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Criterios de búsqueda a partir de los cuales se ha generado la lista :

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Palabra clave "ONU"

94 Resultado(s) encontrado(s)

Fecha de creación : 19-04-2024

[World AIDS Day 2023: 1 December](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-11-2023

Autor AMAND-EECKHOUT Laurence

Ámbito político Salud pública

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | campaña de sensibilización | enfermedad de transmisión sexual | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | sida | terapéutica | transfusión de sangre | vacunación | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen World AIDS Day, proclaimed by the United Nations in 1988, takes place each year on 1 December. The aim is to raise awareness, fight prejudice, encourage progress in prevention, and improve treatment around the world. Although infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is preventable, significant HIV transmission remains a challenge to EU Member States' health systems. This year's theme 'Let communities lead!' underlines the importance of communities living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV in shaping the HIV response.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Reporting on SDG implementation: UN mechanisms and the EU approach](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-07-2023

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informática y tratamiento de datos | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política económica | recogida de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Adopted in 2015 by the United Nations (UN), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – 'the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all' – clearly links 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to a series of targets to be reached by 2030. The 2030 Agenda includes a detailed mechanism for monitoring progress towards these targets. At its core are a number of quantified indicators for each target, which are regularly revised by the UN and other international agencies. These agencies and the EU provide support to national statistical services across the world in collecting data for the SDG indicators in order to gather reliable and comparable datasets. The data feed into the voluntary national reports that countries prepare to exchange best practice and advice on tackling the challenges they encounter in implementing their SDG strategies. Every year, a high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) takes stock of both progress and weaknesses in implementation. Based on the reporting and the conclusions of the HLPF, every 4 years an SDG summit – the next one coming up in September 2023 – makes recommendations and pledges to undertake a number of actions to accelerate progress. The EU Statistical Office (Eurostat) has solid experience in collecting consistent data from the EU Member States. Together with a set of specific indicators created by Eurostat, these data give a good overview of the EU's progress towards the SDGs. Moreover, the EU services for international partnerships have set up a framework of indicators to assess how EU support contributes to other countries' implementation of the SDGs. At this year's HLPF, the EU is presenting its first voluntary review, giving an overview of the EU policies' and initiatives' contribution to progress towards each of the SDGs at EU and global levels. Although technical in nature, SDG indicators and data also have a political dimension, as they clearly measure countries' and other stakeholders' achievements against their own commitments.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Suspension and expulsion of states from international organisations: Analysis of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and of the practice at the United Nations and the Council of Europe](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 11-07-2023

Autor MANŃKO Rafał

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos

Palabra clave construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional público | exclusión de una organización internacional | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Sovereign states, as the primary subjects of public international law, voluntarily enter into treaties (international agreements) creating international organisations, as the secondary subjects of public international law. According to a long-standing and well-established principle of public international law, known by the Latin maxim of pacta sunt servanda, states are obliged to abide by the agreements to which they commit. This principle is enshrined in Article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties ('Vienna Convention'). It also applies, as a matter of course, to the multilateral treaties establishing international organisations. Such treaties may specify duties incumbent upon state parties, such as periodic payment of membership fees or agreement to abide by the decisions of organs of the organisation, as well as a set of values or principles to which state parties to the founding treaties have voluntarily committed, as in Article 3 of the Statute of the Council of Europe. If a state violates a provision of a multilateral treaty that is essential to the accomplishment of its object or purpose, under Article 60 of the Vienna Convention, such breach is considered material. In such case, the other parties may, by unanimous agreement, suspend the operation of the treaty in whole or in part, or terminate it either in the relations between themselves and the defaulting state, or between all the parties to the treaty. Some experts claim that Article 60 of the Vienna Convention could be invoked to terminate a treaty establishing an international organisation, and thereby serve as a means for suspension or expulsion of a recalcitrant member.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU progress towards Sustainable Development Goal on energy (SDG 7)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2023

