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Nøgleord "økonomiske relationer"

37 Resultat (er)

Oprettelsesdato : 17-04-2024

[EU-New Zealand free trade agreement: Climate and labour commitments, with sanctions](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-09-2022

Forfatter PARRY Matthew

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-handelsaftale | europæisk integration | forhandling om EU-aftale | frihandelsaftale | fælles handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | New Zealand | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samarbejde | økonomiske relationer

Resumé On 30 June 2022, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern announced the conclusion of negotiations on a comprehensive EU-New Zealand free trade agreement (FTA). The 2014-2019 Commission had initially aimed to finalise negotiations before the end of its mandate in late 2019. However, both sides raised several sensitive issues during negotiations, not least because New Zealand is a major and competitive producer and exporter of agricultural goods. The EU committed to taking European agricultural sensitivities fully into consideration in its negotiating strategy. New Zealand, for its part, said it aimed to secure 'commercially meaningful access' to the EU market for its agricultural exports. In addition to facilitating trade and investment flows between the parties, the FTA would create a level playing field for the EU with other trading partners that have already concluded FTAs with New Zealand. The FTA would also strengthen the EU's position in Asia-Pacific value chains, and help to advance the trade policy interests of the EU in the region. The Council adopted its negotiating directives for an FTA with New Zealand on 22 May 2018. This mandate, in line with the EU Court of Justice's 2017 opinion on the EU-Singapore FTA, covers only areas falling under the EU's exclusive competence, meaning that the agreement can be concluded by the EU on its own and ratified at EU level only. The FTA would be the EU's first to include commitments, subject to sanctions if not upheld, to the Paris Agreement and to core International Labour Organization standards. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. The previous edition, drafted by Krisztina Binder, dates from October 2017: PE 608.755.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-India trade relations: assessment and perspectives](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 06-09-2021

Ekstern forfatter Niclas Poitiers, Suman Bery, Sonali Chowdhry, Alicia García-Herrero

Politikområde International Handel

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forholdet landbrug-handel | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | handelstransaktion | Indien | international aftale | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering i udlandet | investering og finansiering | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsproduktion og -strukturer | markedsføring | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé Following the EU-India summit in May 2021, talks on both an EU-India trade and an investment agreement have resumed. This analysis provides background on where EU-India economic relations stand and why it is important to maintain momentum following this breakthrough, despite a somewhat unpromising domestic political environment in India. This new impetus largely reflects a transformed geopolitical landscape since the last round of EU-India talks were abandoned in 2013. The increased tension between India and China, as well as the EU's intent to reduce its reliance on Chinese manufacturing have created the conditions for changes in policy by both parties. However, many of the issues that bedeviled the 2007-2013 negotiations remain unresolved. In this analysis, we provide an overview of EU-India trade and investment relations as well as the major topics in these negotiations. The impact of key global initiatives on climate change and WTO reform that will shape the negotiations is also briefly discussed. Based on this analysis, we discuss three potential ways forward for EU-India trade and investment negotiations: a comprehensive agreement similar to that reached between the EU and Vietnam; a limited investment deal primarily focused on manufacturing; and a reinforced status quo with trade and investment relations growing organically under the existing multilateral umbrella.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[China: From partner to rival \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-10-2020

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-handelsaftale | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kina | økonomisk geografi | økonomiske relationer

Resumé According to analysts and politicians, China's increasingly autocratic domestic stance and assertive foreign policy are damaging its relations with the European Union. No substantial agreement was achieved at a virtual EU-China summit on 14 September, despite years of negotiations on many issues, not least on trade and investment. 'For the EU, China is simultaneously (in different policy areas) a cooperation partner, a negotiation partner, an economic competitor and a systemic rival,' the European External Action Service's background paper says. Formally, the EU and China have been strategic partners since 2003 – a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. However, more recently, EU officials and politicians have been expressing increasing concerns over China's economic expansionism and human rights violations. The current coronavirus pandemic and developments in Hong Kong have had a marked negative impact on EU-China relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-China trade and investment relations in challenging times

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Alicia GARCIA-HERRERO, Guntram WOLFF, Jianwei XU, Nicolas POITIERS, Gabriel FELBERMAYR, Rolf LANGHAMMER, Wan-Hsin LIU, Alexander SANDKAMP

Politikområde Coronavirus | Industri | International Handel | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | direkte investering | EU-handelsaftale | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fælles handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | Kina | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This report examines key aspects of the European Union-China economic relationship, including trade, investment and China's key strategic project overseas, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). We conclude that China is, and will continue to be, a major trade and investment partner for EU countries. In this context, it seems clear that regardless of the direction of the United States-China relationship, the EU needs to explore options for fruitful co-existence with China. Trade continues to be the least problematic aspect of the EU-China economic relationship, although challenges need to be dealt with in a number of areas. There is hardly any EU-China trade in services, and the value added of Chinese exports and competition on third markets is increasing. As for investment, although EU companies have built up more foreign direct investment in China than the other way around, Chinese investment in Europe is growing and has focused strongly on technology. This raises the question of whether the EU should fear losing its technological edge, especially when Chinese state-owned companies might distort competition, not only in China, but also overseas through acquisitions. Finally, we review the significance of the BRI from the European perspective. The BRI offers potential trade gains for Europe by improving physical connectivity with countries along the route to China, but it also poses challenges for the EU. The main challenge is China's increasing soft power, which is being felt in the EU's neighbourhood and even in a growing number of EU countries. A more united approach to managing the EU-China economic relationship is required to improve the bargaining power of EU countries when dealing with China.

