейски съюз | държави от Европейския съюз | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | Мали | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | Сирия | тероризъм

Peзюме Following the terrorist attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015, France requested aid and assistance from the other Member States based on Article 42(7) TEU. This represented the first activation of the mutual assistance clause since the Lisbon Treaty introduced it in 2009. Member States expressed their solidarity and political support to France instantly and unanimously. Within days, several Member States, including Germany and the United Kingdom, decided on a series of contributions. More decisions followed or are still pending, subject, in some cases, to parliamentary approval. This allows France to reconsider its engagements and redeploy its military. There is also a window of opportunity to strengthen political cooperation, as Member States have expressed their full support for a diplomatic solution to the crisis in Syria. Furthermore, it could contribute to enhancing intelligence-sharing and the stepping up of counter-terrorism cooperation, particularly in the aftermath of the 22 March 2016 terrorist attacks in Brussels. This is the second update of a briefing published in December 2015 and first updated in April 2016.

Briefing EN, FR

# An EU Strategy for Relations with Iran after the Nuclear Deal

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 23-06-2016

Външен автор Rouzbeh PARSI (European Iran Research Group, Lund University, Sweden)

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия | Околна среда | Права на човека | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | връзки в ЕС | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екологична политика | електрическа и ядрена индустрия | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически отношения | икономическо управление на водата | Ирак | Иран | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | наказателно право | наркотрафик | нефтена промишленост | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | ПРАВО | природен газ | регионална сигурност | Сирия | сътрудничество в областта на енергетиката | Съюз за сътрудничество на държавите от залива | тероризъм | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговски отношения | ядрена безопасност | ядрена политика

Резюме This report outlines the potential for a more structured and strategic relationship between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). To both address areas of disagreement and complaints, as well as pursue common interests and matters of mutual benefit, the EU needs to put in place an institutional framework that can withstand the various setbacks that have, to date, derailed all previous efforts of political dialogue. There are a number of areas where both actors can benefit from cooperation; trade, environmental and sustainability issues, education, and combatting drug trade. Even when pursuing more contentious issues such as human rights, having a strategic and fully-fledged multilevel relationship will be helpful. There are also a number of political crisis in the region (ISIS, migration) where reaching a solution without Iranian involvement will either be unnecessarily costly or near impossible.

Задълбочен анализ EN

# EU Strategic Communications with a View to Counteracting Propaganda

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 26-05-2016

Външен автор European Union Institute for Security Studies - EUISS, France

Област на политиките Външни работи | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | виртуално общество | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | достъп до информация | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | информация и обработка на информацията | Ирак | ислям | комуникации | мЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | НАТО | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | обществено мнение | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа пропаганда | религиозен фундаментализъм | Русия | световни организации | Сирия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме Emanating from Russia in the east and the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the south, the EU has been increasingly hit by destabilising messages amounting – in different forms and to different degrees – to coherent hostile 'strategic communications' campaigns, or the processes of infusing communications activities with an agenda or plan to impact the behaviour of a target audience. Both Russia and ISIL have engaged in aggressive messaging and deceptive media campaigns, albeit with distinct narratives, targets and audiences. This paper analyses the 'what' and the 'how': the respective narratives of each actor, their specificities, their similarities and their differences. The analysis also draws attention to strategic communications efforts undertaken by the EU, which are vectored into defensive (react and respond) and offensive (probe and push) dimensions. This understanding of the present context finally allows for an evaluation of what actions can be taken to enhance the effectiveness of the EU's own strategic communications.

