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Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
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55 Резултат(и)

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[Workshop: Preventing EU funds from reaching sanctioned individuals or entities](#)

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 05-02-2024

Автор JAMES Eleanor Remo

Област на политиките Бюджет | Бюджетен контрол | Оценка на правото и политиките в практически план

Ключова дума военни санкции | връзки в ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | политическа география | разпределение на финансирането на ЕС | Русия | финанси на Европейския съюз

Резюме Sanctions are an essential tool to safeguard EU values and interests, but how can the EU enforce them and protect its budget in the process? With a particular focus on the EU-Russia sanctions, this work-shop looked at the issue from various perspectives, including trade sanctions, criminalising sanctions circumvention, asset freezing and tracing final beneficiaries of EU funds.

Проучване [EN](#)

[EU sanctions on Russia: Update, economic impact and outlook](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 28-09-2023

Автор CAPRILE ANNA | DELIVORIAS Angelos

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | замразяване на активи | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | наказателно право | политическа география | ПРАВО | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговско ограничение | Украйна

Резюме Outraged by Russia's illegal and unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the European Union swiftly adopted unprecedentedly tough sanctions, in close cooperation with partners including the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and Japan. The rapid succession of 11 packages of EU sanctions adopted since then, in what has already been labelled a 'sanctions revolution', have resulted in an unparalleled set of measures targeting key sectors of the Russian economy and the political elites. New sanctions have also been adopted against Belarus and Iran, in response to their involvement in Russia's war of aggression. The unprecedented nature of the sanctions imposed against Russia, in scale and scope, has created new implementation challenges, in particular for the EU. Member States and EU institutions have renewed efforts to make alignment truly global, and to close loopholes to prevent circumvention. In November 2022, the violation of 'restrictive measures' (sanctions) was added to the list of 'EU crimes' for which special provisions are made in the Treaties. A specific anti-circumvention tool was included in the latest package of sanctions, adopted in June 2023. The real impact of sanctions on Russia's economy, 18 months after the adoption of the first package, has been widely researched and debated. Despite the challenges, analysts consider that sanctions have already met three important objectives: they have sent the Kremlin a strong signal of Western resolve and unity, they have permanently degraded Russia's military capabilities, and they are asphyxiating its economy and energy sector, with long-term consequences. However, most experts warn that the impact of sanctions is not severe enough to limit Russia's ability to wage war against Ukraine in the coming months, pointing at the need for additional measures to reinforce sanctions. Since Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol in 2014, the European Parliament has been a vocal advocate of severe sanctions. It has condemned Russia's unjustified aggression against Ukraine unequivocally, and demanded broader and better-enforced sanctions, and the confiscation of Russian assets frozen by the EU to pay for Ukraine's reconstruction. On 23 November 2022, Parliament adopted a resolution recognising Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism. This briefing updates and complements a previous briefing published in March 2023.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Proposal for a directive on the violation of Union restrictive measures](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-07-2023

Автор CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума гражданско право | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | наказателно право | нарушение | политика на сътрудничество | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | предложение (ЕС) | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | съдебно сътрудничество по наказателни дела | трета държава | физическо лице | юридическо лице

Резюме The European Union (EU) has established over 40 regimes of sanctions against third countries, entities, and legal and natural persons. These restrictive measures include arms embargoes, import and export bans, freezing of funds and economic resources, and travel bans. Whereas the adoption of EU sanctions is centralised at EU level, their implementation and enforcement lies with the Member States. The significant differences between national systems, particularly in terms of offences and penalties for breaches of EU sanctions, are thought to weaken their efficacy and the EU's credibility. Following the Council's decision to add the violation of EU sanctions to the areas of 'particularly serious crime with a cross-border dimension', the European Commission issued, in December 2022, a proposal for a directive to harmonise criminal offences and penalties for such violations. On 9 June, the Council adopted its general approach. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs adopted its report on the proposal on 6 July 2023, along with a decision to enter into trilogue negotiations. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's war against Ukraine: US support

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 17-02-2023

Автор GRIEGER Gisela

Област на политиките Външни работи | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Америка | война | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | право на Европейския съюз | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | санкция (ЕС) | Съединени щати | Украйна | хуманитарна помощ

Резюме Since Russia launched its unprovoked war against Ukraine on 24 February 2022, the United States (US) has worked in lockstep with allies and partners, notably the European Union, its Member States and other G7 countries, towards a strong collective response. This has included several packages of economic sanctions against Russia aimed at severing the country from technologies and financial sources that fuel its war, and directly targeting the persons and entities involved. The US in cooperation with the EU has garnered support from a large majority of the international community to condemn Russia's invasion of Ukraine as a violation of the United Nations (UN) Charter, and has worked towards isolating Russia in multilateral fora, including within the G20, in defence of the US-led, rules-based international order. Moreover, the US has been at the forefront of multilateral actions to tackle the multiple adverse implications of Russia's war of aggression both for Ukraine and the whole world, including food and energy insecurity. The US has provided significant military, financial and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine and its EU neighbours, while steering clear of engaging in direct confrontation with Russia. In January 2023, the US decided to send 31 M1 Abrams tanks, but no fighter jets. By 20 November 2022, the US had provided a total of almost US\$48 billion in assistance to Ukraine. In December 2022, the 117th US Congress (2021-2022) passed government spending legislation that appropriates an additional US\$45 billion for Ukraine. By then, Congress had already appropriated a total of US\$68 billion in support for Ukraine in three different packages. However, modifications to Congressional appropriations for Ukraine cannot be excluded, owing to the ongoing controversy over raising the US federal debt ceiling. Moreover, the December 2022 government spending legislation authorises for the first time US Department of Justice transfers of assets forfeited by Russian oligarchs to assist Ukraine. Recent polls consistently show a solid majority (65 %) of US respondents support US assistance to Ukraine. However, there is a significant partisan gap in the degree of support, with 47 % of Republicans stating the US spends too much, while only 10 % of Democrats say so. This briefing complements an earlier 'At a glance' note by Matthew Parry and Marcin Szczepański.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine: US sanctions

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 17-02-2023

Автор SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Америка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | политическа география | право на Европейския съюз | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | санкция (ЕС) | Съединени щати | Украйна

Резюме The United States (US) has been imposing sanctions on Russia since its illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014. Since the outbreak of Russia's war on Ukraine in February 2022, these sanctions have become increasingly severe and far-reaching. The US, together with the European Union and other close allies, has targeted Russian assets, international trade and the economic sectors involved in the war, as well as specific individuals and entities engaged in sanctioned activities. The sanctions seek to weaken Russia's ability to wage war by dampening its financial capacity and economy, and by blocking its various sectors, such as industry, defence and energy, from accessing technology and inputs. They are also meant as punishment for Russian elites and their cronies involved in many aspects of the war, from financing to disinformation. To apply the abovementioned sanctions, the US cooperates with the EU through various fora such as the Trade and Technology Council, focused on export controls. A similar forum is the G7, which is pivotal in the flagship actions against the invaders; examples include blocking Russian banks' access to the SWIFT payments system and introducing an oil price cap. While often identical or similar, the US and the EU sanction regimes differ in terms of the activities covered and persons and entities targeted. While all these sanctions have had a tangible negative impact on Russia's economy and long-term competitiveness, they cannot materialise with the same speed as a military attack. Moreover, Russia is making continuous and active efforts to dodge these sanctions, not without help from its allies and trading partners, albeit with varying degrees of success. The European Parliament has been a staunch supporter of introducing and maintaining sweeping and regularly revised sanctions against Russia. It has also voiced its support for strong transatlantic cooperation on sanctions and has urged the Council of the EU to substantially widen their coverage.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: Designating a state as a sponsor of terrorism](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 16-11-2022