Studie [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: EU-Vietnam trade and investment agreements

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 14-11-2019

Forfatter RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde International Handel

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-handelsaftale | EU-investeringer | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forhandling om EU-aftale | frihandelsaftale | GEOGRAFI | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | ratificering af aftale | revision af aftale | Vietnam | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The European Commission has described the free trade and investment protection agreements (FTA/IPA) signed with Vietnam as the most ambitious deals of their type ever concluded by the EU and a developing country. Not only will they eliminate over 99 % of customs duties on goods, they will also open up Vietnamese markets to European service providers and investors. According to European Commission figures, the agreements will boost trade in both directions, with EU exports set to rise by nearly 30 %. Vietnam is the second south-east Asian country after Singapore to sign trade and investment agreements with the EU, bringing the long-term goal of a region-to-region EU-ASEAN trade deal a step closer. In view of the human rights situation in Vietnam, opinions are divided on whether the agreements should be ratified. Critics argue that the EU should not approve the agreements until the situation improves. On the other hand, defenders point out that the FTA/IPA include commitments to stronger human rights (such as allowing independent trade unions); they also insist that the EU can best help to bring about improvements by engaging with Vietnam. Following the same approach as for Singapore, the single text originally agreed in 2015 with Vietnam has been split into two parts, an FTA covering exclusive EU competences and an IPA that includes competences that are shared with EU Member States. The European Parliament is set to vote in February 2020; if it gives its consent, the two agreements will then have to be ratified by Vietnam and (for the IPA) the EU Member States before entering into force.

Briefing [EN](#)

Golfstaterne, Iran, Irak og Yemen

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 01-09-2017

Forfatter GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | JØNGBERG Kirsten

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Energisamarbejde | EP-delegation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-samarbejdsaftale | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | ikke-europæisk organisation | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | interparlamentariske relationer | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | Nær- og Mellemøsten | parlament | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | Samarbejdsrådet for Golfstaterne | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé EU har indgået samarbejdsaftaler med Golfstaternes Samarbejdsråd (en regional organisation, der omfatter Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi-Arabien og De Forenede Arabiske Emirater) og med Yemen, og en partnerskabs- og samarbejdsaftale med Irak. EU har på nuværende tidspunkt ingen aftalemæssige forbindelser med Iran, men erkender, at der er et stort potentiale for dybere forbindelser.

EU-faktablade [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

EU-Cuba relations: a new chapter begins

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 18-07-2017

Forfatter TVEVAD Jesper

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | International Handel | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Amerika | civilsamfund | Cuba | demokratisering | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP-beslutning | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-samarbejdsaftale | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | handelsrelationer | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politiske rettigheder | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | sociale rettigheder | Tjenesten for EU's Optræden Udadtil | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement (PDCA) between the EU and Cuba, endorsed by the European Parliament (EP) on 5 July 2017, opens a new phase in EU-Cuba relations. Until now Cuba was the only country in Latin America without a cooperation or political dialogue agreement with the EU. The PDCA creates a framework for political dialogue and closer bilateral cooperation, including in trade. The parts of the agreement (mostly related to cooperation and trade issues) that fall within EU competence can already be applied provisionally, but the agreement will only enter into force in full after it has been ratified in all the EU Member States. Since negotiations on the PDCA began in 2014, Cuba's relations with the EU and individual Member States have intensified considerably. For the EU, the PDCA is a tool for supporting a process of change and modernisation in Cuba, while for Cuba it represents the 'normalisation' of the relationship with an important economic and trade partner and helps it to diversify its external relations. Parliament will focus, in monitoring the implementation of the PDCA, on two areas of particular concern to the EP: human rights and civil liberties on Cuba, and the role of Cuban civil society.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The 2016 Elections in the United States: Effects on the EU-US Relationship

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 17-01-2017

Ekstern forfatter Nicolas BOUCHET (The German Marshall Fund of the United States, USA)

Politikområde Demokrati | International Handel | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | interparlamentariske relationer | mellemstatslige organisationer | NATO | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk parti | politisk ramme | populisme | regeringspolitik | republikansk parti | samarbejde EU-NATO | statschef | terrorisme | tokammersystem | transatlantiske forbindelser | udenrigspolitik | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé Despite (or because of) Donald Trump's various campaign statements, it is hard to predict confidently what path his administration will take in a wide range of foreign-policy areas. It is however possible to identify key issues and challenges in EU-US relations during his presidency. This briefing provides an overview of issues where US policy may change sharply during the next four years and what this may mean for the EU. Less interventionism, less commitment to NATO and a retreat from trade liberalization could be central to Trump's presidency. Transatlantic relations would be affected by US actions such as rapprochement with Russia and a softer line on the Ukraine conflict, alignment with Assad and Putin in Syria, extreme counterterrorism measures, abandoning the Iran nuclear deal, and unconditional support for Israel. Confrontation with China over trade and regional security, and reversal of environmental policies will also have repercussions for the EU. In order to mitigate all these risks, the EU must at least entrench existing cooperation with the US before trying to enhance it. It can do so by reaffirming European unity and solving threats to its integration, by becoming a better security "producer" and by "thickening" interparliamentary exchanges.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