Задълбочен анализ EN

# Irag-Iran relations following the nuclear deal

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 09-05-2016

Автор IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | Близък и Среден изток | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | забрана за използване на ядрени оръжия | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа ситуация | икономически растеж | Ирак | Ирак | Ирак | исиям култура и религия | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа Ирак і Иран і испям і география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | религиозна секта | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Съединени щати | тероризъм | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговски обем | уреждане на спорове

Резюме Critics of the 2015 nuclear deal with Iran have warned that Iran would use any financial benefits to further strengthen its influence in the region, by supporting its allies, which include important Shia militias in Iraq. While the nuclear deal has yet to translate into major economic and financial benefits for Iran, any requests for extra resources to support foreign allies will also have to compete with the Iranian government's many other - domestic - priorities. Moreover, the potential long-term effects of the nuclear deal on the funding of Iran's allies in Iraq will depend on many other factors, including the domestic situation in Iraq and Iran and developments in Syria. It is certain, however, that Iran will continue to pursue its strategic economic interests in Iraq.

Накратко EN

# Activation of Article 42(7) TEU - France's request for assistance and Member States' responses:

# **European Council Briefing**

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-04-2016

Автор ANGHEL Suzana Elena | CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Област на политиките Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | взаимопомощ | военна интервенция | военно сътрудничество | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор за Европейски съюз | държави от Европейския съюз | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | Сирия |

Peзюме Following the terrorist attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015, France requested aid and assistance from the other Member States based on Article 42(7) TEU. This represented the first activation of the mutual assistance clause since the Lisbon Treaty introduced it in 2009. Member States expressed their solidarity and political support to France instantly and unanimously. Within days, several Member States, including Germany and the United Kingdom, decided on a series of contributions. More decisions followed or are still pending, subject, in some cases, to parliamentary approval. This allows France to reconsider its engagements and redeploy its military. There is also a window of opportunity to strengthen political cooperation, as Member States have expressed their full support for a diplomatic solution to the crisis in Syria. Furthermore, it could contribute to enhancing intelligence-sharing and the stepping up of counter-terrorism cooperation, particularly in the aftermath of the 22 March 2016 terrorist attacks in Brussels. This is an updated version of a Briefing published in December 2015.

Briefing EN, FR

# Protection of cultural heritage in armed conflicts

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 10-03-2016

Автор PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Област на политиките Култура | Международно публично право | Международно частно право и съдебно сътрудничество по

гражданскоправни въпроси

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | археология | борба срещу престъпността | военни загуби | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ Азия и Океания | археология | оороа срещу престъпността | военни загуои | I ЕОІ РАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕИСКИ СЪЮЗ | защита на културното наследство | икономическа география | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | Интерпол | Ирак | култура и религия | културно наследство | културно сътрудничество | междуинституционално сътрудничество (ЕС) | международна конвенция | международна организация | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | НАУКА | незаконна търговия | Организация на Обединените нации | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | полицейско сътрудничество | световни организации | Сирия | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | хуманитарни науки | ЮНЕСКО

Резюме Cultural heritage is vulnerable. Composed of historic buildings, monuments and artefacts of artistic, historic, religious, scientific or technological importance, it contributes to national identities, but can be destroyed in military conflict. The value and rarity of many cultural artefacts exposes them to human greed: they are vulnerable – especially during times of conflict – to being illegally removed from archaeological sites, stolen from museums, trafficked and sold to private collections. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the International Council on Monuments and Sites, the World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) are all involved in the implementation of international conventions on cultural heritage, such as the 1954 Hague Convention and the 1972 Unesco Convention. They also monitor compliance with the 1954 Convention's Second Protocol protecting cultural heritage, and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit) Convention on trafficking of artefacts. The European Union contributes to these efforts, providing financial support to civil society and international organisations in this field, and organising specialised training courses, meetings, and networks for those involved in protecting EU cultural heritage. It condemns destruction and looting of cultural heritage, and prohibits illicit trade in cultural goods. The scale and brutality of cultural heritage destruction in Syria and Iraq calls for reflection on further measures to protect cultural heritage.

Briefing EN

# United States and Syria: Strained credibility

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 15-01-2016

Автор CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | военен персонал | военна интервенция | военно учение | война | въоръжение | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | икономическа география | имиграция | Ирак | ислямска държава | култура и религия | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграция | намеса | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа система | помощ за бежанци | религиозен фундаментализъм | Русия | Сирия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Съединени щати | тероризъм | уреждане на спорове | хуманитарна помощ

Резюме The United States' strategy in Syria has evolved over the five years of the conflict. Currently, the US aim is for a political solution to the civil war, seen as a precondition for the defeat of the ISIL/Da'esh terrorist group. Despite significant US military and diplomatic action, the effectiveness of the US strategy towards Syria and its implementation is widely criticised.