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Energía

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Conferencia internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | informe de seguimiento | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | política energética | política energética de la Unión | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Semestre Europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established in 2015 as a compass for global action under the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are 17 goals on a variety of topics, with SDG7 dedicated to energy. The annual UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) will discuss progress on the goals on 10-19 July 2023, with energy as one of the five goals chosen this year for an in-depth review. The European Union has taken steps to link the SDGs with its policymaking. The von der Leyen Commission has committed to integrating the SDGs across EU policies, in line with its comprehensive approach. Eurostat has been publishing monitoring reports on SDG progress in the EU since 2017, while reporting on SDGs in EU countries has been part of the European Semester since 2019. This year the European Commission prepared the first-ever EU voluntary review of EU internal and external action towards the SDGs, to be presented at the UN HLPF in July 2023. The EU focuses its SDG7 action on energy consumption, energy supply and access to affordable energy. Indicators monitoring progress include energy efficiency, the share of renewables in energy consumption, energy import dependency and energy poverty. EU policies and legislation address many of these areas, thus contributing to the achievement of SDG7. These include the Energy Efficiency Directive, Renewable Energy Directive, the REPowerEU plan, measures on energy demand reduction and curbing energy prices. To support SDG7 worldwide, EU external action is conducted under initiatives such as the Global Gateway strategy, Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, and energy partnerships with third countries. While progress on SDG7 is advancing, meeting the ambitious targets for 2030 will require more effort, especially in terms of efficiency improvements, boosting renewables and ensuring access to clean and affordable energy.

[Briefing EN](#)

Understanding SDGs: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2023

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | biodiversidad | cambio climático | Conferencia internacional | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país en desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica

Resumen In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be attained by 2030. Unlike their antecedents, the SDGs commit both developed and developing countries, and embrace the economic, environmental and social aspects of development. The SDGs and the broader 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, of which they form the core, are based on findings that human activities have triggered dramatic changes in the conditions on Earth (climate change and biodiversity loss), which in turn have contributed to the deterioration of human wellbeing. To reverse the trend, there was an urgent need to simultaneously address the multiple causes and consequences of environmental depletion and social inequalities. To this end, it is necessary to develop synergies between the SDGs and manage the trade-offs between them. Challenges in pursuing the SDGs include the fact that countries do not necessarily have an equal starting point and, even more importantly, that regardless of their stage of development, they can no longer afford to apply the current development model, where production and consumption happen at the expense of natural resources. According to many observers, this model creates unsolvable tensions between SDGs, notably between the safeguarding of natural resources and the aspirations for improved wellbeing. Halfway to the 2030 deadline, progress towards the SDGs is insufficient or, in some cases, has even gone into reverse. The structural transformation that would bring about the needed acceleration requires a joint push by the international community, but an equally strong one by individuals and public or private legal persons. The European Union was a leader in drafting the SDGs; it is also a frontrunner in mainstreaming the SDGs in all its policies. At the high level political forum on sustainable development coming up in July 2023, the EU will present a detailed review of its achievements and plans for each SDG. The European Parliament regularly assesses the EU commitments on achieving the SDGs. This further updates an earlier briefing, the first edition of which, by Marta Latek and Eric Pichon, was published in December 2019.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 10-19 July 2023, New York](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-06-2023

Autor externo Nora HILLER

Ámbito político Energía | Industria | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transformación digital | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Midway of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the High-Level Political Forum 2023 marks a pivotal point in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The impact of the multiple crises of the past years, as well as the interlinkages and synergies of the SDGs present both challenges and opportunities for a systemic approach towards our common objectives. For the global community not to lose the progress in this global decade of action, there is a need for the EU to take the lead, both in domestic policies and international cooperation. Conclusions from the Eurostat Monitoring Report 2023, Sustainable Development Report 2022 and civil society analysis point to the EU's progress on social-economic SDGs, and notes insufficient progress on environmental objectives and global partnerships. Thus, there is a strong need for policy coherence, financing frameworks and political will to ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the objectives set out in the Paris Climate Agreement.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Recreational use of cannabis: Laws and policies in selected EU Member States](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-06-2023