An EU Strategy for Relations with Iran after the Nuclear Deal

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 23-06-2016

Ekstern forfatter Rouzbeh PARSI (European Iran Research Group, Lund University, Sweden)

Politikområde International Handel | Menneskerettigheder | Miljø | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | atom- og elektricitetsindustri | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | Energisamarbejde | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GCC-lande | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Irak | Iran | kerneenergi | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | narkotikahandel | naturgas | nuklear sikkerhed | olieindustri | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk situation | regional sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | strafferet | Syrien | terrorisme | udenrigspolitik | vandforvaltning | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomiske relationer

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

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The World Bank: Serving ambitious goals, but in need of reform

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 21-04-2016

Forfatter DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord bestyrelse | Bretton Woods-aftalen | fattigdom | FINANSER | finansielt samarbejde | Forenede Nationer | international organisation | international politik | internationale finanser | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kredit- og finansinstitutter | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | samarbejdspolitik | styreformer | udviklingsbank | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | Verdensbanken | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, nowadays known as the World Bank, was conceived to help rebuild European countries devastated by the Second World War. Since then, through various reforms, its mission has evolved and its scope and staff increased significantly. Nowadays, the World Bank Group consists of five institutions (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and ICSID), each with a particular mode of organisation and a specific scope and mission. The institution and its role have evolved significantly since its inception in 1944, most recently with its 2013 strategy, although the main reasons behind its existence remain. The five institutions that form the World Bank Group have slightly different memberships, along with boards of governors and boards of directors. Commentators have presented arguments in favour of the Bank, as well as many criticisms and concerns with regard to its work. In particular, criticisms concerns issues such as smaller countries being inadequately represented, and some of the Bank's models being too conservative and in need of updating to take into consideration the evolution of today's world economy. Furthermore, critics say the Bank should engage meaningfully with the international human rights framework and assist its member countries in complying with their own human-rights obligations; and despite positive results from some of the Bank's programmes, these have also had negative spill-overs in the countries concerned.

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Trade and Economic Relations with Asia"

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 07-03-2016

Ekstern forfatter Alessia AMIGHINI, Elisa BORGHI, Rodolfo HELG and Lucia TAJOLI

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Industri | International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord ASEAN | Asien - Oceanien | Australien | bilaterale relationer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ekstern handel | EU-handelsaftale | europæisk integration | fælles handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelsrelationer | ikke-europæisk organisation | Indien | international handel | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Japan | Kina | mellemstatslige organisationer | New Zealand | politisk geografi | samhandel | Singapore | Sydkorea | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | økonomisk aktivitet | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samarbejde i Asien og Stillehavsregionen | økonomisk samkvem | økonomisk situation | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This publication consists of the proceedings and of three studies which were presented during the workshop on trade and economic relations with Asia:
- Asia as a new global engine: foreign trade and regional cooperation ;
- EU external trade strategy vis-à-vis Asia ;
- Implementation of the EU-Republic of Korea FTA.

Studie [EN](#)

China's Foreign Policy and External Relations

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 07-07-2015

Ekstern forfatter Matthieu BURNAY, Kolja RAUBE and Jan WOUTERS

Politikområde Global Styring | International Handel | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | ASEAN-lande | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Internationale Valutafond | EU-samarbejdsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | FN's Sikkerhedsråd | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | ikkespredning af våben | Indien | international politik | international sanktion | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering i udlandet | investering og finansiering | Iran | Japan | Kina | Libyen | mellemstatslige organisationer | Nordkorea | Pakistan | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | regional sikkerhed | retsstat | Rusland | Syrien | territorial tvist | terrorisme | udenrigspolitik | Ukraine | varig udvikling | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This study provides an overview of China's current approach to foreign policy and external relations. It focuses more particularly on the role and actions of China in global governance, its territorial claims and relations with countries in Asia, and its emergence as an important actor in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood. It assesses the implications for the EU and makes recommendations on how the EU should deepen its strategic partnership with China. The study argues that China has not made a unilateral and exclusive turn towards assertiveness in its foreign policy. China's foreign policy assertiveness represents a policy choice that should be understood in the broader context of its external relations, which is one of uncertainty. Both the impact of China's emergence in international affairs and the use China intends to make of its power and influence remain uncertain. This uncertainty is explained by the interdependence between a number of international and domestic factors as well as by the absence of a grand strategy. The uncertainty in China's foreign policy opens avenues for the EU to influence China and further deepen the scope of the EU-China Strategic Partnership.