Автор IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Област на политиките Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Америка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | Съединени щати | Украйна | финансиране на тероризма

Резюме Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy first asked the United States (US) Congress and the White House to add Russia to the State Department's list of state sponsors of terrorism in April 2022. He has since extended the call to governments around the world. Both the US House of Representatives and the Senate have passed resolutions calling on the Secretary of State Antony Blinken to add Russia to the list, which he has so far refused to do. On 18 October 2022, the European Parliament held a debate on designating Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism. Parliament is expected to vote on a follow-up resolution calling for the recognition of the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism during its November 11 plenary session.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[China's economic coercion: Evolution, characteristics and countermeasures](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 15-11-2022

Автор SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | инвестиция | Китай | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | наблюдение на износа | права и свободи | ПРАВО | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | туристическа политика | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | търговско ограничение | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | човешки права

Резюме Non-military coercion, which means using economic means to achieve political goals, has become an increasingly serious problem for EU governments and businesses. Experts believe that China, traditionally an opponent of economic sanctions, has been deploying coercive economic practices with growing intensity and scope, particularly since the reappointment of Xi Jinping as the country's president in 2018. Frequently deployed to gain leverage on issues such as territorial and maritime disputes, these measures are criticised for the human rights violations they entail and for contributing to the protection of China's security interests. China's tactics have become more sophisticated over time, and a combination of different methods has often been used to amplify the impact. Both governments and companies are subjected to coercion, and the methods used depend on the choice of target. Governments are targeted chiefly through trade restrictions, and companies through general public (popular) boycotts. Other measures include administrative discrimination, investment and tourism restrictions and empty threats. The most frequently targeted sectors are 'symbolic' industries that are easily identifiable with the coerced country, and agricultural and consumer goods and services. A distinct characteristic of Chinese coercion is that it happens 'behind the curtains': the state rarely acknowledges the deployment of measures or the links between them and the country's perceived interest. This makes the task of challenging these practices in forums such as the WTO very difficult or simply impossible, as is often the case. While the short-term effect on affected companies and industries is undoubtedly significant, experts agree that in general China has been rather unsuccessful in changing the long-term stance of targeted countries, and that in the majority of cases it has failed to meaningfully reorient their policies. The EU is currently expanding its toolkit against such practices. One novel tool is the anti-coercion instrument currently under consideration by the European Parliament and the Council. Experts also suggest other measures, such as creating a dedicated EU resilience office or an export bank, and boosting cooperation with like-minded countries facing the same problems.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Confiscating Russian sovereign assets to fund Ukraine's reconstruction: Mission impossible?](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 25-10-2022

Автор NOONAN EAMONN

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума вреди | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданско право | Европа | замразяване на активи | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономическа санкция | икономически растеж | икономическо възстановяване | конфискация на имущество | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | наказателно право | политическа география | ПРАВО | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | структурно приспособяване | Украйна

Резюме The Russian invasion has caused huge destruction of life and property in Ukraine. Reconstruction will be a long and costly process, and the EU and others are already marshalling funds for this effort. Some EU leaders have expressed support for using frozen Russian central bank (RCB) funds towards reconstruction, but it is unclear if this will actually happen. There are recent examples of sovereign assets being confiscated and used to compensate victims of injustice, but the confiscation of Russia's sovereign funds raises complex legal and political issues that are unlikely to be resolved quickly or easily.

Накратко [EN](#)

Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 06 October 2022

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 06-10-2022

Автор DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Област на политиките Икономически и парични въпроси

Ключова дума връзки в ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | политическа география | право на Европейския съюз | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | санкция (ЕС) | Украйна

Резюме This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 23 September 2022

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 23-09-2022

Автор DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | MAGNUS Marcel | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VERBEKEN Dirk

Област на политиките Икономически и парични въпроси

Ключова дума война | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийна политика на ЕС | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | икономически растеж | икономическо възстановяване | макрофинансова помощ | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | политическа география | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | Украйна | финанси на Европейския съюз | цена на енергията

Резюме This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 12 September 2022

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 12-09-2022

Област на политиките Икономически и парични въпроси

Ключова дума война | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | доставка на газ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийна политика на ЕС | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | икономически растеж | икономическо възстановяване | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | политическа география | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | строителство и градоустройство | Украйна

Резюме This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 3 June 2022](#)

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 03-06-2022

Автор DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Област на политиките Икономически и парични въпроси

Ключова дума военна интервенция | война | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | икономически растеж | икономическо възстановяване | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | политическа география | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | Украйна

Резюме This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

[Sanctions in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine](#)

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 13-04-2022

Автор GRIGAITA KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Област на политиките Икономически и парични въпроси

Ключова дума военна интервенция | война | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | политическа география | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | Украйна

Резюме This briefing provides summarised and simplified information regarding the sanctions the EU is imposing following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It covers the EU framework for adopting and imposing sanctions; the sanctions EU is imposing following Russia's attack on Ukraine; how these are being implemented and enforced and how the EU sanctions can be rendered more effective.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: EU sanctions in 2022](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 13-04-2022

Автор CLAPP SEBASTIAN | IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума военна интервенция | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | политическа география | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговско ограничение | Украйна

Резюме Outraged by Moscow's illegal and unjustified invasion of Ukraine, the EU Member States have adopted unprecedentedly tough sanctions against Russia, in cooperation with the US, Canada, the UK and other G7 countries, the European Free Trade Area (EFTA) members, and others. Below is a timeline of the sanctions adopted in response to Russia's decision, announced on 21 February 2022, to recognise the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in Ukraine as independent entities, and Russia's subsequent invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022. The timeline does not include EU sanctions adopted in 2014 in response to Russia's annexation of Crimea.

Накратко [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: New EU sanctions](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 05-04-2022

Автор IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума военна интервенция | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа рецесия | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | икономически растеж | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | политическа география | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговско ограничение | Украйна

Резюме Outraged by Moscow's aggressive invasion of Ukraine, EU countries have adopted unprecedentedly tough sanctions in cooperation with close partners such as the US, Canada and the UK. Although Russia will partially adapt, these measures are expected to cause major disruption and isolate the country from the global economy. This paper updates a previous 'at a glance' note of 3 March 2022, by Martin Russell.

Накратко [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: Cutting certain Russian banks off from SWIFT](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 04-03-2022

Автор BOEHM Lasse | STAMEGNA CARLA

Област на политиките Външни работи | Финансови и банкови въпроси

Ключова дума банка | военна интервенция | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | кредитни и финансови институции | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | парична икономика | политическа география | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | свободно движение на капитала | Украйна | ФИНАНСИ | финансова транзакция | централна банка

Резюме As a system for standardised payment instructions and messaging services, SWIFT has become the basis for most global financial transactions. On 2 March 2022, the Council decided to cut seven Russian banks from the SWIFT network, as part of a wider sanctions package, including sanctions against Russia's central bank.

