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30 Resultat (er)

Oprettelsesdato : 20-04-2024

The death penalty and the EU's fight against it

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-02-2019

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord bevidstgørelse af offentligheden | Den Europæiske Menneskerettighedskonvention | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | generelle præferencer | handelspolitik | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | tortur | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The European Union is strongly opposed to the death penalty in all circumstances, and fighting it is a foremost priority of its external human rights policy. While most countries in the world have abolished capital punishment, death sentences continue to be handed down and carried out in a number of countries. The Union uses its diplomatic and political weight to encourage these countries to join the abolitionist ranks, or at the very least to respect international minimum standards. It funds campaigns to increase awareness of the need to end capital punishment, and restricts trade in substances that could be used for executions.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Human rights in Belarus: The EU's role since 2016

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 05-06-2018

Ekstern forfatter Gisele BOSSE, Alena VIEIRA

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord Belarus | betingelser for bistand | civilsamfund | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Østlige Partnerskab | dødsstraf | EU's internationale rolle | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | Europa | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | kommunikationskontrol | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | menneskerettighedsbevægelse | POLITIK | politisk fange | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politiske rettigheder | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé This study provides an overview of the European Union's contribution to promoting and protecting human rights in Belarus since 2016. This analysis presents the main human rights trends in Belarus, examining legislation, policy commitments and violations of human rights. While the Belarusian government has made nominal concessions towards the EU, no systemic progress in terms of human rights has been made in the post-2016 period. The study also describes and assesses the EU's human rights promotion activities in bilateral EU-Belarus relations, within the context of the Eastern Partnership multilateral dimension and in regard to financial assistance. Although the EU has expanded the range of its political dialogue with Belarus since 2016, it has had very little influence over the human rights situation in the country. The EU's impact has been limited not just because of the very nature of the Belarusian regime. EU institutions and member states have increasingly prioritised geopolitical interests as well as the stability and resilience of Belarus over human rights concerns. The EU should increase efforts to mainstream human rights in all aspects of its relations with Belarus and find a better balance between 'normalisation' and 'conditionality' based policy approaches vis-à-vis the country.

Studie [EN](#)

EU enlargement, Western Balkans and Turkey [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 20-10-2017

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | bilaterale relationer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | dødsstraf | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | NATO | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | strafferet | Tyrkiet | tænketank | udtræden af EU | udvidelse af EU | Vestbalkan | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In his State of the Union speech in September 2017, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker called for keeping a credible European Union membership perspective for Western Balkan countries, while ruling out the possibility of Turkey joining the EU in 'the foreseeable future' due to violations to the rule of law and fundamental rights. According to the Commission's assessment, the forecasts for economic growth in the Western Balkans are good, although progress on reform has been slow, the rule of law has been weak, and corruption is persistent. From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania are official candidates. Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for EU membership in 2016, and remains a potential candidate country, along with Kosovo. Relations between Turkey, an official candidate country, and the EU have been strained for some time due to what many politicians and analysts perceive as President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's increasingly autocratic style. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and comments from major international think tanks and research institutes on EU enlargement, Western Balkans and Turkey. More reports on the EU enlargement process can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in March 2017. More reports on Turkey are available in another edition from the series, also published in March.

Briefing [EN](#)

[2016 report on Turkey](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 27-06-2017

Forfatter LILYANOVA Velina

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | det kurdiske spørgsmål | domstolenes uafhængighed | dødsstraf | EU's visumpolitik | Europa | europæisk integration | flygtningehjælp | forhandling om tiltrædelse | GEOGRAFI | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nødstilstand | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | pressefrihed | retskilder og retsområder | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | revision af forfatning | samarbejdspolitik | statsvold | strafferet | terrorisme | toldpolitik | toldunion | Tyrkiet | ytringsfrihed | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé During its July plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on a resolution on the Commission's 2016 report on Turkey. Long-standing EU-Turkey relations, despite being a priority for both sides, have recently reached a low point, and accession talks risk being brought to a halt.