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr | DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA | DEL MONTE Micaela | KERN Verena | KOTANIDIS Silvia | LECERF Marie | LECLERC GABIJA | LUYTEN KATRIEN | ODINK Ingeborg | ORAV Anita | PAPE Marketa | PRPIC Martina | SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cáñamo | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | estupefaciente | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política sanitaria | productos de origen vegetal | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para la Fiscalización Internacional de Drogas | sanidad | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | toxicomanía | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Cannabis is by far the most commonly used illicit drug (referred to as drug in this briefing) in the European Union (EU), where its distribution, cultivation, possession and use (consumption) are largely prohibited. The prohibition of drug-related activities other than those performed for medical or scientific purposes is the defining feature of the international drug control system. Set up by the United Nations (UN), this system is composed of three complementary conventions, to which all EU Member States are parties. Various countries around the world have made use of the flexibility of the UN system, not applying criminal penalties in some cases (e.g. for possession of small amounts of drugs for personal use) or replacing them with administrative ones. The UN bodies monitoring compliance with the conventions seem to have come to accept these policy choices. However, they remain resistant to the still rare yet increasingly common practice of legalising the recreational use of cannabis, which may entail regulating drug distribution and sale in a manner akin to that for alcohol and tobacco. In the EU, drug policy has remained primarily the Member States' preserve. The EU has fostered the Member States' cooperation on law enforcement and health-related issues, while at the same time respecting their diverse philosophies on how to address recreational drug use. National approaches range from very restrictive policies that prioritise criminal law responses, to more liberal ones that focus primarily on reducing the health and social harms resulting from drug use. In 2021, Malta became the first Member State to legalise recreational cannabis, and since then several others have taken steps that could potentially lead to similar drug policy reforms. The following EPRS policy analysts contributed to the country analyses in this briefing: Antonio Albaladejo Roman (Spain), David De Groot (Germany), Micaela Del Monte (Luxembourg), Verena Kern (Austria), Silvia Kotanidis (Italy), Marie Lecerf (France), Gabija Leclerc (Lithuania), Katrien Luyten (Belgium), Ingeborg Odink (the Netherlands), Anita Orav (Estonia), Marketa Pape (Czechia), Martina Prpic (Croatia) and Rosamund Shreeves (Malta).

Briefing [EN](#)

[Directrices de la UE sobre los defensores de los derechos humanos](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 08-03-2023

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Democracia | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos cívicos | derechos fundamentales | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | directiva (UE) | ECONOMÍA | movimiento pro derechos humanos | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país en desarrollo | país tercero | política de cooperación | política exterior y de seguridad común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad pública | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Las Directrices de la Unión Europea sobre los defensores de los derechos humanos, adoptadas en 2004 y revisadas en 2008, establecen un marco y unos instrumentos para la protección de los defensores de los derechos humanos en terceros países. Durante el período parcial de sesiones de marzo I, los diputados debatirán su aplicación, sobre la base de un informe de evaluación de propia iniciativa de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del Parlamento. Posteriormente, dentro del período de sesiones, el Consejo y la Comisión deben hacer declaraciones sobre la situación específica de los defensores de los derechos humanos que trabajan en la salud y los derechos sexuales y reproductivos de las mujeres.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Achieving the UN Agenda 2030: Overall actions for the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals before and after the 2030 deadline](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-12-2022

Autor externo Kalterina SHULLA, Walter LEAL FILHO

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | neutralidad en carbono | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | sanidad | situación económica | transición económica | transición energética | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union (EU) has a strong leadership role, globally and regionally, in implementing the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development but as a matter of urgency its ambitions now need to be translated into strategies and actions. Major global crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and climate change, have all effectively reversed progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and further exacerbated interrelated challenges relating to poverty, inequality, carbon emissions, education, health, economic growth and finance. The increasing likelihood of Agenda 2030 objectives not being met within the expected timeframe calls for major transformation in: SDGs' financing; ecology and green recovery; citizens' empowerment; political commitment to collective action; as well as cooperation between public, private and non-profit sectors. Achieving SDGs would be better served by adopting an overarching EU strategy for the Agenda 2030, to include: SDGs in the European Semester; the Green Deal; countries' recovery processes; increased collaboration between EU and United Nations institutions; and support for other countries in levelling up SDG achievements globally. This would not only provide positive signals for reassuring Agenda 2030 but also enhance countries' commitment to sustainability. This In-Depth Analysis aims to assist the European Parliament by contributing to policy and legislative debates ahead of the 2023 SDG Summit.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Tribunal for the crime of aggression against Ukraine - a legal assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 14-12-2022