Накратко [EN](#)

[EU-Belarus relations: State of play - Human rights situation](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 23-11-2021

Автор PRZETACZNIK Jakub | RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума авторитарен режим | Беларус | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | движение за човешки права | демократизация | държавен глава | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | избирателна процедура и гласуване | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | миграция | нелегална миграция | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа система | президентски избори | репресия | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Русия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме Over the summer and autumn of 2021, in what is increasingly viewed as a hybrid warfare tactic aimed at destabilising Europe, Aliaksandr Lukashenka's Belarussian regime has instrumentalised migrants, manipulating the organisation of flights from the Middle East to Minsk and deliberately orchestrating migrants' onward travel to the EU-Belarus border. With weather conditions endangering migrants' lives, the situation has also led to serious humanitarian consequences. This activity – which many argue also aims at distracting attention from the worsening situation of freedom in the country, with attacks against independent society, journalists and electronic media users – is only the latest in a string of events underlying deteriorating EU relations with Belarus. The Lukashenka regime has been isolated since the falsified presidential elections of August 2020, and the brutal crackdown against peacefully protesting Belarusians. Instead of embracing dialogue with the democratic opposition and wider Belarusian society, Lukashenka chose another path, involving continued brutal repression of the country's citizens. The worsening human rights situation and hijacking of Ryanair flight FR 4978, in June 2021, provoked a response from the EU. This includes a ban on Belarusian air carriers landing in or overflying the EU, a major extension of the list of people and entities already subject to sanctions, and the introduction of sanctions on key sectors of the Belarusian economy. The European Parliament plays an active part in shaping this EU response. Parliament does not recognise Lukashenka's presidency and has spoken out on human rights abuses in Belarus. Awarded Parliament's 2020 Sakharov Prize, the Belarusian democratic opposition is frequently invited to speak for the Belarusian people in the European Parliament. Following the recent developments, Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya will make a formal address to the European Parliament in plenary session, on 24 November 2021. This Briefing updates a previous edition, published in July 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Chinese counter-sanctions on EU targets](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 19-05-2021

Автор PARRY Matthew

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | дезинформация | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | инвестиция | Китай | комуникации | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | международно право | национален суверенитет | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | права и свободи | ПРАВО | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | човешки права

Резюме On 22 March 2021, the People's Republic of China (PRC) announced sanctions on 10 individuals and 4 entities in the EU, including Members of the European Parliament and of the Council's Political and Security Committee, that it said 'severely harm China's sovereignty and interests and maliciously spread lies and disinformation'. It described the sanctions as a response to EU sanctions imposed the same day on a Chinese entity and individuals accused of human rights abuses in Xinjiang (PRC). The dispute comes at a sensitive time in EU-China relations, raising questions about approval of the Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI), a proposed EU-China bilateral investment treaty.

Накратко [EN](#)

[Myanmar: The return of the junta](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 16-02-2021

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | армия | Бирма/Мианмар | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | демокрация | държавен преврат | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | избираща измама | избираща процедура и гласуване | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | национални избори | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа система | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | търговия с оръжия

Резюме On 1 February 2021, the Myanmar armed forces seized power and imprisoned Aung San Suu Kyi, de facto leader of the country since 2016. The coup threatens to derail Myanmar's progress towards democracy, which began in 2008 after five decades of brutal military rule. Huge protests have broken out in Myanmar, calling for the restoration of the elected civilian government. The EU is considering additional sanctions against the country.

Накратко [EN](#)

[EU human rights sanctions: Towards a European Magnitsky Act](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 10-12-2020

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума демокрация | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа санкция | корупция | международна политика | международна търговия | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | наказателно право | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа система | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговия с оръжия | търговски отношения | човешки права

Резюме Sanctions are a key part of the EU's human rights toolbox. The EU adopts restrictive measures – mostly in the form of travel bans and asset freezes – against individuals and organisations responsible for some of the worst human rights violations. Until now, the EU has mostly adopted sanctions targeted at individual countries. Responding to violations from countries not already covered by EU sanctions means adopting a completely new framework for each country. However, the EU is now shifting to a more thematic approach, under which sanctions focus on a particular type of problem rather than a country. For example, the EU already has sanctions on chemical weapons and cyber-attacks that can be flexibly applied to offenders from any country in the world, and it has now added thematic human rights sanctions. The United States' 2016 Global Magnitsky Act, named after Sergey Magnitsky, a Russian whistleblower who died in jail after exposing corruption by high-level officials, gives some idea of how future EU human rights sanctions will work. Under the act, the US government has adopted sanctions against over 100 human rights violators from a wide range of countries. The proposal for the EU's new sanctions regime was tabled by the Netherlands in 2018. The necessary legislation was adopted by the Council of the EU on 7 December 2020, in time for UN Human Rights Day on 10 December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Мултимедии [EU human rights sanctions: Towards a European Magnitsky Act](#)

[Special purpose vehicle for trade with Iran](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 13-11-2018

Автор BINDER Krisztina

Област на политиките Международна търговия

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | забрана за използване на ядрени оръжия | извънтериториална юрисдикция | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | Иран | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | обща търговска политика | организация на съдебната система | платежна система | политическа география | ПРАВО | свободно движение на капитала | Съединени щати | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | търговски отношения | ФИНАНСИ

Резюме Following the May 2018 announcement of the United States' withdrawal from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal and of the re-imposition of US sanctions on Iran, the EU is continuing to endorse implementation of the agreement, providing Iran fulfils its nuclear-related obligations. The EU is also committed to ensuring that EU-Iran trade and economic relations continue to benefit from the positive impact of lifting the sanctions. The EU has already introduced measures to alleviate the effects of US sanctions on European firms, and has announced the creation of a new mechanism, a special purpose vehicle (SPV), to facilitate financial transactions with Iran.

Накратко [EN](#)

[US-Russia relations: Reaching the point of no return?](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 03-10-2018

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Америка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | избирателна процедура и гласуване | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | международни отношения | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | НАТО | окупирана територия | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на въоръжаване | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | президентски избори | Русия | световни организации | студена война | Съединени щати | Украйна | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | Централна и Източна Европа | човешки права | чуждестранна инвестиция

Резюме In August 2018, Russia's embassy in Washington claimed that US-Russia relations were moving towards irreversible breakdown. Long-standing bilateral tensions have been aggravated in recent years by Russia's aggression against Ukraine, sanctions, and accusations of Russian meddling in the 2016 US presidential elections. Initially, Donald Trump's electoral victory raised hopes in Russia that tensions could ease. But while Trump often appears to share Russian wishes to move from confrontation to a more transactional relationship, a rift has opened up between him and the rest of the US political establishment, which insists that the differences between the two countries are too fundamental to be easily set aside. Growing hostility towards Russia has led to harsher rhetoric and increasingly draconian sanctions. Alongside these more recent developments, US-Russia relations have been complicated for many years by fundamental foreign policy differences. The US sees itself as a global leader and champion of liberal values. For its part, Russia resents what it perceives as US hegemony and unwarranted interference in other countries' internal affairs. Russia is far from being a military equal to the US. Nevertheless, Moscow's nuclear arsenal makes it a potentially formidable adversary. A series of arms-control agreements aims to contain the threat of an arms race or even conflict between the two sides. However, deteriorating relations are making such arrangements look increasingly precarious. Compared to political and security issues, economic ties play only a minor role in US-Russia relations. Bilateral trade and investment have suffered from tensions and are likely to remain limited, not least due to sanctions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Seven economic challenges for Russia: Breaking out of stagnation?](#)

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 18-07-2018

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи | Икономически и парични въпроси

Ключова дума бедност | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държавно управление | Европа | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | изследвания и интелектуална собственост | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономическа политика | икономическа реформа | икономическа рецесия | икономическа санкция | икономическа структура | икономически растеж | иновация | корупция | международна политика | международна търговия | международни отношения | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | митническа пречка за търговия | наказателно право | национално счетоводство | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | ПРАВО | ПРОИЗВОДСТВО, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И НАУЧНИ ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ | Русия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | Украйна | цена на енергията

Резюме This publication describes the current condition of the Russian economy, which has suffered recently from external shocks, such as a collapse in oil prices and Western sanctions. However, it argues that poor economic performance has more to do with long-term internal problems, including a lack of competitive markets, low levels of investment, an absence of innovation and excessive dependence on natural resources. Finally, it discusses President Putin's promises of economic reforms to tackle such issues, and evaluates the prospects for major change.