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

[Human Rights in Iran after the Nuclear Deal Business as Usual or Time for Change?](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 13-03-2017

Ekstern forfatter Firouzeh NAHAVANDI (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium - chapter 2.1) ; Nazila GHANEA (University of Oxford, the UK - chapter 2.2) and Giulia BONACQUISTI (Trans European Policy Studies Association - TEPSA, Belgium - workshop report)

Politikområde Demokrati | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | børns rettigheder | censur | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Iran | kommunikation | korruption | kvindens stilling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk fange | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politiske rettigheder | religionsfrihed | ret til retfærdig rettergang | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | statsvold | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This report summarises the proceedings of a workshop organised jointly by the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI) and the Delegation for relations with Iran (D-IR). The purpose of the workshop was to analyse the most recent developments regarding human rights in Iran since the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was signed in July 2015 and to explore the options available to the EU in seeking to help improve the situation. Experts and human rights defenders pointed to the gaps between law and practice in Iran and raised continuing concerns about the death penalty, political prisoners, prison conditions, arrests of dual nationals, minority rights and restrictions to internet access. They identified Iran's dual power structure of elected and non-elected institutions and corruption as some of the chief constraints to any reform efforts. They said the EU should keep human rights — including support for the relevant UN mechanisms and efforts — high on its agenda. They said the key factors for engaging successfully with Iran on human rights in future were clear criteria and benchmarks, detailed knowledge of the human rights issues at stake and interaction with Iranian civil society both inside and outside Iran.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Fighting trade in tools for torture and executions](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-02-2017

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | International Handel | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | eksportrestriktion | EU-eksport | EU-lovgivning | fælles beslutningstagning | handelsbestemmelser | handelspolitik | information og informationsbehandling | international handel | international handel | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nedværdigende og grusom behandling | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | strafferet | tortur | tredjeland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information | vedtagelse af lov | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samkvem

Resumé The EU is committed to fighting torture and use of the death penalty throughout the world. Both phenomena continue to afflict a significant number of countries, and trade in torture tools is booming. One of the most important measures taken by the EU has been its 2005 Regulation imposing restrictions in trade in torture tools. Despite some visible effects, it has been repeatedly criticised for loopholes which allow trade in goods that could be used for torture, executions and other ill-treatment, as well as related activities like brokering or advertising such goods to continue. Responding to a 2010 European Parliament resolution, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal to amend the Regulation in 2014. The proposal was criticised by civil society organisations fighting torture since it did not address all potential loopholes. The EP's International Trade Committee proposed several amendments aiming to further restrict the trade in torture tools and the provision of related services. The final compromise text, agreed after three trilogue meetings, reflected most of INTA's proposals, albeit with certain modifications. It was adopted by the EP and the Council as such, entering into force in December 2016. This updates a previous edition, of September 2016: PE 586.659.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Human rights in the Philippines](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato **17-01-2017**

Forfatter **RUSSELL Martin**

Politikområde **Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender**

Nøgleord **anholdelse | Asien - Oceanien | dødsstraf | EU-støtte | Filippinerne | forbrydelser mod personer | forsvar | GEOGRAFI | international menneskerettighedslovgivning | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mobning | paramilitær styrke | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | ret til retfærdig rettergang | retslig virksomhed | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | statsvold | stofmisbrug | strafferet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik**

Resumé **Since mid-2016, President Rodrigo Duterte's controversial war on drugs has triggered a wave of extrajudicial killings. The current violence reflects longer-term problems, such as high crime rates and a dysfunctional justice system. However, there are still many areas, such as freedom of expression and gender equality, where the Philippines does better than most other Asian countries.**

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Human rights in Vietnam](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato **13-10-2016**

Forfatter **RUSSELL Martin**

Politikområde **Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender**

Nøgleord **Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU-finanser | finansielt EU-instrument | GEOGRAFI | ligebehandling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | mindretalsbeskyttelse | POLITIK | politisk fange | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | religionsfrihed | retsreform | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | seksuelt mindretal | strafferet | Vietnam | ytringsfrihed | økonomisk geografi**

Resumé **Despite constitutional guarantees, Vietnam has one of the worst human rights records in south-east Asia, with severely restricted freedom of expression, as well as a ban on opposition parties and in general on independent organisations. Recent improvements to LGBTI rights and the criminal justice system are among the few bright spots. EU support for Vietnamese human rights includes funding and a human rights dialogue.**

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Fighting trade in tools for torture and executions](#)

Type af publikation **Briefing**

Dato **04-04-2016**

Forfatter **ZAMFIR Ionel**

Politikområde **EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | International Handel | Menneskerettigheder**

Nøgleord **DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | eksportrestriktion | EU-eksport | EU-forsendelse | EU-lovgivning | forenkling af formaliteter | fælles handelspolitik | handelspolitik | international handel | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | strafferet | toldpolitik | tortur | udarbejdelse af EU-ret | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samkvem**