Накратко EN

# Activation of Article 42(7) TEU: France's request for assistance and Member States' responses

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 10-12-2015

Автор ANGHEL Suzana Elena | CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Област на политиките Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Африка | взаимопомощ | военна интервенция | военно сътрудничество | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор за Европейски съюз | държави от Европейския съюз | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | Мали | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | Обща политика за сигурност и отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | Сирия | тероризъм | Централноафриканска република

Резюме Following the terrorist attacks in Paris on 13 November 2015, France has requested aid and assistance from the other Member States based on Article 42(7) TEU. France's request is the first activation of the mutual assistance clause since Article 42(7) TEU was introduced by the Lisbon Treaty. Member States expressed their solidarity and political support to France instantly and unanimously. Within days, several Member States, among them Germany and the United Kingdom, decided on a series of initial contributions. More decisions are expected in the days and weeks to come from several other Member States, subject, in some cases, to parliamentary approval. This will allow France to reconsider its engagements and redeploy its military. Furthermore, it could contribute to enhancing intelligence sharing and stepping up counter-terrorism cooperation. There is also a window of opportunity to strengthen political cooperation, as Member States are expressing their full support to the Vienna process for a diplomatic solution to the crisis in Syria.

Briefing EN, FR

# Violence and persecution levelled at Christians around the world

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 30-11-2015

Автор PERCHOC Philippe

Област на политиките Права на човека

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европейска конвенция за правата на човека | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | защита на малцинства | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | източници и отрасли на правото | икономическа география | Ирак | Китай | конституция | култура и религия | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Нигерия | отношения църква - държава | Пакистан | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | религиозен фундаментализъм | религиозна дискриминация | свобода на вероизповеданията | социална структура | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | Харта за защита на човешките права | харта за правата на човека | християн | християнство

Резюме In 2050, Christianity will still be the religion with the most adherents worldwide, with a following outnumbering that of Islam, although the latter will not be far behind it numerically. However, this forecast should not be allowed to obscure the fact that Christianity remains very diverse, being divided into Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant branches, and that demographic trends are different for each of them. Despite the fact that Christianity remains the most widely practised religion, Christians are in the minority in many regions of the world, where various communities suffer discrimination and even serious human rights violations. Those responsible may be the state, other social groups or a combination of the two. In this context, the United Nations has recently taken up the cudgels to defend these oppressed minority communities, and the European Parliament has adopted a growing number of resolutions on the subject. This briefing has been published further to a request in connection with a conference organised by Parliament in the framework of Article 17 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Briefing EN, FR

# Adoption: Cross-Border Legal Issues

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 25-11-2015

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YASSARI

Област на политиките Международно публично право | Международно частно право и съдебно сътрудничество по гражданскоправни въпроси | Петиции до Европейския парламент | Права на човека | Право на ЕС: Правна система и правни

актове | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от Европейския съюз | защита на децата | източници и отрасли на правото | икономическа география | Ирак | Иран | ислямско право | компетенции на съда | Махраб | международно право | международно право - национално право | международно частно право | организация на съдебната система | осиновяване | политическа география | ПРАВО | родителска отговорност | родителски права | семейно положение | семейство | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме This collection of briefings was prepared in view of a joint JURI-PETI Workshop organised by the Policy Department on 1 December 2015, to address legal issues related to cross-border adoptions in the EU. Presented in a first session 1 December 2015, to address legal issues related to cross-border adoptions in the EU. Presented in a first session dedicated to "Citizens' concerns and petitions on adoption cross-border legal issues in the EU", the two first papers deal with "Child protection: tensions created by the diversity of the domestic laws of EU Member States" and "The view of Ombudsmen for Children from the perspective of the Polish, European and international law". The four other briefings provided background reflections to the second session, focussed on legal issues around "Cross-border recognition of adoptions". They first approached issues of recognition in a general way ("Conflicts and Coordination of Family statuses: Towards their recognition within the EU?"), turned to the "Recognition of intercountry adoptions - practical operation of the 1993 Hague Convention", further looked into limitations of the current EU legal framework and their consequences on free movement of citizens ("Cross-border recognition of domestic adoptions - obstacles to free movement") and finally examined issues around the recognition in the EU of adoptions made under non-EU legal systems ("Recognising child protection measures in the Middle Eastern legal systems as equivalents to adoption - a fresh look on Magrhebian kafala, Iranian sarparasti and Iraqi damm").