Задълбочен анализ [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Extending the European Investment Bank's External Lending Mandate to Iran](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 15-06-2018

Автор PARRY Matthew

Област на политиките Бюджет | Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европейска инвестиционна банка | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | заем на Европейска инвестиционна банка | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | Иран | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | политическа география | Съединени щати | финанси на Европейския съюз

Резюме The European Commission adopted two delegated decisions designed to counter the effects of United States (US) extraterritorial sanctions against Iran on 6 June 2018. One of the decisions updates Regulation (EC) 2271/96, known as the Blocking Regulation, to prohibit EU companies from complying with the US sanctions against companies investing in, or transacting business with, Iran. The second decision (C(2018) 3730 final) – the subject of this 'At a glance' note – brings Iran within the remit of the European Investment Bank's (EIB) External Lending Mandate (ELM), by adding it to the list of countries outside the EU that are eligible for EIB lending. Both decisions are part of the EU's efforts to protect the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) from the repercussions of the unilateral US withdrawal. The JCPOA was agreed between Iran and the E3/EU+3 – France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the EU plus China, Russia and the USA – in 2015, and is designed to ensure the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme.

Накратко [EN](#)

EU sanctions: A key foreign and security policy instrument

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 08-05-2018

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | Бирма/Мианмар | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екстратериториалност | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | Иран | международна политика | международна търговия | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | международно право | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | политическа география | ПРАВО | Русия | Северна Корея | Сирия | Съединени щати | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговско ограничение

Резюме Sanctions have become an increasingly central element of the EU's common and foreign security policy. At present, the EU has 42 sanctions programmes in place, making it the world's second-most active user of restrictive measures, after the US. Unlike the comprehensive trade embargoes used in the past, the EU has moved towards asset freezes and visa bans targeted at individual persons and companies, aiming to influence foreign governments while avoiding humanitarian costs for the general population. Other measures in the sanctions toolkit include arms embargoes, sectoral trade and investment restrictions, as well as suspensions of development aid and trade preferences. The declared purpose of EU sanctions is to uphold the international security order as well as defending human rights and democracy standards, by encouraging targeted countries to change their behaviour. Measuring their effectiveness is difficult, as sanctions rarely achieve all their aims, and usually there are other causes to which changes can be attributed. However, even when this primary purpose is not achieved, sanctions may have useful secondary effects, for example by deterring other actors from similar behaviour. The broader the international support for EU sanctions and the closer the relationship between the EU and the targeted country are, the stronger the prospects for success will be. On the other hand, effectiveness can be undermined by inconsistent application of sanctions standards and by the difficulty of coordinating implementation between multiple stakeholders.

Briefing [EN](#)

Мултимедии [EU sanctions, A key foreign and security policy instrument](#)

The EU's Russia policy: Five guiding principles

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 08-02-2018

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | газопровод | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | двустранно отношение | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийна политика | енергийно снабдяване | изграждане на Европа | Източно партньорство | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международен конфликт | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | организация на транспорта | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | права и свободи | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | санкция (ЕС) | Сирия | ТРАНСПОРТ | трета държава | Централна Азия | човешки права

Резюме While EU-Russia relations had long been difficult, in 2014 they took an abrupt turn for the worse, after Russia illegally annexed Crimea and fomented separatist insurgencies in eastern Ukraine. To date, little progress has been made towards ending the Ukraine conflict. In addition, new sources of tension have emerged, for example: Russia's military backing for the Assad regime in Syria, and alleged Russian interference in EU politics. In the short term, an easing of tensions seems unlikely. In March 2016, EU foreign ministers and the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Federica Mogherini, agreed on five guiding principles for EU-Russia relations: full implementation of the Minsk agreements; closer ties with Russia's former Soviet neighbours; strengthening EU resilience to Russian threats; selective engagement with Russia on certain issues such as counter-terrorism; and support for people-to-people contacts. Implementing each of these principles faces major difficulties. The EU is unlikely to lift sanctions against Russia while implementation of the Minsk agreements remains stalled; the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood remains a zone of confrontation; EU security is threatened by dependence on Russian energy imports and the destabilising effects of aggressive propaganda; EU-Russia cooperation on international issues has become a victim of tensions between the two sides; repressive Russian legislation obstructs EU support for Russian civil society; diplomatic tensions are mirrored by mutual suspicion between ordinary EU citizens and Russians. This is an updated edition of a briefing from October 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sanctions over Ukraine: Impact on Russia

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 17-01-2018

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Америка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от Европейския съюз | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийна политика | енергийно снабдяване | изследване на влияние | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | икономически анализ | икономически анализи | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | окупирана територия | политическа география | право на Европейския съюз | Русия | руско-украински въпрос | санкция (ЕС) | Съединени щати | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговия във ЕС | търговска политика | Украйна

Резюме In early 2014, Russia violated international law by annexing Crimea and allegedly fomenting separatist uprisings in the eastern Ukrainian region of Donbas. The European Union, the United States and several other Western countries responded with diplomatic measures in March 2014, followed by asset freezes and visa bans targeted at individuals and entities. In July 2014, sanctions targeting the Russian energy, defence and financial sectors were adopted. These sanctions have not swayed Russian public opinion, which continues to staunchly back the Kremlin's actions in Ukraine. Despite Western efforts to isolate Russia, the country is playing an increasingly prominent role on the global stage. On the other hand, sectoral sanctions have proved painful, aggravating an economic downturn triggered by falling oil prices, from which the country has only just begun to recover. Sanctions have affected the Russian economy in various ways. The main short-term impact comes from restrictions on Western lending and investment in Russia. Oil and gas production remains unaffected for the time being, but in the long term energy exports are likely to suffer. Meanwhile, Russian counter-sanctions are benefiting the country's agricultural sector, but consumers are losing out in terms of choice and price. Quantitative estimates of the impact are difficult, but most observers agree that sanctions are costing Russia billions of euros a year and holding back a return to higher rates of economic growth. This is an updated edition of a briefing from March 2016, PE 579.084.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

EU-Russia people-to-people contacts

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 08-12-2016

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума визова политика на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданско общество | демокрация | Европа | електрическа и ядрена индустрия | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | международно сътрудничество | неправителствена организация | неправителствени организации | окупирана територия | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа система | права и свободи | ПРАВО | Русия | трансгранично сътрудничество | Украйна | Централна и Източна Европа | човешки права | ядрено изследване

Резюме With EU-Russia relations at a post-Cold War low, people-to-people contacts are an important means of overcoming mutual hostility. Individuals and organisations from the EU are continuing to cooperate with Russian counterparts, despite difficulties. On the other hand, there has been a significant downturn in personal travel, and public opinion mirrors frosty diplomatic relations.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