Resumé **The EU is committed to fighting torture and use of the death penalty throughout the world. Both phenomena continue to afflict a significant number of countries, and trade in torture tools is booming in the world. One of the most important measures taken by the EU has been its 2005 Regulation imposing restrictions in trade in torture tools. Despite some visible effects, it has been repeatedly criticised for loopholes which allow trade in goods that could be used for torture, executions and other ill-treatment, as well as related activities like brokering or advertising such goods to continue. Responding to a 2010 European Parliament resolution, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal to amend the Regulation in 2014. The proposal, which is based on the approach that only proportionate and necessary trade restrictions should be imposed – to avoid cumbersome administrative procedures to exporters – addresses only in part the EP's recommendations and the concerns of civil society organisations fighting torture. The EP's International Trade Committee adopted several amendments that effectively address concerns raised by these organisations.**

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address:
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

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

[Belarus: Human rights situation remains bleak](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 23-02-2016

Forfatter BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Belarus | censur | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk fange | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | pressefrihed | rettigheder og friheder | statsvold | strafferet | tvangsmæssig forsvinden | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk sanktion

Resumé 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.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Morocco: Human rights situation](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-01-2016

Forfatter APAP Joanna

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | demokratisering | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | domstolenes uafhængighed | dødsstraf | EU-associeringsaftale | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | GEOGRAFI | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Marokko | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk vold | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Morocco enjoys advanced status under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The new constitution, adopted during the reign of Mohamed VI, covers almost all human rights set out in the Universal Human Rights Declaration. Public space for debate over human rights issues has opened up significantly in recent years. A number of concerns, however, prevail, as implementation and enforcement of the new constitutional provisions remain incomplete.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Iran-Saudi Arabia relations: Figuring out the next move](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-01-2016

Forfatter PAWLAK Patryk

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | dødsstraf | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Iran | islam | konfliktforebyggelse | kultur og religion | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mindretalsbeskyttelse | politisk geografi | regional sikkerhed | religionsfrihed | religiøs diskrimination | religiøs gruppe | rettigheder og friheder | Saudi-Arabien | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | udenrigspolitik | VIDENSKAB | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia – two powerhouses and major rivals of the Muslim world – have always been complicated. The 1979 Revolution in Iran, and the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988), have contributed to entrenching their historical antagonisms and left an imprint in the foreign policies of both Iran and Saudi Arabia. Since 2011, Tehran and Riyadh have repeatedly exchanged blows, including through their proxies in Syria, Iraq and Yemen. Iran has also often been accused of interfering in the internal affairs of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and other Gulf countries with significant Shiite minorities. Iran, on the other hand, has accused Saudi Arabia of promoting anti Shiite policies and practices. Both sides have also resorted to downgrading or suspending diplomatic ties in the past – as was the case of Iran and Saudi Arabia in 1988, and Iran and Bahrain in 2011 and 2015. In that sense, the recent decision by Saudi Arabia and several other Gulf countries to cut or downgrade diplomatic ties with Iran does not represent a radical change in their bilateral relations but is nonetheless worrying given growing sectarian problems in the region. The escalation of the conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia – only a few weeks after the two countries sat for the first time at the same table to discuss the conflict in Syria – comes at a particularly sensitive moment. Implementation of the carefully brokered diplomatic undertakings of the past few months – in particular the nuclear deal with Iran and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015) on Syria – depend on good relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Therefore, diplomatic efforts to find a means to help de-escalate the conflict and present all sides with a face-saving option will remain the main challenge for the coming months.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Updating rules on trade in torture equipment](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-10-2015

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde International Handel | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | eksportkontrol | eksportrestriktion | EU's internationale rolle | EU-eksport | europæisk integration | fælles handelspolitik | handelspolitik | international handel | international handel | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nedværdigende og grusom behandling | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | tortur | vare med dobbelt formål | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samkvem

Resumé The EU's 2005 Regulation on trade in goods which could be used for capital punishment or torture has not succeeded in completely eradicating the involvement of EU-based companies in this trade. The Commission's proposed updated regulation now comes to be voted in plenary at first reading

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

[Kenya: Human rights situation](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 28-05-2015