Studie [EN](#)

Trade and economic relations with China 2015

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 23-06-2015

Forfatter BARONE Barbara | BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Global Styring | Industri | International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord antidumpinglovgivning | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | eksport | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forhandling om EU-aftale | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | frihandelsaftale | fælles handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelsrestriktioner | handelsstatistik | import | intellektuel ejendomsret | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering i udlandet | investering og finansiering | Kina | konkurrence | markedsadgang | markedsføring | mellemstatslige organisationer | omfang af samhandel | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | udenlandsk investering | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samkvem | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The EU's trade and economic relations with China, the global leader in trade, are generally good, and the number of disputes reasonable. Yet the EU is dissatisfied with China's reluctance to fully implement its commitments to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and, more generally, with its protectionist measures, which often hurt EU interests. For its part, Beijing is still dissatisfied with the EU's refusal to grant the country 'market economy' status and with other measures it believes limit China's access to the Single Market. Negotiations for an EU-China partnership and cooperation agreement, initiated in 2007, have yet to be concluded. In January 2014, China and the EU held the first round of negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement. Negotiations are progressing steadily but their end is not in sight. More recently, Beijing has suggested opening talks for an EU-China FTA, but Europe's reaction has been lukewarm.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Pakistan and China: 'Iron Brothers' Forever?

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 18-06-2015

Forfatter VANDEWALLE Laurence

Politikområde International Handel | Menneskerettigheder | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afghanistan | Asien - Oceanien | bilateral aftale | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | FINANSER | frihandelsaftale | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | Indien | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering i udlandet | investering og finansiering | Iran | Kina | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalt mindretal | Pakistan | politisk geografi | regional sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | Saudi-Arabien | spørgsmålet om Kashmir | udenrigspolitik | udviklingsbistand | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China have enjoyed long-lasting and friendly ties – despite their ideological differences, evident in their very names. The two share far more than a 520 kilometre border, as underscored by the April 2015 visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Pakistan. On that trip – his first trip abroad in 2015 – Xi announced a EUR 41.30-billion commitment to building a multi-faceted network called the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The CPEC can be understood as part of China's 'pivot to Asia' and plays a role in Beijing's broader 'One Belt One Road' initiative. If completed, the CPEC has the potential to fundamentally alter South Asia's economy and geopolitics.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Evaluation of the EU-India Strategic Partnership and the Potential for its Revitalisation

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 18-06-2015

Ekstern forfatter Gulshan SACHDEVA (Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | International Handel | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afghanistan | Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | blød energi | civilsamfund | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | ENERGI | Energisamarbejde | EU-samarbejdsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | FN | Forenede Nationer | forhandling om EU-aftale | forsvar | forsvarspolitik | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | handelsstatistik | Indien | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering i udlandet | investering og finansiering | Italien | Kina | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsføring | menneskerettigheder | migration | migration | Pakistan | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | Rusland | samarbejdspolitik | samhandel efter lande | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | søfartssikkerhed | terrorisme | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | Tyskland | udenrigspolitik | udviklingspolitik | Ukraine | vedvarende energi | videnskabeligt samarbejde | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The EU-India strategic partnership has lost momentum. Bilateral ties are not receiving sufficient priority from both sides. Economics remains at the core of this relationship. Since negotiations on the Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) may take time to be concluded, EU-India ties should not be held hostage to developments at BTIA level. On defence and security matters, India deals with EU Member States directly and has a good framework for cooperation with major European powers. The recent Indian decision to buy Rafale jets from France will also have long-term implications for EU-India links. Unlike its partnerships with the US and Russia, India has yet to discover the relevance of EU-India relations within evolving Asian security and economic architecture. Growing Indo-American relations and the close transatlantic partnership could provide new opportunities to work together. Collaboration in research and innovation has expanded significantly and dialogues on global governance, energy, counter-terrorism, migration and mobility as well as human rights all show great potential. New dialogues could be initiated on Afghanistan, maritime security, development cooperation and the Middle-East. Indian engagement in resolving the Ukraine crisis could be explored.

Studie [EN](#)

G7 Summit in Schloss Elmau: A Tighter Agenda, with Wider Impact?

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 10-06-2015

Forfatter TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Politikområde Demokrati | Global Styring | International Handel | Menneskerettigheder | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | Canada | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | formand for Det Europæiske Råd | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | gruppe bestående af de mest industrialiserede lande | handelsrelationer | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Italien | Japan | Klimapolitik | Kommissionens formand | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | ministermøde | politisk geografi | Rusland | topmøde | Tyskland | udenrigspolitik | Ukraine | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The 7-8 June 2015 Group of Seven (G7) summit in Schloss Elmau (Germany) marked the second meeting of seven leading industrialised nations without Russia since the disbanding of the Group of Eight (G8). The group's smaller configuration – a response to Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea – appears here to stay. The summit provided an opportunity for G7 leaders to discuss a number of topics pertaining to foreign policy, economy, health, energy, climate and sustainable development. Ukraine and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) featured prominently on the meeting's agenda, as did discussions on the post-2015 development and climate agendas. The revival of the G7 has served to ensure its members' unity on key policy files, shape joint policy responses and influence EU policies and global governance, particularly through its nexus with the Group of 20 (G20), the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The German presidency of G7 has been praised its inclusive approach ahead of the summit, with consultations conducted with non-governmental stakeholders.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The second EU–CELAC Summit