Проучване EN

# The international coalition to counter ISIL/Da'esh (the 'Islamic State')

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 17-03-2015

Автор CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Област на политиките Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Африка | военна интервенция | военна окупация | военно сътрудничество | войски в чужбина | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | Либия | международен въпрос | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ международня вырос | международна политика | международна сигурног | международна об толитика и политика на | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно сътрудничество | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | Организация на Обединените нации | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | регионална сигурност |

Резолюция на ООН | Сирия | Съвет за сигурност на ООН | тероризъм

Резюме The rapid advance of the terrorist group ISIL/Da'esh in Iraq and Syria during the summer of 2014 and its stated expansionist goals has convinced the region and the entire world of the imminent security threat that the group represents. As large parts of Iraqi and Syrian territory are now under ISIL/Da'esh control, and as the group is expanding its influence over armed groups in several countries in the Middle East and North Africa, the United States (US) has led efforts to create a global coalition to combat ISIL/Da'esh.

At the moment, the coalition comprises more than 60 countries, contributing in various ways to the joint effort. While only a small number of these countries, led by the US, have launched a military airstrike campaign against ISIL/Da'esh positions in both Iraq and Syria, other members of the coalition have pledged troops to advise and train the Iraqi and Kurdish forces (and soon also selected Syrian moderate forces), military equipment or humanitarian aid in coordination with the United Nations.

The briefing aims to present the context of the formation of the international coalition against ISIL/Da'esh, the contributions of participating countries, as well as a brief assessment at this stage of the coalition's role in combatting ISIL/Da'esh.

Briefing EN

# Understanding the rise of ISIL/Da'esh (the 'Islamic State')

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 17-03-2015

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Външни работи | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | военна интервенция | военна окупация | въоръжение | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | геополитика | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | ислям | култура и религия | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | НАУКА | незаконна търговия | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | регионална сигурност | религиозен конфликт | религиозен фундаментализъм | Сирия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | Турция | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране | финансиране и инвестиране | хуманитарни науки

Резюме Already in control of a third of Syrian territory (most of it uninhabited), the jihadist terrorist group that has declared itself 'the Islamic State' (known variously as IS, ISIS or ISIL, and by the Arabic acronym 'Daesh' or 'Da'esh'), also seized large portions of Iraqi territory in a matter of days in summer 2014. Beyond the daily account of atrocities committed by ISIL/Da'esh, analysts have tried to fathom how this group, now boasting tens of thousands of fighters and several billion euros in resources, emerged on the international scene and made its claim to power with such sweeping assertiveness. Syria and Iraq's neighbours now find themselves on the frontlines of further expansion: a US-led international coalition, including countries in the region, is trying to halt the ISIL/Da'esh advance. The conflict has triggered considerable EU humanitarian effort, and a review of the EU's counter-terrorism strategy to better address the global dimension of the terrorist threat.