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | dødsstraf | etnisk diskrimination | EUF | forfatning | forskelsbehandling på grund af seksuel orientering | GEOGRAFI | international konvention | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kenya | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk situation | politiske rettigheder | ratificering af aftale | repression | retskilder og retsområder | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | seksuel diskrimination | seksuel mutilation | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | terrorisme | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Kenya's new Constitution, adopted in 2010, has enabled it to make progress on a number of fronts, especially in enhancing democratic governance and the role of the judiciary. Massive human rights violations, however, continue to be perpetrated by the Somalia-based terrorist organisation Al-Shabaab and to some extent also by the security forces operating against it.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Bangladesh: human rights situation](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 06-03-2015

Forfatter LECARTE Jacques

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsret | arbejdsvilkår | Asien - Oceanien | Bangladesh | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU-samarbejdsaftale | europæisk integration | FN | FN-konvention | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | INDUSTRI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | læder- og tekstilindustri | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | statsvold | strafferet | tekstilindustri | tortur | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The human rights situation in Bangladesh has been continually worsening, and what makes it even more alarming is that the state is largely responsible for this. In its September 2014 session, the European Parliament adopted a very detailed resolution expressing its deep concern over human rights violations and working conditions in the country.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Afghanistan: human rights situation](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-02-2015

Forfatter LECARTE Jacques

Politikområde Demokrati | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afghanistan | Asien - Oceanien | dødsstraf | GEOGRAFI | international konvention | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk situation | ratificering af aftale | rettigheder og friheder | selvmord | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | terrorisme | tortur | tvungen migration | ytringsfrihed

Resumé The human rights gains made over the past 12 years in Afghanistan are increasingly under threat with a resurgence of violence, and women's rights in particular being degraded. The EU is deeply concerned by the country's deteriorating situation.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Pakistan: human rights situation](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-10-2014

Forfatter LECARTE Jacques

Politikområde International Handel | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | Asien - Oceanien | beskæftigelse | børnearbejde | børns rettigheder | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU-samarbejdsaftale | europæisk integration | FN-konvention | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kultur og religion | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | Pakistan | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | pressefrihed | religiøs diskrimination | religiøs fundamentalisme | religiøs gruppe | rettigheder og friheder | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | tvangsmæssig forsvinden | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Human rights abuse is one of the most complex and challenging issues in Pakistan today. The EU has expressed concerns about the human rights situation and monitors events closely.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[North Korea: Kim Jong-un's Great Purge](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 14-01-2014

Forfatter BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde Demokrati | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | atom- og elektricitetsindustri | atomvåbenforsøg | autoritært styre | dødsstraf | ENERGI | etpartisystem | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | isolationisme | Kina | kommunikation | kommunikationskontrol | LOVBESTEMMELSER | magtkoncentration | militarisme | Nordkorea | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | strafferet | Sydkorea | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk reform | økonomisk struktur

Resumé While the news of the execution of Jang Song-taek, the second-most highly ranked leader in North Korea's regime, surprised many outside the country, the event is unlikely to presage dramatic changes within the country. Jang Song-taek was sentenced to death on 12 December 2013 after being arrested during a public debate of the North Korean Politburo. His purge follows a major reshuffling of the army, the reorganisation of the ruling party and the execution of Kim Jong-un's former fiancée and a group of popular artists. Jang Song-taek was known to be very close to Beijing and an advocate of economic reforms inspired by Chinese models. With Jang's execution, Kim Jong-un has reasserted his leadership and sent a clear signal to his country's closest – perhaps only – ally, China. It does not seem that the purge was intended to suppress internal opponents. The country is quiet, the armed forces have been weakened, and the execution of the only credible alternative to Kim Jong-un makes the perspective of a putsch extremely unlikely in the near future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[China Pledges to 'Deepen' Reforms, Though Implementation Remains to Be Seen](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 25-11-2013

Forfatter ARMANOVICA Marika

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | civilret | demografi og befolkning | dødsstraf | ejendomsret | familie | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | fødselskontrol | fødselspolitik | GEOGRAFI | halvoffentligt selskab | handelspolitik | intellektuel ejendomsret | juridisk selskabsform | Kina | liberalisering af markedet | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migration mellem land og by | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | social forandring | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ytringsfrihed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk reform | økonomisk struktur