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-06-2015

Forfatter LAZAROU Eleni

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | associeringsaftale | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-investeringer | europæisk integration | FINANSER | finansiering af bistand | GEOGRAFI | handelssamarbejde | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | Latinamerika | nedrustning | samarbejdspolitik | topmøde | udviklingsland | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk aftale | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The second EU–CELAC Summit (eighth EU–LAC Summit) will be held in Brussels on 10 and 11 June under the theme 'Shaping our common future: working for prosperous, cohesive and sustainable societies for our citizens'. As the main mechanism of bi-regional cooperation between the EU and the region, it will seek to reinvigorate the commitment to multilateral cooperation, building on the agenda established in Santiago in 2013 and taking into account developments in both regions since then.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Something New Out of Africa? Chinese, US and EU Strategies for the Continent

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 22-04-2015

Forfatter MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Politikområde Demokrati | Menneskerettigheder | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | AVS-EU-samarbejde | bilæggelse af tvister | Cotonou-aftalen | Den Afrikanske Union | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | ikke-europæisk organisation | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | investering og finansiering | Kina | politisk geografi | regional sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | udenlandsk investering | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The seventh College-to-College meeting between the European Commission and the African Union Commission underscores the close cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Africa. Institutional and political relations have intensified in recent years, coinciding with a renewed international interest in an African continent whose economic growth in the past decade has been remarkably strong. The United States (US) and China have also recently strengthened their links with Africa. While these three actors frame their relations with Africa in different ways, their interests converge around two broad areas: i) Africa's economic potential and the need to intensify trade and investment to generate economic growth and development; and ii) concerns about peace and security – and notably the threats posed by armed conflict and terrorist groups. In light of this renewed international interest and other important factors – including the expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020 – the European Parliament should embark on an ambitious and strategic political reflection on the EU's relations with Africa. Parliament should recognise both the potential and vulnerabilities of the continent, as well as the EU's own varied interests across policy areas. Alongside other actors, including the US and China, Parliament should also work to ensure that Africa finds its due place in the changing international order.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Cuba: foreign policy and security aspects

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 17-04-2015

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | Brasilien | Cuba | diplomatiske relationer | Europa | forsvar | forsvarsbudget | GEOGRAFI | international organisation | international politik | international sanktion | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kina | politisk geografi | Rusland | rustningsindustri | udenrigspolitik | Venezuela | våbenhandel | økonomisk geografi | økonomiske relationer

Resumé Having improved economic, trade and military ties with a large number of countries, Cuba is now focusing on the recent breakthrough in its strained relations with the United States. In terms of national security, lack of finances continues to constrain Cuba's armed forces.

Oversigt [EN](#)

South Korea's international integration

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-01-2015

Forfatter COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord APEC-lande | ASEAN | Asien - Oceanien | datamatik og databehandling | Den Asiatiske Udviklingsbank | edb-industri | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | ikke-europæisk organisation | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | investeringsprojekt | opretholdelse af fred | Sydkorea | topmøde | TRANSPORT | transportinfrastruktur | transportpolitik | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst | økonomiske relationer

Resumé South Korea is a dynamic participant in the activities of well-established regional organisations and fora in the Asia-Pacific region. The most relevant of these is the ASEAN Plus Three, with a project for a comprehensive economic partnership which could lead to the creation of a trading bloc encompassing half of the global market. The country's economic success is also fuelled by its popular culture spreading widely across Asia – a phenomenon known as the 'Korean wave'.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Trade and Economic Relations with China 2014

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2014

Forfatter BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde International Handel | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord antidumpingforanstaltning | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forhandling om EU-aftale | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | handelsbalance | handelsrelationer | handelsrestriktioner | handelsstatistik | intellektuel ejendomsret | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering | investering og finansiering | Kina | konkurrence | markedsføring | mellemstatslige organisationer | monetære forhold | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | samhandel efter lande | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomisk udvikling | økonomiske relationer

Resumé Although China managed to sustain its previous year's level of economic growth in 2013, its economy is headed towards further change and possible upheaval. Beijing has accordingly widened its focus, and is no longer concentrating solely on economic growth. Inflation remained stable in the country. However, falling producer prices present challenges for Chinese production. The real estate bubble and growing debt are threatening the country's economic stability. Beijing has liberalised a number of areas, reinforcing perceptions that the country is moving towards a market economy. The EU's trade and economic relations with China, the largest trading nation in the world, are generally good, and the number of disputes reasonable. However, the EU is dissatisfied with China's reluctance to fully implement its WTO commitments and, more generally, with its protectionist measures, which hurt EU interests. For its part, Beijing is still dissatisfied with the EU's refusal to grant the country 'market economy' status. The two parties recently settled three majors trade defence cases (solar panels, wine and polysilicon), which poisoned bilateral trade relations during the last year. Negotiations for an EU-China partnership and cooperation agreement, initiated in 2007, have yet to be concluded. In January 2014, China and the EU held the first round of negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement. Beijing has also recently offered to open talks for an EUChina FTA, but Europe's reaction has been lukewarm.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The United States-China relationship: Implications for the European Union](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-10-2013