Briefing EN

# Munich Security Conference 2015 - Key security challenges ahead

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 19-02-2015

Автор CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | военна интервенция | военна окупация | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | европейска сигурност | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | забрана за използване на ядрени оръжия | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | Иран | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | НАТО | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | палестински въпрос | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | регионална сигурност | Русия | световни организации | Сирия | Съединени щати | тероризъм | Украйна

Резюме Between 6 and 8 February 2015, world leaders, former and current politicians, as well as media and civil society representatives gathered for the 51st Munich Security Conference (MSC), an increasingly important forum for debate and exchange of views among the world's security community. The agenda was dedicated to the key challenges that lay ahead in 2015, dominated by the crisis in Ukraine and the deteriorating relations between Russia and the West, the rise of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the refugee crisis around the world, the situation in the Middle East, as well as climate and energy security challenges. The underlying theme of the conference focused on the dangers of a collapse in the global order, of its institutions and, most importantly, of the principles on which it has been built since the Second World War. principles on which it has been built since the Second World War.

Briefing EN

# Minorities in Irag - Pushed to the brink of existence

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-02-2015

**ABTOP PICHON Eric** 

Област на политиките Външни работи | Права на човека

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | ислям | култура и религия | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграция | национално малцинство | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | принудителна миграция | религиозен фундаментализъм | религиозна група | религиозна дискриминация | свобода на вероизповеданията | социална структура | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | хуманитарна помощ

Резюме Iraqi minorities (Turkmens, Yazidis, Christians and other smaller communities) have long been discriminated against in Iraq. Violence against them has increased dramatically in areas of Iraqi territory that have fallen under the control of the Islamist terrorist group that has declared itself 'the Islamic State' (known variously as IS, ISIS or ISIL, and by the Arabic acronym 'Daesh' or 'Da'esh'). After coming into power, this terrorist group called into question the very existence of several of these minorities, not least non-Muslim minorities, subjecting them to murder, rape, slavery and organ trafficking. Fearing for their life, people have been fleeing in unprecedented numbers: mass killings have led to the displacement of more than 2 million people, mainly to refugee camps in the Kurdistan region, these displacements are tangible evidence that the country is going through a process of reconfiguration and fragmentation. Past experience has shown that few displaced people ever return to their homes.

Briefing EN

#### A Cold Winter to Come? The EU Seeks Alternatives to Russian Gas

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 24-10-2014

Автор BLAZAITIS Dovydas Vytautas | DE MICCO Pasquale | HANNAOUI-SAULAIS Lea

Област на политиките Външни работи I Енергетика

Ключова дума Австралия | Азербайджан | Азия и Океания | Алжир | Америка | Африка | внос (EC) | газ | газопровод | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийно самоосигуряване | енергийно снабдяване | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | Ирак | Иран | Катар | Либия | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Мозамбик | недостиг | Нигерия | Норвегия | организация на транспорта | политическа география | Русия | си Туркменистан | търговия | ТъРГОВИЯ | Украйна сигурност на доставяне | Съединени щати | ТРАНСПОРТ |

The crisis in Ukraine has led to seven rounds of sanctions between Russia and the EU – and may well lead to more. Energy is the most alarming casualty in this clash, with the EU and Russia largely interdependent in the domain. The level of dependency among EU Member States varies greatly, as does their ability to respond to Russian warnings and actions

Ukraine's gas situation is also at stake. The Russian gas exporter Gazprom ceased exporting to Ukraine in June. In late September, gas cuts were registered in Slovakia, Austria, Poland and Romania – in some cases to prevent Russian gas from being diverted to Ukraine. A provisional solution for Ukraine's winter supplies was reached in Berlin on 26 September, but has yet to be completely endorsed by Moscow and Kiev.