Post-Karimov Uzbekistan: Business as usual

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 16-11-2016

Автор КОСАК Konur Alp

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | двустранно отношение | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийна политика | избирателна процедура и гласуване | икономическа санкция | корупция | международна политика | международна търговия | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | наказателно право | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | президентски избори | свобода на печата | ТЪРГОВИЯ | Узбекистан

Резюме The death of Uzbekistan's long-standing president, Islam Karimov, on 2 September 2016 threatened to trigger national instability. Despite initial fears of a conflict between the country's rival clans over his successor, the issue was speedily resolved with the appointment of Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev as interim president. Presidential elections are scheduled for 4 December 2016.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

[Russia and security in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 14-10-2016

Автор CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Външни работи | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | аналитичен център | армия | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | двустранно отношение | Европа | европейска сигурност | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изследвания и интелектуална собственост | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | окупирана територия | отбрана | политическа география | право на Европейския съюз | ПРОИЗВОДСТВО, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И НАУЧНИ ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ | Русия | санкция (ЕС) | Сирия | Украйна

Резюме Russia's assertive foreign policy, its annexation of Crimea and conflict with Ukraine have challenged the post-Cold War security order in Europe, highlighting the need for NATO and the European Union to bolster defence strategies, according to many analysts and politicians. The EU, along with the United States, has imposed sanctions against Moscow, which look unlikely to be lifted any time soon, especially as Russia's recent support for bombardment of civilians in the war-torn Syria has outraged many countries, and progress on implementing the Minsk Agreements on Eastern Ukraine has stalled. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More papers on security in Europe can be found in a July 2016 edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'. More links to papers on Russia's policies are available in an October 2015 edition of the series.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[The Russian ban on agricultural products](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 21-04-2016

Автор MCELDOWNEY James

Област на политиките Външни работи | Селско стопанство и развитие на селските райони

Ключова дума агроиндустрия | вносни ограничения | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от Европейския съюз | Европа | зеленчук | ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕ, ГОРСКО СТОПАНСТВО И РИБАРСТВО | земеделска политика | земеделска структура и продукция | земеделско положение | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | млекопреработвателна промишленост | ограничение при износа | парични компенсаторни средства | плод | политическа география | премия за складиране | растителен продукт | Русия | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | селскостопанска продукция за храна | ТЪРГОВИЯ | Украйна | ХРАНИТЕЛНО-ВКУСОВА ПРОМИШЛЕНОСТ

Резюме In response to the EU's economic sanctions against Russia in the context of the situation in Ukraine, a Russian ban on certain EU agri-food products has been in place since August 2014. The agricultural sectors most affected by the ban include dairy, fruit and vegetables and meat, reflecting products of which the EU has been an important supplier. Since the ban, the EU has lost more than €5 billion per year of agri-food exports to Russia. This loss has been partially offset by the 6% increase in the overall value of EU agri-food exports in 2015 in comparison to 2014, with major gains in export values in the USA, China and other key markets. The effects of the ban are not distributed evenly across EU Member States, impacting more on those whose agri-food sector had been more closely connected with the Russian market. In response to the ban, a set of actions have been pursued at EU level, ranging from specific market-support measures, including private storage aid, to actions aimed at promoting EU products either within or outside the EU. The European Commission has also intensified bilateral and regional trade negotiations to create new market opportunities. This includes actions to reduce market barriers in respect of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. Member States will decide later this year whether sanctions on Russia are to be renewed.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[South Korea ahead of legislative elections](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 07-04-2016

Автор D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | връзки в ЕС | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | еднокамерна система | електрическа и ядрена индустрия | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | избирателна процедура и гласуване | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | икономическа ситуация | икономически растеж | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отбрана | парламент | парламентарни избори | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | Северна Корея | Южна Корея | ядрен опит | ядрено оръжие

Резюме On 13 April 2016 the 300-member National Assembly will be renewed. Following January's nuclear test by North Korea, South Korea is experiencing high tension with its neighbour, which adds to political instability, a slowing economy, rising social inequality and concerns about freedoms.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

Sanctions over Ukraine: Impact on Russia

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-03-2016

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума банка | военна интервенция | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергетика | енергийна политика | заместване на вноса | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономическа ситуация | икономически анализи | икономически растеж | инфлация | кредитни и финансови институции | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | обществено мнение | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | Русия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговия с оръжия | търговска политика | Украйна | ФИНАНСИ

Резюме In early 2014, Russia violated international law by annexing Crimea and allegedly fomenting separatist uprisings in the eastern Ukrainian region of Donbass. The European Union, the United States and several other Western countries responded with diplomatic measures in March 2014, followed by asset freezes and visa bans targeted at individuals and entities. In July 2014, sanctions targeting the Russian energy, defence and financial sectors were adopted. These sanctions have not swayed Russian public opinion, which continues to staunchly back the Kremlin's actions in Ukraine. The diplomatic impact has also been limited, particularly now that Russia's military intervention in Syria has helped it to break out of diplomatic isolation. On the other hand, sectoral sanctions have proved painful, aggravating the economic downturn triggered by falling oil prices. Sanctions have affected the Russian economy in various ways. The main short-term impact comes from restrictions on Western lending and investment in Russia. Oil and gas production remains unaffected for the time being, but in the long term energy exports are likely to suffer. Meanwhile, Russian counter-sanctions are benefiting the agricultural sector, but consumers are losing out in terms of choice and price. So far, the overall impact of sanctions has been to isolate Russia from the global economy and hold back economic modernisation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Belarus: Human rights situation remains bleak

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 23-02-2016

Автор BENTZEN Naja

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Беларус | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държавна принуда | Европа | Европейска съседска политика | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа санкция | комуникации | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | наказателно право | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политически затворник | права и свободи | ПРАВО | принудително изчезване | свобода на печата | смъртно наказание | цензура | човешки права

Резюме Belarus is the only European country where the death penalty is still applied. Opposition politicians have disappeared, the President has stifled all forms of budding protests with violence; and authorities continue to harass human rights activists and independent journalists. Despite the softening in EU-Belarus ties and the newly lifted sanctions, the overall human rights situation under President Lukashenko's autocratic rule has yet to improve.

Накратко [EN](#)

EU-Russia trade

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 20-01-2016

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия

Ключова дума внос (ЕС) | връзки в ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | износ (ЕС) | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | икономическа структура | икономически съюз | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | митнически съюз | отбрана | политическа география | Русия | тарифна политика | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговия вън от ЕС | търговия с оръжия | търговска операция | търговска политика | търговска политика | търговско ограничение

Резюме Trade between the EU and Russia has decreased due to the difficult context (tensions over Ukraine, long-standing trade barriers, EU sanctions, Russian counter-sanctions banning EU agri-food products, recession in Russia), but remains substantial.

This publication updates an 'At a glance' note of May 2015, PE 557.023.