Resumé On 12 November 2013, the Central Committee of China's Communist Party adopted measures to 'deepen reform'. The reforms would support China's economic development. Legal reform will continue, but the Party's supremacy and application of law remain key issues. Re-education through labour is to be abandoned. China will gradually reduce the number of crimes subject to the death penalty. Public ownership will remain at the centre of the Chinese economic system. State-owned enterprises will lose some of their privileges. The private sector is encouraged to participate in state-owned projects. Couples in which one parent is an only child will be allowed to have two children. The strict control over urban residence rights, which deprives millions of migrant workers social and cultural benefits, is to be loosened. Accessing household registration rights in big cities will remain tightly restricted. The resolution specifies, 'It is to be permitted that rural collective and construction land use is sold, rented or leased'. The reform includes shaping 'an online public opinion structure that integrates positive guidance'. The resolution of the Party's Central Committee includes issues that China's authorities are often reluctant to address. The Party has re-affirmed its authority in all areas of reform. Most proposals represent a continuation of ongoing reforms. The measures' success will depend on their implementation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cautious Reforms in Saudi Arabia

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-05-2013

Forfatter HAKALA Pekka

Politikområde Demokrati | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | dødsstraf | GEOGRAFI | ikke-europæisk organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | muhamedansk ret | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | politisk styreform | retskilder og retsområder | retssystem | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | Samarbejdsrådet for Golfstaterne | Saudi-Arabien | seksuel diskrimination | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | økonomisk geografi

Resumé While a number of recent 'firsts' have suggested that Saudi Arabia may be open to reform, particularly for women, the reforms have not altered the basic structure of the Saudi legal and administrative system. Saudi Arabia traditional position of leadership within the Islamic and Arab worlds is being seriously challenged. The judicial system is configured to maintain the status quo. Shari'a (Islamic law) is applied by ultraconservative religious leaders, slowing down efforts to reform Saudi society. Saudi Arabian judges apply shari'a (Islamic law) based on their individual interpretations. The judicial system lacks basic safeguards of fairness. Ignoring international and EU condemnation, Saudi Arabia has continued to execute criminals, including minors, for a wide range of offences. In Saudi Arabia, all women are subordinated to a male guardian. They face discrimination and lack of protection. It is important to maintain intensive political dialogue with Saudi Arabia on a wide range of issues, including the country's adherence to universally recognised human rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Death Penalty in the Middle East and North Africa

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-12-2012

Forfatter BANDONE Anete | HAKALA Pekka

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU's forbindelser | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | Nordafrika | Nær- og Mellemøsten | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | strafferet

Resumé The abolition of capital punishment is a key objective for the European Union's human rights policy. While a handful of countries in the region no longer apply capital punishment, all retain the death penalty on their books. None of the MENA Countries has signed the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, which aims to abolish the death penalty. In most countries in the MENA region, the legal system is mainly based primarily on Shari'a. Unsurprisingly, Israel's legal system has different sources. In criminal law determined by Shari'a, most crimes classified as Hudud are punishable by death, because they represent a threat for Islam. In 2012, Iran confirmed its lead position in the region with two executions per day. Despite its international obligations, Iran continues to execute juvenile prisoners. Iraq executed more than 62 people in 2011, and more than 102 in the first nine months of 2012. The number of executions per capita in Gaza is the highest in the region. Apostasy and sorcery are among the crimes punishable by death in Saudi Arabia. In Yemen, more than 29 people have been executed in 2012. The UN launched three moratoria on the use of the death penalty between 2007 and 2011. The European Union's campaign against capital punishment aims at persuading its partner countries to abolish death penalty, through political dialogue. In the 2007-2010 period, the EU allocated EUR 8 million to 21 projects worldwide, 4 of which were in the MENA region. The indicative budget for 2011-2013 is EUR 7 million.

Briefing [EN](#)

Enhancing EU action on the death penalty in Asia

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 17-10-2012

Ekstern forfatter Roger HOOD, Professor Emeritus of Criminology, University of Oxford and Emeritus Fellow All Souls College Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | forvaltningsstraf | fængselsregulativ | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | projektevaluering | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | Sydøstasien | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé This paper has three objectives. First, it provides an analysis of the state-of-play regarding the death penalty in Asia, covering 24 countries of which 5 have abolished the death penalty, 6 are abolitionist in practice and 13 have carried out executions within the past 10 years without declaring a moratorium. Developments and recommendations for EU action relating to eight countries are highlighted: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand. The analysis reveals the wide range of crimes still threatened by the death penalty, the death row problem in countries that are abolitionist in practice or rarely carry out executions, the continued existence of the mandatory death penalty, yet the falling rate of executions in retentionist countries. Second it reports on EU human rights dialogues; on other interventions including the protection of citizens facing the death penalty; the part played by the EU in promoting resolutions for a moratorium on executions at the UN General Assembly; and the success of projects in the Philippines and China supported by EU grants. Third, it suggests policies that might help to support initiatives in Asian countries aimed both at restraining the use of the death penalty and securing its complete abolition.