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | forsvar | forsvarspolitik | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Japan | Kina | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | territorial tvist | udenrigspolitik | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk uafhængighed | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The rising economic, political and military influence of the People's Republic of China (PRC) at global level carries enormous geopolitical consequences for 21st century world politics. The United States (US), considered the dominant power in the international system, is still assessing to what extents China's rise constitutes an opportunity and a threat.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The 2012 South Korean Presidential Election](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-01-2013

Forfatter BENDINI Roberto

Politikområde Demokrati | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | bilæggelse af tvister | demokratisering | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Nordkorea | POLITIK | præsidentvalg | regional sikkerhed | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Sydkorea | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | valgkampagne | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation | økonomisk udvikling | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The two main candidates hailed from the two dominant political parties. 'Economic democratisation' and North Korea policy emerged as key issues. To what extent will Park curb the power of chaebols remains unclear. North Korea will present both a challenge and an opportunity to Park's presidency. Reconciliation, cooperation and peace in Northeast Asia are among Park's top priorities. Balancing between the US and China might pose a particular challenge. Voting patterns suggest that South Korea's familiar policies might be shaken up in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Proceedings of the Workshop on "Towards a Free Trade Agreement with Japan ?" \(Vol. 1 : Proceedings ; Vol. 2 : Annex 1 ; Vol. 3 : Annex 2\)](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 11-10-2012

Ekstern forfatter Jürgen MATTHES (Cologne Institute for Economic Research - IW Köln, Germany) and Yorizumi WATANABE (Keio University, Tokyo, Japan)

Politikområde International Handel | Transport | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | automobilindustri | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | forhandling om EU-aftale | frihandelsaftale | fælles handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | INDUSTRI | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Japan | jernbaneindustri | mekanisk industri | offentlig kontrakt | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé Proceedings of the Workshop on "Towards a Free Trade Agreement with Japan ?" held on 19 September 2012 in Brussels.

Studie [EN](#)

Bilag 1 [EN](#)

Bilag 2 [EN](#)

[EU-Vietnam Economic and Trade Relations](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 07-09-2012

Forfatter ARMANOVICA Marika

Politikområde International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | FINANSER | frihandelsaftale | fælles handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | udenlandsk investering | Vietnam | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk prognose | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomiske relationer

Resumé Vietnam has been applauded as a development success story. Reforms launched in 1986 have transformed the country from one of the world's poorest into a lower middle income country, open to trade and investment. Despite the country's success, Vietnam is still a mixture of a state-controlled and market-driven economy. For the past five years, growth has slowed, and the country has faced severe macroeconomic problems. Aware of persistent inefficiencies, the Vietnamese authorities have committed to a series of economic reforms. The negotiations on a comprehensive free trade agreement (FTA) with the EU launched in 2012 will take Vietnam's development level into account. In order for the EU to reap a significant benefit, the Union's ultimate goal remains the conclusion of a larger, region-to-region FTA with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The Economic Significance of Russia's Accession to the WTO

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 13-06-2012

Ekstern forfatter CONNOLLY Richard (Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

Politikområde Intellectuel Ejendomsret | International Handel | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Europa | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | handelsbestemmelser | handelspolitik | intellektuel ejendomsret | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | liberalisering af samhandel | markedsadgang | mellemstatslige organisationer | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | TRIMS | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This report considers Russia's recent accession to the WTO, assessing the implications that accession is likely to have on Russia's domestic economy and on its economic relations with the EU. The first section argues that despite the fact that Russia has experienced a fundamental transformation over the past two decades it faces a number of serious challenges. Overcoming these challenges successfully is likely to require the implementation of a significant economic reform package, with WTO accession representing only a small part of what is required. The second section outlines the most important commitments made by Russia as part of the accession agreement. A third section describes the likely effects on the Russian economy of accession. It is argued that the most important effects will be felt through increased flows of foreign direct investment in business services sectors. However, serious benefits will only accrue to Russia if it improves its investment climate. A fourth section argues that the nature of EURussia relations is unlikely to change dramatically unless the Russian economy experiences significant structural transformation. The conclusion suggests that WTO accession should be part of broader economic reform package if it is to result in any serious improvement in Russia's investment climate.

Studie [EN](#)

External Representation of the Euro Area

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2012

Ekstern forfatter Alessandro GIOVANNINI, CEPS; Daniel GROS, CEPS; Paul IVAN, CEPS; Piotr Maciej KACZYŃSKI, CEPS; Diego VALIANTE, CEPS

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Global Styring | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Internationale Valutafond | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | euro | euroområdet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | Forenede Nationer | handelspolitik | international politik | internationale finanser | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt marked | monetære forhold | multilaterale relationer | tættere samarbejde | valutaforhold | Verdensbanken | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This study outlines concrete options for improving the external representation of the euro area in international institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank and the G-20. The study proposes a two-stage process, the first of which requires the creation of a permanent subcommittee of the Eurogroup Working Group (EWG) to elaborate common positions at international level. A second step, taken in the longer term, would consist of creating a single-member position in the IMF and World Bank by merging national quotas via the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). For the G-20, a single membership of the euro area could create inconsistencies with the European Union membership. However, a euro area membership could be envisaged if a more economically and financially integrated euro area were to develop.