Накратко [EN](#)

[The nuclear agreement with Iran](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 19-01-2016

Автор DIETRICH Christian | PAWLAK Patryk

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | електрическа и ядрена индустрия | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | забрана за използване на ядрени оръжия | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | Иран | компетенция на институцията | Международна агенция по атомна енергия | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | световни организации | ядрена политика

Резюме The International Atomic Energy Agency referred the issue of Iran's nuclear programme to the UN Security Council (UNSC) in 2006. The UN gradually adopted restrictive measures against Iran, including an embargo on states exporting materials that could be used for Iran's nuclear programme and placing financial and travel restrictions on certain individuals. Following several years of rather chilly relations between Iran and the E3/EU+3 (France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the EU High Representative, China, Russia, and the United States) the discussions about Iran's nuclear programme gained new impetus with the election of Hassan Rouhani as president in June 2013. Building on a series of contacts between Iran and the E3/EU+3, the Joint Plan of Action was adopted on 24 November 2013. In April 2015, negotiators announced agreement on a set of parameters which provided the framework for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and annexes agreed on 14 July 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ukraine's will to liberalise: Tested on many fronts](#)

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 04-11-2015

Автор DE MICCO Pasquale

Област на политиките Външни работи | Икономически и парични въпроси | Международна търговия

Ключова дума автономно движение | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа реформа | икономическа санкция | икономическа ситуация | икономическа структура | икономически растеж | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | Русия | споразумение за асоцииране (ЕС) | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговски отношения | Украйна | уреждане на спорове | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС | финансова помощ

Резюме Faced with a deteriorating economy, unstable internal security and the financial repercussions of military efforts in the east, Ukraine is striving to create a business-friendly climate. To this end, the country is preparing for the enforcement by 1 January 2016 of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) created under the Association Agreement with the EU. The war and a decline in industrial output have led Ukraine's foreign trade to contract. Imports have been hit by the country's shrinking GDP, and exports are also declining. In the case of exports to Russia, several embargos and the unpredictability of the Russian market have compounded the toll. On the other hand, exports to the EU have demonstrated a surprising resilience, thanks largely to the positive performance of agriculture. While the EU has granted the country autonomous trade measures, these may not be responsible for the recent strength of Ukraine's agricultural exports; instead, traders' new market orientation may be the cause. Russia's opposition to the implementation of the DCFTA has been muted since trilateral trade negotiations with the EU and Ukraine were launched. A mutually acceptable solution may be found – or not – by the end of 2015. Ultimately, any real improvement in Ukraine's economy will depend on the termination of military activities in the east, on not totally losing trade with traditional Eurasian partners, on the effective entry into force of the DCFTA, on debt restructuring and on a commitment to ambitious reforms. Ukraine's current trade barriers must be removed. For now, at least, Ukraine seems dedicated to doing just that.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

[Economic impact on the EU of sanctions over Ukraine conflict](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 14-10-2015

Автор SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Икономически и парични въпроси | Международна търговия

Ключова дума агроиндустрия | вносни ограничения | връзки в ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | износ (ЕС) | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ограничение при износа | политическа география | Русия | селскостопанска продукция за храна | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | Украйна | ХРАНИТЕЛНО-ВКУСОВА ПРОМИШЛЕННОСТ

Резюме Russia is the European Union's third biggest trading partner. In 2014, trade volume between the European Union (EU) and Russia decreased, mainly due to the impact of the recession on the Russian economy, as well as the conflict in Ukraine which led to EU sanctions and Russian countermeasures. Beginning in early 2014, the EU introduced and extended a range of diplomatic and economic sanctions against the Russian Federation in protest at Russian involvement in destabilising Ukraine and violation of Ukraine's territorial integrity. Russia has retaliated with an embargo on certain EU agricultural products. Both the EU and Russian measures will be in place until at least June 2016. It is hard to disentangle the effects of these sanctions from those stemming from the deteriorating economic situation in Russia. Although the overall impact on the EU economy has been rather limited, certain sectors and countries are more significantly affected. Estimates of the impact vary, but indicate overall that the European economy is resilient to the adverse effects of falling trade with Russia. Importantly, the EU's financial sector is not considered to be systemically threatened by its exposure. The most visible direct effect is the substantial fall in EU agri-food exports to Russia. The losses are, however, mitigated to a large extent by redirecting exports to alternative markets.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Putin's Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 09-10-2015

Автор CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума библиография | военна окупация | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | документация | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | икономическа ситуация | икономически растеж | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | политическа география | Русия

Резюме Russia's assertive foreign policy, annexation of Crimea, conflict with Ukraine and, recently, military operation in Syria are further challenging the assumptions of the post-Cold War world order. Meanwhile, on the domestic front, President Vladimir Putin's government is seen to be increasingly repressive. The sanctions against Moscow imposed by the United States and the European Union have hit the Russian economy hard, but do not appear to have weakened President Putin's resolve to pursue policies which are highly criticised in the West. The EU, US and other countries are looking for the best options of dealing with Russia while trying to determine what drives President Putin's actions. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Changing Pipelines, Shifting Strategies: Gas in South-Eastern Europe, and the Implications for Ukraine](#)

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 01-07-2015

Автор DE MICCO Pasquale

Област на политиките Външни работи | Енергетика | Промисленост

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | БИЗНЕС И КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ | газопровод | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | доминираща позиция | държави от Европейския съюз | Европа | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийно - снабдителна диверсификация | енергийно самоосигуряване | енергийно снабдяване | Западни Балкани | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | конкуренция | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | нефтена промишленост | организация на транспорта | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | правна уредба на споразуменията | природен газ | Русия | сътрудничество в областта на енергетиката | ТРАНСПОРТ | Турция | Украйна

Резюме Plans for gas pipelines in south-eastern Europe have experienced great upheaval in recent years, the result of business competition as well as the ongoing stand-off between Europe and Russia. The projects' advances and reversals reflect shifting strategies: those of new suppliers to find clients, those of traditional suppliers to conserve their markets and avoid regulatory impediments, and those of both suppliers and clients to ensure greater reliability. For many, this means planning to bypass Ukraine. Yet Europe as a whole does not have a single, coherent strategy. Different European countries have divergent relations with Moscow, and their multiple approaches to energy security impede coherence, particularly when it comes to Ukraine. Even within the EU institutions, the messages sometimes appear contradictory, with political declarations deviating from the technical statements of the European Commission. Ukraine's fate – whether or not it remains a transit country for gas to the EU – depends on multiple factors: its own internal reforms, its integration with the EU market, and the EU's continued support.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council of 25 - 26 June 2015: Pre-European Council Briefing](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 23-06-2015

Автор ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Област на политиките Външни работи | Вътрешен пазар и Митнически съюз | Европейски семестър | Икономически и парични въпроси | Международна търговия | Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | Сигурност и отбрана | Финансови и банкови въпроси

Ключова дума Frontex | Америка | Великобритания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Гърция | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | еврозона | Европа | Европейски съвет | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европол | извеждане | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | инвестиционна политика | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | Координация на политиката на Европейския валутен съюз | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграционно движение | миграция | наказателно право | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | парична икономика | парични отношения | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | природна среда | ПРОИЗВОДСТВО, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И НАУЧНИ ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ | Русия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Средиземно море | среща на високо равнище | Съединени щати | тероризъм | технологични и технически норми | Украйна | ФИНАНСИ | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране и инвестиране | фондове (ЕС) | цифрова технология

Резюме The June European Council has a very comprehensive agenda, as Heads of State or Government will discuss the situation in the Mediterranean, progress undertaken since December 2013 in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), means to fight terrorism, economic governance aspects, the development of the digital agenda, as well as relations with Russia and the situation in Ukraine. Current developments in the Mediterranean and the Eurozone will most likely shift the Summit's primary focus from CSDP to migration and the future of Greece within the euro area. In addition, the future role of the United Kingdom will be addressed by the British Prime Minister.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-Russia trade](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 21-05-2015

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия

Ключова дума внос (ЕС) | външна търговия | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | износ (ЕС) | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа рецесия | икономическа санкция | икономически растеж | маркетинг | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | митнически съюз | политическа география | Русия | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | тарифна политика | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговия с държави | търговска политика | търговска статистика | търговски обем | търговско ограничение

Резюме Trade between the EU and Russia has decreased due to the difficult context (tensions over Ukraine, long-standing trade barriers, sanctions and counter-sanctions, recession in Russia), but remains substantial.