Autor externo Olivier CORTEN and Vaïos KOUTROULIS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave construcción europea | crimen de guerra | DERECHO | Derecho penal | Derecho penal internacional | derechos y libertades | infracción | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intervención militar | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política exterior y de seguridad común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | Tribunal General (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen After examining the innovative character of the proposed tribunal, the paper analyses three main interconnected elements linked to the establishment and functioning of the tribunal: the legal basis for its creation; problems of immunity; and questions of enforcement and implementation of its decisions. In the end, taking into account legitimacy considerations which are of crucial importance in this case, the authors evoke two possibilities. A first option would be to ground the tribunal's creation in Ukrainian domestic law and on its right to self-defence, which would open the door to prosecute foreign nationals for the crime of aggression, complementing it with an agreement with the United Nations (UN) or another (regional) organisation: the tribunal would thus be 'established by law.' A second option, more legitimate as it would be based on the UN Charter, would be to interpret broadly existing legal mechanisms, especially the 'Uniting for Peace' resolution. Given the UN Security Council's inability to discharge its duties due to the veto of one of its permanent members (Russia), the UN General Assembly could exceptionally defer the crime of aggression against Ukraine to the International Criminal Court. In both cases, however, it must be kept in mind that significant problems of legality remain.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[International Migrants' Day – 18 December 2022](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 14-12-2022

Autor ORAV Anita

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía política | migración ilegal | migrante | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Each year, 18 December is observed as International Migrants' Day. So designated by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December 2000, in response to increasing migration around the world, the day aims to draw attention to the human rights of migrants and highlight their contribution to our societies.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

ISSUES AT STAKE AT THE COP 15 CONFERENCE TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 29-11-2022

Autor externo Andreas HEISSENBERGER, Anita GREITER

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave biodiversidad | CIENCIA | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | ecología | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del medio ambiente | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This study aims at providing background information on the history and functioning of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols. It also gives an overview on recent developments and main topics to be discussed at COP15. Special emphasis is put on the development of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Countering food loss and waste: From awareness to tangible change

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-09-2022

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Autor externo CHAHRI, Samy

Ámbito político Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave cadena de suministro | comercio al por menor | desperdicio de alimentos | deterioro del medio ambiente | difusión restringida | distribución | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN

Resumen The United Nations General Assembly designated 29 September as the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste in order to promote global efforts towards meeting the UN sustainable development goals' target 12.3, where the aim is to halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer level by 2030, and reduce food loss along the food production and supply chains.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

International development: EU-US Explainer

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-09-2022

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave América | análisis económico | ayuda a la reconversión | ayuda regional | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen International development has become an important tool in both promoting equity and fostering greater global responsibility in an interconnected world. As the COVID 19 pandemic swept across the world, developed nations acted in solidarity with developing nations by providing medical supplies and financial support to countries hardest hit by the pandemic. In 2021, foreign aid hit an all-time high of US\$179 billion in response to the pandemic. With a new humanitarian crisis following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, developing nations most impacted by supply shortages and higher prices for key commodities will require support, and developed nations must have comprehensive instruments to react to global challenges.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in EU regions