Studie [EN](#)

The crisis in Turkish-Israeli relations

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-10-2011

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | bilaterale relationer | Cypren | det palæstinensiske spørgsmål | diplomatiske relationer | Europa | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Israel | militært samarbejde | Palæstina | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | Tyrkiet | økonomisk geografi | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The recent crisis between traditional partners Turkey and Israel is part of a persistent deterioration in bilateral relations over the past decade. Growing hostility between the two traditional allies worries Western partners.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-China Trade Relations](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 14-07-2011

Ekstern forfatter Denise PREVOST, Leïla CHOUKROUNE and Rogier CREEMERS (Maastricht University Law Faculty, the Netherlands)
Jean-François HUCHET (French Centre for Research on Contemporary China - CEFC, Hong Kong)

Politikområde International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelsrelationer | handelsrestriktioner | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering | investering og finansiering | Kina | markedsgang | mellemstatslige organisationer | overførsel af teknologi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udenlandsk investering | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The China miracle? The China threat? China is at the core of every economic conversation and more than ever before perceived as THE strategically important market. Well aware of the increasing competitiveness of the Chinese market, European firms are very sensitive to the complexity and opacity of China's regulatory landscape. Ten years after Beijing's accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), this raises a number of crucial issues about EU companies market access capacities and, in the long run, the attractiveness of a Chinese market that is perceived as both strategic and difficult to penetrate.
This study provides an independent and concise overview of the major risks and opportunities in EU-China trade and investment relations. It draws upon a number of economic and legal assessments largely related to China's WTO commitments and its performance in implementation.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[EU-Canada: deepening economic relations](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 30-05-2011

Forfatter PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politikområde International Handel

Nøgleord Amerika | Canada | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-handelsaftale | europæisk integration | GATT | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelsrelationer | handelssamarbejde | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | markedsgang | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | miljønorm | miljøpolitik | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | varig udvikling | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The European Union (EU) is negotiating a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) with Canada, moving beyond the 1976 Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Cooperation. The last round of negotiations - launched in 2009 - took place in Ottawa in April 2011 and the two sides are aiming to conclude talks by the end of 2011. Canada is currently the EU's 11th most important trading partner, while the EU is Canada's second most important one.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[EU-Russia Relations and the Shared Neighbourhood : An Overview](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 18-03-2011

Ekstern forfatter Derek AVERRE (Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, UK),

Politikområde Global Styring | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energiforsyning | energipolitik | EU's forbindelser | EU's visumpolitik | Europa | europæisk integration | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | international handel | international politik | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | regional sikkerhed | Rusland | samarbejde på uddannelsesområdet | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This study summarises the current situation in relations between the European Union and Russia. It shows, that despite the difficulties in the EU-Russia relationship, engagement, and even partial convergence, reached within the four Common Spaces signals acceptance by Russia of the need to implement standards of governance directed towards sustainable development, social stability and prosperity - elements which form the basis of security in the broader sense promoted by the EU across its Eastern borders through the Eastern Partnership. The study points out, that the key drivers of the relationship are, for Brussels, securing binding Russian commitments on energy, trade and security, particularly through the new EU-Russia agreement; and for Russia, securing Europe's contribution to the modernisation programme and achieving the goal of a visa-free travel regime. The study analyzes Moscow's position towards the Eastern Partnership too. It provides recommendations, how the EU should coordinate crisis response decision-making with Moscow and how the EU could align its policy on the Eastern Partnership with its Russia policy, as the two sides share an interest in regional stability; It analysis how the EU approach to the issue of resource nationalism and seek political solutions to Russian concerns over security of supply should be re-evaluated.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Relations between EU & Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 25-10-2010

Ekstern forfatter Rym AYADI (Senior Research Fellow, CEPS)

Politikområde Energi | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord bilaterale relationer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | FINANSER | GCC-lande | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | politisk samarbejde | samarbejdspolitik | udenlandsk investering | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé Relations between the EU and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have failed to materialize into a deep partnership. After twenty years of talks, the FTA is still not concluded. Although the GCC would benefit most from trade liberalization with the EU, its reluctance to commit to economic reforms reinforcing openness and transparency prevents the negotiations to come to an end. At the same time, France, Germany and UK relations with GCC countries are relatively more developed with high levels of weaponry supply and support on security grounds, albeit non comparable to the American involvement in the region.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Trade and Economic Relations with Turkey

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-03-2010

Ekstern forfatter Assoc. Prof. Durmuş ÖZDEMİR (Istanbul Bilgi University - Department of Economics & Bilgi European Institute, Turkey)

Politikområde International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | Europa | fælles handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelsrelationer | international handel | international konkurrence | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | konkurrence | mellemstatslige organisationer | Middelhavsunionen | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | toldpolitik | toldunion | Tyrkiet | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This study presents an overview of the current state of the economic and trade relations between the EU and Turkey. It starts with an assessment of the Customs Union with Turkey followed by Turkey and WTO, including a brief analysis of the latest Trade Policy Review. Then follows an assessment of Turkey's trade relations with the Caucasus, Central Asia, Russia and the Mediterranean region as well. It examines also the trade relations with China. The last section deals with the horizontal issues such as Energy, the textile industry, Intellectual Property Rights, Market Access, Sanitary and phytosanitary issues, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, and Antidumping policies.