Накратко [EN](#)

[EU-Russia energy relations – stuck together?](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 23-03-2015

Автор RUSSELL Martin

Област на политиките Външни работи | Енергетика

Ключова дума БИЗНЕС И КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ | външна политика | газопровод | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | добив на природен газ | доминираща позиция | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | електрическа и ядрена индустрия | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийно самоосигуряване | енергийно снабдяване | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | конкуренция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | нефтена промишленост | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | организация на транспорта | политическа география | Русия | сигурност на доставяне | ТРАНСПОРТ | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | цена на енергията | ядрено гориво

Резюме The EU's reliance on Russian energy is a long-standing concern that predates current tensions. While dependence shows no signs of diminishing, the EU has taken coordinated action to prepare for potential disruption to supplies, and the proposed Energy Union envisages even closer cooperation. However, issues such as energy sanctions and Russian nuclear fuel remain divisive.

Накратко [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council of 19-20 March 2015: Pre-European Council Briefing](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 18-03-2015

Автор BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf | MOERMAN Josephine | TENHUNEN Susanna

Област на политиките Външни работи | Европейски семестър | Енергетика | Икономически и парични въпроси | Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Европа | Европейски съвет | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екологична политика | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергийна политика | енергийна политика | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | Координация на политиката на Европейския валутен съюз | Либия | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | парична икономика | подпомагане на инвестициите | политика в областта на изменението на климата | политическа география | Русия | трансевропейска мрежа | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | Украйна | уреждане на спорове | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране

Резюме The Spring European Council will focus on building a European Energy Union. The Heads of State or Government will also exchange views on the economic situation and conclude the first phase of the European Semester for 2015, which includes giving guidance to Member States for the preparation of their national reforms and the stability or convergence programmes. They are also likely to consider the progress on the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) and the state of play in the negotiations with the US on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). On the external relations agenda, the European Council is expected to discuss relations with Russia and the situation in Ukraine, in particular the implementation of the Minsk II Agreement, and agree on possible further steps. The difficult situation in Libya and its security implications for the EU will also be on the agenda. EU leaders are also expected to prepare the Eastern Partnership Summit in Riga on 21-22 May 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Minsk peace agreement: still to be consolidated on the ground

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 12-02-2015

Автор ANOSOV Evars | BENTZEN Naja

Област на политиките Външни работи | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума автономно движение | военна интервенция | военна окупация | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | жертва от война | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | обществено мнение | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | Русия | Украйна | уреждане на спорове | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС

Резюме On 12 February, after more than 16 hours of negotiations in Minsk, the leaders of Germany, France, Russia and Ukraine reached an agreement to end fighting in eastern Ukraine. Representatives of the OSCE, Ukraine, Russia, and the pro-Russian rebels in eastern Ukraine signed the deal, which includes a ceasefire in eastern Ukraine, to begin on 15 February, followed by the withdrawal of heavy weapons. In a joint declaration, Angela Merkel, François Hollande, Vladimir Putin and Petro Poroshenko stated their commitment to respecting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The document states that regular meetings will be held to ensure the fulfilment of the Minsk agreements. The tenor of most official international reactions was cautiously optimistic. International leaders said the deal gave 'hope', but at the same time emphasised that the agreement must now be implemented on the ground. Intense fighting continued during the talks, with the strategic transit hub of Debaltsevo still contested. Moscow denies Ukraine's accusations that Russia is supplying troops and weapons to separatists fighting for the territory which Putin calls 'New Russia'. The on-going crisis in Ukraine erupted after former President Viktor Yanukovich refused to sign an Association Agreement (AA) with the EU in November 2013 and sought closer ties to Russia. Following radical protests from pro-Western groups, Yanukovich stepped down and fled to Russia. Moscow responded by annexing the Crimea in March 2014, sparking wide-ranging EU sanctions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Future scenarios for US-Cuba relations

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 09-02-2015

Автор PUCCIO Laura

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Америка | властови законодателно-изпълнителни отношения | външна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | икономическа ситуация | икономически растеж | Куба | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | мирно съвместно съществуване | обща търговска политика | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа ситуация | Съединени щати | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | търговски спор

Резюме On 17 December 2014, US President, Barack Obama, announced the start of a new phase in US-Cuba relations. The US embargo to Cuba has been in place for more than 50 years. International opposition to the embargo has grown since the beginning of the 1990s when US embargo legislation started to present extraterritorial implications. More recently, domestic support for the embargo has also started fading. US economic interest in the island has risen since Cuba became an importer of US agricultural products, and a series of economic policy reforms were introduced by the Castro government opening the way toward a mixed economy model. In this context and after successfully concluding a prisoner-exchange deal with Cuba, President Obama announced a period of normalisation. This normalisation process will most probably be constrained by the still strong opposition from Congress. The powers and discretion of the President to modify the embargo rules are limited by legislation dating back to the 1990s. Radical changes in relations between the two countries will therefore be dependent on Congress's willingness to amend or completely revoke embargo legislation. Opposition to major changes in the embargo rules is still strong in Congress, as political reforms in Cuba have lagged behind economic policy changes. This is likely to lead to a slower and more prudent process for dismantling the embargo. The maintenance of the main embargo legislation means that some of the rules with extraterritorial implications will remain in place. In particular, the rules from the 1996 Helms Burton Act and Section 211 of the 1998 Omnibus Appropriations Act that the EU had challenged in the past will, for the moment, remain in place.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cuba's international trade

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 09-02-2015

Автор SCHOELLMANN Wilhelm

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия

Ключова дума Америка | вносна политика | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | износна политика | икономическа география | икономическа санкция | Куба | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | общи предпочитания | парични отношения | политическа география | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Съединени щати | туризъм | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска операция | търговска политика | търговски баланс | търговски отношения | ФИНАНСИ

Резюме Cuba's main imports are machinery, food and fuel products, while its major exports are refined fuels, sugar, tobacco, nickel and pharmaceuticals. In addition to merchandise exports, Cuba pays for much-needed imports through the export of services (tourism, medical personnel working abroad), remittances from Cubans living out of the country and finance from outside benefactors. The island recently reformed its foreign investment law and opened a Chinese-style 'special economic zone' around the new container terminal in Mariel with the aim of attracting additional foreign direct investment. President Obama's new policy on Cuba does not amount to lifting the US embargo as such, but rather expands and facilitates a specific range of possibilities for commercial and private exchange.

Накратко [EN](#)

The Russian Embargo: Impact on the Economic and Employment Situation in the EU

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 14-11-2014

Автор KRAATZ Susanne

Област на политиките Заеетот | Оценка на правото и политиките в практически план

Ключова дума брутен вътрешен продукт | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданска война | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за приспособяване към глобализацията | заеетот | ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕ, ГОРСКО СТОПАНСТВО И РИБАРСТВО | земеделска структура и продукция | земеделска търговия | изграждане на Европа | износ (ЕС) | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | национално счетоводство | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | пазарна поддръжка | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | премия за складиране | РАБОТА И УСЛОВИЯ НА ТРУД | Русия | съкращения | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | Украйна

Резюме This documents provides an overview of the EU sanctions and Russia's retaliatory measures. It analyzes the impact on economy and employment, compensation measures taken by the European Commission as well as initiatives by the European Parliament.