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-06-2022

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | convergencia económica | desarrollo regional | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | economía verde | estrategia de crecimiento de la UE | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | región y política regional | Semestre Europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Sustainable Development Goals were established in 2015 as part of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The signatories adopted a policy framework with 17 goals, addressing issues such as poverty, hunger, health and wellbeing, education, gender equality, environment and climate, strong institutions, peace and justice. Sustainable development aims at balancing social, economic and environmental aspects, seeing them as interconnected. The European Union (EU) has contributed to both setting and implementing the SDGs. It has committed to deliver on the 2030 Agenda through its internal and external policies, as outlined in the Towards a Sustainable Europe by 2030 reflection paper, the European Green Deal and the European Commission's political priorities and work programme. To measure their progress towards achieving the goals, EU Member States prepare voluntary national reviews, in line with UN guidelines. EU-level progress is measured through a set of indicators adapted to the EU context, and Eurostat publishes annual monitoring reports on the results. The objectives of the SDGs were integrated into the European Semester in 2019. The SDGs also have a regional dimension, sometimes called 'localisation'. Achieving around 65 % of the targets is estimated to depend on input from local and regional authorities. Numerous regions and cities, including in the EU, have expressed support for the SDGs and many have integrated them in their policy frameworks. Efforts to localise the SDGs are ongoing and regional achievements are featured in the national reviews presented at international conferences. Monitoring SDGs at the regional level can thus help support the overall implementation of the SDGs, reinforce national efforts, support regional development strategies, and provide a broader picture of within-country trends. The European Parliament has expressed its support for an EU sustainable development strategy and enhanced involvement of regional, local and civil society stakeholders in SDG implementation. This is an update of an earlier briefing published in December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Sustainable Development Goals in EU regions](#)

Revision of Directive 2014/42/EU on the freezing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime and proposal for a new directive on asset recovery offices

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-05-2022

Autor HUEMER MARIE-ASTRID

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | beneficio | confiscación de bienes | Consejo de Europa | construcción europea | crimen organizado | DERECHO | Derecho penal | embargo de bienes | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión contable | justicia | lucha contra la delincuencia | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de la justicia | policía judicial | programa de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime is a key tool for depriving criminals of ill-gotten gains that could be reinvested in further criminal activities. Directive 2014/42/EU on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime was adopted in 2014 to harmonise the rules by introducing minimum standards. In 2019, following a joint statement by the Parliament and Council, a dedicated staff working document on non-conviction based confiscation measures in the EU was prepared by the Commission, followed in June 2020 by a report, Asset recovery and confiscation: ensuring crime does not pay, assessing the opportunity to introduce new rules. In its 2021 work programme, the Commission announced its intention to revise the 2014 Directive, as well as Council Decision 2007/845/JHA on asset recovery offices, both being closely interlinked. This implementation appraisal looks at the practical implementation of the directive in light of the expected Commission proposal for its revision. The Commission work programme had planned the proposal for the fourth quarter of 2021; it was postponed to the second quarter of 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The implementation of the 2030 Agenda's principles of 'leaving-no-one-behind' and 'addressing the needs of those furthest behind first' in the EU's development policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 19-01-2022

Autor externo James MACKIE; Gill ALLWOOD

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Coronavirus | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho civil | desigualdad social | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | marco social | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo | propiedad de bienes | sanidad

Resumen The UN 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals includes SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities as well as a commitment to Leave No-One Behind (LNOB). The European Union (EU) committed itself to achieving these goals both internally and, through its new 2017 European Consensus on Development, to support partners in their achievement worldwide. This study considers what progress the EU has made in addressing inequality, SDG 10 and the LNOB principle since then. The report undertakes an extensive literature review of the topic noting the importance of adopting a multidimensional approach that goes beyond financial aspects and looks at multiple sources of disadvantage and discrimination. It considers the trends in global poverty and inequality and notes in particular the rise of income and wealth inequality within countries over the last few decades. It also explores the impact of climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, both of which are unequally impacting countries around the world, and on groups and individuals within them. The study identifies a growing international consensus on both the importance of addressing inequality and the best policies to adopt. It concludes that the EU has actively participated in this debate and is committed to contributing further. Its policies could usefully be updated and strengthened in the light of COVID-19. The new EU Budget (2021-27) and Team Europe initiative should help with implementation, but mobilising and maintaining the necessary political will may prove to be the biggest challenge.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Multilateral investment court: Framework options](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-06-2021