Studie [EN](#)

Trade and economic relations between the EU and the Western Balkans

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 01-09-2008

Ekstern forfatter Malgorzata Jakubiak and Nermin Oruc (Centre for Social and Economic Research Warsaw, Poland - CASE)

Politikområde International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord finansiel udviklingsbistand | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | ikketoldmæssig handelshindring | international handel | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | regional sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | Vestbalkan | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This paper presents an overview of the current state (mid2008) of the economic relations between the EU and the Western Balkan countries. The text starts with a description of bilateral relationships, followed by recent data on trade and investment. Then follows a brief description of intraBalkan integration. After that, each Western Balkan country's integration into the global economy is discussed. The last section concludes. The paper argues that integration has proved to be a successful tool in support of the economic development and also, to some extent, in stabilising a politically sensitive region. Therefore, for the EU, it is worth pushing for the next steps in bilateral and regional integration as strongly as possible and thus enhancing stability and sustainable growth. The EU is in an ideal position to press on reforming Western Balkan institutions and condition its assistance in fighting corruption. Within the traderelated measures, the focus should be on the effective reduction of nontariff barriers to trade, as this may strongly accelerate catchup processes in the region. Given the economic recovery so far and the earlier experience of the current new member countries, it can be foreseen that the returns to unskilled labour in the region will gradually decrease over time. Therefore, it is desirable to support actions which may increase the skills of the whole workingage population in the Western Balkans and help to lessen current and future social pressures. Although EU-Western Balkan relations have been dominated by the concern of enhancing security in the region, the paper does not address this issue, at least not directly.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The EU-LAC-ASIA triangulation strategy - a new boost for European-Latin American relations?

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 29-04-2008

Ekstern forfatter Dr Klaus BODEMER

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Asien | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | ikke-europæisk organisation | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | internationale relationer | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Latinamerika | latinamerikansk organisation | politisk samarbejde | regionalt samarbejde | samarbejdspolitik | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The political dialogue started almost two and a half decades ago with the so-called 'San José Process' is without doubt one of the soundest bases of Euro-Latin American relations. At the beginning of this century, during an internal debate on stronger biregional relations and in response to general and structural changes in the international environment, the idea arose to extend this bi-regional dialogue towards a trilateral or triangular dialogue which included Asia as the third player on the stage. The text presented below questions whether this strategy could be a significant step towards renewed dialogue and a strategic partnership between the two regions. The starting point (first part) is an evaluation of the most important dialogues in Euro-Latin American relations: the dialogue between the EU and the Central American Isthmus (the San José Process), the meetings between the EU and the Rio Group and, finally, the Euro-Latin American Summits. The points of reference of this evaluation are the three different functions which a political dialogue, from a conceptual point of view, must accomplish: agenda setting, rationalisation and institutionalisation. The fact that these functions are only partially fulfilled in bi-regional relations between the EU and LAC is at least partly due to the origin of the dialogue and its politico-institutional logic, both of which limit the room for manoeuvre for renewed dialogue. Some proposals in this respect are followed in the second part of the Briefing Paper by a description and evaluation of the triangular strategy between the EU, Latin America and Asia. Obviously a strategy of this profile, started in recent years by Spanish diplomats and academics, has to take account of changes in the regional and international environment. A triangular approach which goes beyond a collection of ideas and assumptions and meets the necessary requirements for its political implementation, requires greater efforts in empirical research

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

EU Economic and Trade Relations with Russia

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-11-2006

Ekstern forfatter Ulrich Thiessen (Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, German Institut for Economic Research, DIW Berlin, Germany)

Politikområde Energi | Intellectuel Ejendomsret | International Handel | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU-samarbejdsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | intellektuel ejendomsret | international handel | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | naturressourcer | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | råmateriale | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The paper looks at EU-Russia economic and trade relations. Following a general overview including investment issues, Russia's WTO membership and the future perspective of EU-Russia trade relations are examined. A short chapter is devoted to raw materials and energy, a key issue in the EU-Russia relationship. The study also looks at internal economic and political reform in Russia and concludes with three possible scenarios of EU-Russia economic and trade relations, followed by policy options and recommendations.

Studie [EN](#)

Third World Debt and the Various Strategies of Debt Relief

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-10-2000

Forfatter PABST Reinhart

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | AVS-lande | Den Internationale Valutafond | fattigdom | FINANSER | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | gældssanering | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | udviklingsland | udviklingspolitik | Verdensbanken | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomiske relationer

Resumé This study was drawn up on the initiative of Mr Joaquim Miranda, Chairman of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, in view of the ongoing importance of the debt burden for so many developing countries. The present document examines both the present situation of those countries with a debt burden, and the means whereby this burden can be alleviated.

Studie [EN](#), [FR](#)

Kort resumé [XL](#)