However, the risk of gas shortages for the rest of Europe has not been averted. Military and political tensions have obliged the EU to boost its energy security mechanisms and seek alternatives to Russian gas. The European Commission has just concluded a stress test on the EU gas system to assess the impact of a potential gas crisis. Several studies have suggested that, in the short term, the EU could substitute Algerian, Norwegian and Qatari supplies for Russian gas, although this would cost more and require new gas terminals. The Union's reserves – at present 90 % full – will also help, but for how long depends on the coming winter. In the longer term, gas supplies from Azerbaijan, the United States, Iran, Mozambique, Australia, Israel and

Turkmenistan could also supply the thirsty European market. EU energy policies (on renewable sources, greater efficiency, shale gas and interconnection of energy grids) could also play a role in reducing – if not completely eliminating – Europe's dependence on Russian gas

Проучване EN

# Humanitarian Aid: Crises, Trends, Challenges

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 26-08-2014

Автор BARNA Judit | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel | MICHALKO Jan

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума ЕСНО | Азия и Океания | Африка | Африкански рог | бежанец | бърза помощ | влошаване състоянието на околната среда | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | глад | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екологична полити СЪЮЗ | екологична политика | здравеопазване | извъневропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа здравеопазване | извъневропеиски организации | изграждане на Европа | икОнОмикА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | Ирак | международна политика | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | права и свободи | ПРАВО | предотвратяване на рисковете за околната среда | природно бедствие | разход на ЕС | Резолюция на ООН | Сирия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | среща на високо равнище | финанси на Европейския съюз | хуманитарна помощ | Централноафриканска република | човешки права | Южен Судан

Резюме As the humanitarian community prepares for the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2016, the backdrop is far from easy. The scale of natural and man-made disasters is daunting, vulnerability and fragility are increasing, funding shortfalls become constant, operating environments grow increasingly problematic, and the humanitarian system itself remains highly complex despite multiple waves of reform. Although humanitarian action has become more effective over the years, actors must continue to search for ways to better prevent and prepare for disasters, and to respond in a manner that is more flexible and better adapted to new realities and the needs of afflicted populations while alleviating suffering, maintaining dignity and saving lives - the ultimate objective of humanitarian work.

The EU has been a key player in international humanitarian policy. It has substantial clout in shaping future humanitarian action on a wide range of issues. These include principled and needs-based action, enhanced disaster preparedness and management, resilience-building, partnerships with non-traditional actors and emerging donors, innovative approaches and greater effectiveness and accountability, for both EU and international efforts. The European Parliament has several options to participate actively in these discussions and play a formative role in shaping humanitarian outcomes.

Задълбочен анализ EN

# EU response to Iraq's degenerating situation

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 20-02-2014

**ABTOD LECARTE Jacques** 

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държавна принуда | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | избирателна процедура и

гласуване | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | култура и религия | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграция | обществен ред | парламентарни избори | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | права и свободи | ПРАВО | принудителна миграция | регионална сигурност | религиозен конфликт | религиозен фундаментализъм | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | тероризъм

Резюме Iraq is suffering from a new surge in sectarian violence. The EU and the international community have expressed their concerns over the growth in instability in the country, and stressed the importance of an inclusive political process and the holding of free and fair elections, planned for April 2014.

Накратко EN

# Irag's Deadly Spiral toward a Civil War

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 09-10-2013

Автор HAKALA Pekka

Област на политиките Външни работи | Демокрация

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Близък и Среден изток | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданска война | жертва сред цивилното население | икономическа география | Ирак | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно сътрудничество | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на помощи | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политически статус | права и свободи | ПРАВО | предотвратяване на

конфликт | религиозен конфликт | тероризъм

Резюме In recent months sectarian violence in Iraq has escalated worryingly. More than 6 400 people have been killed across the country this year, half of them in the last three months. The Shia-dominated central government has failed to address the grievances of the Sunni minority and has responded to public protests with a heavy hand, leading militant Sunni groups such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant to gain ground. The situation is compounded by the

dangerous spill-over from the civil war in neighbouring Syria. Iraq matters for the entire Middle East. While the only real solutions to Iraq's problems are domestic, international actors can contribute to the process. The role of the European Union can be significant in consolidating the country's judicial and law enforcement authorities and in organising the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

Задълбочен анализ EN

# **EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement**

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 10-01-2013

Автор GRIEGER Gisela

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | защита на малцинства | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | култура и религия | Международен наказателен съд | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическо сътрудничество | помощ за бежанци | права и свободи | ПРАВО | религиозен фундаментализъм | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | сътрудничество в областта на енергетиката | човешки права

Резюме The EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), signed on 11 May 2012, has been termed "historic", as it marks the first ever contractual relationship between the EU and Iraq. As of August 2012, parts of the PCA have been provisionally applied pending ratification of the agreement as a whole.