Autor HALLAK ISSAM

Ámbito político Comercio internacional

Palabra clave arbitraje comercial internacional | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | DERECHO | Derecho comercial internacional | Derecho internacional | disputa comercial | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ejecución de sentencia | financiación e inversión | informe | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión en el extranjero | inversión internacional | juez | jurisdicción internacional | justicia | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de la justicia | vía de recurso

Resumen The Council of the EU has authorised the European Commission to represent the EU and its Member States in the intergovernmental talks at the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), with a view to reforming the existing investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) system. The latter provides a procedural framework for disputes between international investors and host states in relation to international investment agreements, and relies on arbitration procedures. The system has raised serious concerns among stakeholders across the EU, especially in relation to the transparency and consistency of decisions, the independence of arbitrators, and the cost and duration of arbitral procedures. The intergovernmental talks at UNCITRAL are aimed at reforming the system in a manner that would address these concerns; the overarching goal of the Council mandate is to establish a full-fledged permanent multilateral investment court with an appellate mechanism and tenured judges. UNCITRAL talks started in 2017; in April 2019, the working group identified three areas of concerns, namely a) consistency and predictability of arbitral decisions; b) integrity of arbitrators and decision-makers; and c) cost and duration of ISDS disputes. The states then tabled reform proposals that provided the framework for the discussions launched in October 2019. The UNCITRAL Secretariat has circulated two documents summarising the proposals regarding the selection and appointment of ISDS members, the establishment and scope of an appellate mechanism, and the enforcement mechanism. The proposals range from perfecting the current ISDS to setting up formal investment courts comprised of first-instance and appellate tribunals. The documents include questions to the government delegations. In its reply to the initial draft, the delegation at UNCITRAL for the EU and its Member States supports the establishment of a multilateral investment court composed of a first-instance and an appellate tribunal staffed by full-time adjudicators.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Women in foreign affairs and international security: Still far from gender equality](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-03-2021

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | cuadro | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | estadística | igualdad de género | mano de obra femenina | mantenimiento de la paz | mercado laboral | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política exterior | política internacional | profesión diplomática | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | vida social

Resumen The debate on the participation and role of women in foreign affairs and international security is a timely and relevant one, and is being raised with increasing frequency at both national and international levels. In particular, there is growing attention to the imbalances in the representation of women in leadership and other key positions in the area of foreign and security policy, as well as to the growing body of evidence regarding the positive effect of including women in several key areas of foreign and security policy. While gaps persist, women's representation at management and ministerial levels in the areas of foreign affairs and security has increased whether in the European Union (EU), the United States (US) or at the United Nations (UN) level. Among these issues, women's role in peacekeeping receives particular attention, as research has consistently shown that gender equality contributes to peace, and that peace negotiations involving women have a better chance of being sustainable and effective. Gender-equal societies enjoy better health, stronger economic growth and higher security. The UN and the EU have put pronounced emphasis on the issue in the past two decades. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 established the 'women, peace and security' (WPS) agenda in 2000. Since then, more WPS-related resolutions have been adopted, widening the scope and breadth of gendered peace and security. These resolutions have been instrumental in changing the philosophy and rhetoric focused on conflict and gender equality, thereby challenging the international community to do more. Several initiatives are also being implemented at EU level, including through the 2018 EU strategic approach to WPS. However, critics underline that a lot remains to be done, as women continue to be under-represented in the field of foreign and security policy across the world. This is an update of an EPRS briefing published in September 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Understanding the financing of intergovernmental organisations: A snapshot of the budgets of the UN, NATO and WTO](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-09-2020

Autor SAPALA Magdalena

Ámbito político Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | financiación del presupuesto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión administrativa | gestión financiera | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización internacional | Organización Mundial del Comercio | OTAN | política internacional | presupuesto | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | resumen