Studie [EN](#)

[Assisting European Citizens Facing Execution Outside the European Union](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 04-11-2010

Ekstern forfatter Clive STAFFORD SMITH (Human Rights Lawyer, UNITED KINGDOM)

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord borgernes Europa | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | forsvarsrettigheder | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | retslig virksomhed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | strafferet | tredjeland

Resumé European Union has a well established policy aimed at global abolition of the death penalty. This workshop presentation discusses how EU could provide direct assistance to prisoners who are facing the death penalty, thereby raising the profile of injustice in a way that will accelerate the goal of abolition. European countries have adopted disparate approaches to helping their prisoners on death row abroad. Some provide funding for effective local lawyers; some provide legal aid for European lawyers to help on the cases; some encourage European experts to assist with the defence; some make direct representations to the prosecutors. Development of a consistent pan-European strategy on the basis of this experience and by learning from other countries' initiatives would be an important step in moving down the path to abolition.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The death penalty](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 23-09-2010

Forfatter KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Belarus | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU's internationale rolle | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk kulturelt arrangement | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kultur og religion | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | Rusland | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | tredjeland | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The fight against the death penalty forms part of the European Union's efforts to advance human rights in third countries. The European Parliament has advocated universal abolition for decades.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The human rights dialogue between the eu and china](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 12-10-2007

Ekstern forfatter Mario Esteban
Centre d'études d'Asie de l'Est
Université autonome de Madrid

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | domstolenes uafhængighed | dødsstraf | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Kina | kommunikation | kommunikationskontrol | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | Olympiske Lege | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politiske rettigheder | repression | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | tortur | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Indgående analyse [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

[The Death Penalty in the United States](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-01-2007

Ekstern forfatter Richard C. Dieter (Death Penalty Information Center and Catholic University Law School)

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | dødsstraf | forsvarsrettigheder | forvandlingsstraf | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlig mening | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | psykisk sygdom | retslig virksomhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | sundhed | økonomisk geografi

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Death Penalty in Singapore](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-01-2007

Ekstern forfatter M. Ravi (Singapore)

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | dødsstraf | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | narkotikahandel | Singapore | strafferet | økonomisk geografi

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Abolition of the Death Penalty and the Inter-American System](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-01-2007

Ekstern forfatter Christina M. Cerna

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Den Interamerikanske Menneskerettighedsdomstol | dødsstraf | GEOGRAFI | Guatemala | ikke-europæisk organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | mindreåriges strafansvar | OAS-lande | Peru | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | Trinidad og Tobago | økonomisk geografi

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The Question of Torture: General Framework and Recommendations to the European Parliament](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 20-04-2006

Ekstern forfatter Eric Prokosch

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Sikkerhed og Forsvar

Nøgleord Den Europæiske Menneskerettighedskonvention | dødsstraf | EU-medlemsstat | FN-konvention | fængselsregulativ | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nedværdigende og grusom behandling | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | terrorisme | tortur | økonomisk geografi

Resumé There is no universally agreed definition of torture. The most widely quoted definition is from the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("Convention against Torture"). Article 1 of that Convention defines torture as "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity". Any

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The European Parliament and the Human Rights Situation in Latin America](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-08-1999

Ekstern forfatter Dr Barahona De Brito, Institute for Strategic and International Studies, Lisbon (P)

Politikområde Demokrati | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord Amerika | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødsstraf | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | GEOGRAFI | Latinamerika | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | narkotikahandel | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politisk vold | repression | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | vold

Resumé The study is divided into four parts: the first, Human Rights in Latin America, attempts to explain why violations persist despite the existence of elected governments. The second part, Other Human Rights Concerns, shows how legal action has been taken on the rights of women and children at the international, regional and national level. The third part, Democracy and Human Rights: The Vital link, examines the links between human rights performances and democratic consolidation. Finally, The European Union and Human Rights in Latin America shows how the EU has developed a political and foreign policy identity in terms of the promotion of democracy and human rights. The report ends with some recommendations for immediate, medium-term, and long-term action.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [XL](#)