Накратко EN

#### Humanitarian Crisis in Syria

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-09-2012

Автор HAKALA Pekka

Област на политиките Външни работи | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Дзия и Океания | бежанец | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданска война | Европа | икономическа география | Ирак |

Мордания | Ливан | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | многонационална сила | насилие | палестински въпрос | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | помощ за бежанци | Сирия | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Турция

Резюме The political and military drama unfolding in Syria has become a large-scale humanitarian crisis, with 2.5 million Syrians in need of assistance. The EU is the most important donor of humanitarian aid for Syria. While the total number of refugees is currently near one quarter of a million, the figure is expected to more than double if hostilities do not cease. The Syrian regime appears willing to pursue a scorched earth policy, with the blessing of key supporters. The resistance may be courageous, but also suffers from fragmentation and bickering. The EU seeks more stringent

sanctions and an assistance programme.

Briefing EN

#### CSDP Missions and Operations: Lessons Learned Processes

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 13-04-2012

Външен автор DARI Elisa, PRICE Megan and VAN DER WAL Jense (Clingendael Institute of International Relations, The NETHERLANDS), GOTTWALD Marlene and KOENIG Nicole (THE TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES

ASSOCIATION, BELGIUM)

Област на политиките Външни работи | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Афганистан | Африка | БИЗНЕС И КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ | Босна и Херцеговина | военен персонал | военна мисия на ЕС | върховен представител на Съюза по въпросите на външните работи и политиката по сигурност | Гвинея-Бисау | Генерален щаб на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданска защита | Грузия | Демократична република Конго | Европа | Европейска агенция по отбрана | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа |

икономическа география | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | Ирак | Комитет за политика и сигурност | Косово | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | менъджмънт | Молдова | отбрана | Палестина | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | полицейска мисия на ЕС |

Северна Македония | Сомалия | Судан | Украйна | управление на знанието | Чад

The first Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission was launched in 2003. Since then the EU has launched 24 civilian missions and military operations. Despite the tendency of military operations to attract more attention, the majority of CSDP (Common Security and Defence Policy) interventions have been civilian missions. Since the beginning the actors involved in CSDP recognised the need to learn from the different aspects of missions and operations. The tools and methodologies to guarantee a successful learning process have evolved over time together with the evolution of CSDP. This study represents a first stock-taking exercise of the lessons learned processes at the EU level. The study is divided in three major components. The first component looks at the available literature on the subject of knowledge management with regard to CSDP missions and operations. The study then draws upon short case-studies from the 21 missions and operations to-date with a specific focus on the lessons identified and (possibly) learned in practice. The study concludes with a number of recommendations targeted at how the lessons learning processes could be improved including specific recommendations on the role of the European

Проучване EN

# The Increase in Kurdish Women Committing Suicide

Parliament.

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 04-06-2007

Външен автор Projet kurde des droits de l'homme, Dublin

Област на политиките Въпроси на равенството между половете, равенство и многообразие | Образование | Обществено здраве |

Социална политика

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Афганистан | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | домашно насилие | достъп до образованието | държавна принуда

| Европа | икономическа география | Ирак | кюрдски въпрос | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | насилствен брак | образование | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | самоубийство | семейство | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ

ВЪПРОСИ | Турция | условия за жени

Резюме This study provides an in-depth analysis of the root causes of the increase in female suicides in the Kurdish community in Turkey and Iraq. It analyses the factors dominating women's lives in those Kurdish regions which as such may be contributory factors to the suicide rate. Such factors include their socio-economic situation, their particular geo-political

situation, the impact of long-term conflict, and the social and institutional obstacles to gender equality and Kurdish women's rights. It also compares the situation of Kurdish women to that of Afghani women.

Проучване EN, FR