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 | Енергетика

Ключова дума Австралия | Азербайджан | Азия и Океания | Алжир | Америка | Африка | внос (ЕС) | 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 | сигурност на доставяне | Съединени щати | ТРАНСПОРТ | Туркменистан | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | Украйна

Резюме 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](#)

The EU's Energy Security Made Urgent by the Crimean Crisis

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 10-04-2014

Автор DE MICCO Pasquale

Област на политиките Външни работи | Енергетика

Ключова дума внос (ЕС) | военна окупация | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕНЕРГЕТИКА | енергиен транспорт | енергийна политика | енергийно самоосигуряване | енергийно снабдяване | заместване на вноса | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономическа санкция | икономически анализи | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | нефтена промишленост | политическа география | природен газ | Русия | сигурност на доставяне | търговия | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | Украйна

Резюме The crisis in Crimea has led to a first round of sanctions between Russia and the EU – and may well lead to more. For both the EU and Russia, energy constitutes the main risk in this clash, as the two actors are largely interdependent: Russia exports 65 % of its gas to Europe, while the EU imports roughly one third of its natural gas from Russia. Among EU Member States, the level of dependency varies greatly, as does their ability to respond to Russian threats. Military and political tensions are obliging the EU to boost its energy security mechanisms and to seek out short- and long-term alternatives to Russian gas. The Union's reserves are at present half-full, thanks to a mild winter, although no-one knows what the next winter will bring. Several studies have suggested that in the short term the EU could substitute Algerian, Iranian, Norwegian and Qatari gas for Russian gas, although the price would naturally be higher. Yet the risk of recession is estimated to be lower than was the case in the 1970 oil crisis. Most of the new supply would come via cargo ships, bypassing traditional pipelines, although this will require the rapid creation of new gas terminals. In the longer term, Azeri, US and Turkmenistan gas supplies may also quench the thirsty European market, depending on commercial and technical conditions. Other energy policies (focusing on renewable sources, greater efficiency, nuclear power, shale gas and the interconnection of the energy grids) can also play a role in reducing – if not completely eliminating – Europe's dependence on Russian gas.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

[North-East Atlantic fish stock disputes: The mackerel and herring conflicts](#)

Вид публикация [Briefing](#)

Дата **09-12-2013**

Автор [WEISSENBERGER Jean](#)

Област на политиките [Рибно стопанство](#)

Ключова дума [вносни ограничения](#) | [ГЕОГРАФИЯ](#) | [Европа](#) | [ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕ, ГОРСКО СТОПАНСТВО И РИБАРСТВО](#) | [икономическа география](#) | [икономическа санкция](#) | [Исландия](#) | [консервиране на рибни запаси](#) | [международна политика](#) | [международна търговия](#) | [МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ](#) | [МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ](#) | [морска риба](#) | [Норвегия](#) | [обща рибовъдна политика](#) | [оттегляне от споразумение](#) | [политическа география](#) | [рибарство](#) | [риболовна квота](#) | [световна организация](#) | [световни организации](#) | [споразумение за риболов](#) | [ТЪРГОВИЯ](#) | [търговски спор](#) | [Фарьорски острови](#)

Резюме International disputes have arisen over the fishing of herring and mackerel in the North-East Atlantic following the unilateral raising of fishing quotas for these stocks by Iceland and the Faroe Islands. The European Commission has imposed sanctions against the Faroe Islands with regard to their non-sustainable fishing of herring but, so far, it has not taken measures against Iceland or the Faroes in respect of their position on the fishing of mackerel stock.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Is a nuclear deal with Iran on the cards?](#)

Вид публикация [Накратко](#)

Дата **17-10-2013**

Автор [CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina](#)

Област на политиките [Външни работи](#) | [Сигурност и отбрана](#)

Ключова дума [Азия и Океания](#) | [Америка](#) | [ГЕОГРАФИЯ](#) | [дипломатически отношения](#) | [ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ](#) | [електрическа и ядрена индустрия](#) | [ЕНЕРГЕТИКА](#) | [забрана за използване на ядрени оръжия](#) | [изграждане на Европа](#) | [икономическа география](#) | [икономическа санкция](#) | [Иран](#) | [международна политика](#) | [международна сигурност](#) | [МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ](#) | [международни преговори](#) | [обогатяване на гориво](#) | [Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност](#) | [политическа география](#) | [регионална сигурност](#) | [Съединени щати](#) | [ядрена безопасност](#) | [ядрена политика](#)

Резюме Iran's new President, Hassan Rouhani, has stated his intention to improve Iran's ties with the West. This change in tone raised hopes for a deal on Iran's nuclear programme. The recent talks in Geneva were not a breakthrough, but they did restart the dialogue.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

[Sanctions as an EU foreign policy instrument](#)

Вид публикация [Briefing](#)

Дата **22-05-2013**

Автор [GRIEGER Gisela](#)

Област на политиките [Сигурност и отбрана](#)

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Резюме The EU's sanctions policy under the CFSP framework is guided by the EU's overarching foreign policy principle of effective multilateralism, with the United Nations (UN) at its core. Thus the EU implements mandatory sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Asset recovery for Arab countries in transition](#)

Вид публикация [Накратко](#)

Дата **16-05-2013**

Автор [BAKOWSKI Piotr](#)

Област на политиките [Външни работи](#)

Ключова дума [Африка](#) | [ГЕОГРАФИЯ](#) | [икономическа санкция](#) | [конфискация на имущество](#) | [международна политика](#) | [МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ](#) | [наказателно право](#) | [ПОЛИТИКА](#) | [политическа агитация](#) | [политическа и обществена сигурност](#) | [ПРАВО](#) | [Северна Африка](#) | [ФИНАНСИ](#) | [финансиране и инвестиране](#) | [финансов план](#)

Резюме Since the ousting of Hosni Mubarak and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the EU has frozen assets of 67 people suspected of concealing abroad state funds misappropriated in Egypt and Tunisia. But despite high-level political declarations supporting the recovery of these assets, there seems to be little prospect of their swift return to the countries of origin.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

Respecting Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and EU/UN Sanctions : State of Play

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 07-10-2008

Външен автор Iain Cameron (Faculty of Law, University of Uppsala, Sweden)

Област на политиките Права на човека | Право на ЕС: Правна система и правни актове | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа санкция | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | санкция (ЕС) | тероризъм | човешки права

Резюме Executive summary

The present study examines a number of issues concerning the EU's own (autonomous) sanctions (also called restrictive measures) and EU sanctions implementing UN Security Council sanctions. The interplay between the international, EU and national constitutional legal systems causes problems and creates complexity in this field but the scope for simplifying this is limited. UN and EU sanctions have very different legal bases at international law. Under EC Law, the legal basis and procedures to be followed for introducing trade/aid suspension measures is quite different from the legal basis and procedure to be followed for introducing CFSP sanctions. This distinction between the two legal bases is retained in the Lisbon treaty, although there is some increased scope for integrating these two bases. UN and EU targeted sanctions work by means of blacklisting. The procedures for blacklisting are different depending on whether the targets are governments or terrorist organisations. Identification of terrorist suspects as compared to governmental members is a much more uncertain process. [...]

Проучване [EN](#)