Resumen Access to stable and adequate financial resources is a crucial condition for the realisation of the global goals of intergovernmental organisations (IGOs). In recent decades, alongside global political changes and the evolution in the role of multilateral cooperation, the resourcing and budgetary management of IGOs have also changed. Moreover, funding available to IGOs has become ever more diversified and complex both in terms of its origin and type. This briefing presents selected aspects of the financing of three of the world's largest IGOs: the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). It presents the size and evolution of their budgets as well as the main contributing countries to these budgets, with a particular focus on the EU Member States. The analysis is based mainly on budgetary data for the financial year 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Understanding the financing of intergovernmental organisations: A snapshot of the budgets of the UN, NATO and WTO](#)

[European Union involvement in the United Nations system: Broad partnership based on shared commitment to multilateralism](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-09-2020

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Derechos humanos

Palabra clave CIENCIA | construcción europea | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | geopolítica | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | humanidades | informe de investigación | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organismo especializado de las Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Over the years, the EU has become a key player in the United Nations system. The UN remains an organisation of sovereign states, and this is reflected in the functioning of its bodies, agencies and programmes. The EU enjoys observer status in many of these and is the only international organisation to have secured enhanced observer status in the UN General Assembly. The EU leverages its influence through its significant financial contribution to the UN system, through its enhanced partnerships with various entities within the UN system, and through close coordination with its Member States on positions to be defended in the organisation.

Análisis en profundidad [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Addressing health inequalities in the European Union: Concepts, action, state of play](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 19-02-2020

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Ámbito político Salud pública

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Centro Europeo para la Prevención y el Control de las Enfermedades | DERECHO | derecho a la salud | derechos y libertades | desigualdad social | Eurofound | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco social | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial de la Salud | salud pública | sanidad | servicio sanitario | sistema sanitario | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Tackling socially determined inequalities in health, both between and within European Union (EU) Member States, is still a major challenge. This analysis describes the main concepts and gives examples for health inequalities across the EU. It then presents an overview of the work accomplished at international and EU levels. It shows, in particular, how the EU institutions, bodies and agencies have contributed to reducing health inequalities, notwithstanding that Member States have the main responsibility for health policy. The analysis then goes on to depict stakeholder views, before closing with an outlook on avenues for further action.

Análisis en profundidad [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Addressing health inequalities in the European Union: Concepts, action, state of play](#)

[Preparing the post-2020 biodiversity framework](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-01-2020

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | biodiversidad | cambio climático | deterioro del medio ambiente | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen In October 2020, the parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the main international agreement on biodiversity protection, will meet in Kunming (China) to agree on a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with conservation and restoration goals for the next decade. A party to the CBD, the European Union (EU) aims 'to lead the world' at this conference (COP15), as it did at the Paris climate conference. A debate is scheduled in view of the COP15 during Parliament's January I plenary session.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Understanding the Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-12-2019

Autor LATEK Marta | PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica

Resumen In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to be attained by 2030, as a follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) and the Rio+20 Summit (2012). Unlike their predecessors, the SDGs commit both developed and developing countries, and embrace the economic, environmental and social aspects of development. The SDGs and the broader 2030 Agenda for sustainable development of which they form the core, are based on the findings that human activities have triggered dramatic changes in the conditions on Earth (climate change and biodiversity loss), which in turn have contributed to the deterioration of human well being. To reverse the trend, there is an urgent need to simultaneously address the multiple causes and consequences of environmental depletion and social inequalities, by developing synergies and managing trade-offs between the SDGs. Challenges in pursuing the SDGs include the fact that countries do not necessarily have an equal start and, even more importantly, that regardless of their stage of development, they can no longer afford to apply the current development model, where production and consumption happen at the expense of natural resources. According to many observers, such a model creates unsolvable tensions between SDGs, notably between the safeguarding of natural resources and the aspirations for improved well-being. The structural transformation that would bring about the desired change requires a joint effort by the international community, but equally so by natural and public or private legal persons, to urgently speed up the process. The European Union has been a leader in drafting and implementing the SDGs; however, the European Parliament considers the EU could go further in devising a common SDG strategy. This briefing updates an EPRS 'At a glance' note published in November 2017, PE 608.819.

Briefing [EN](#)

United Nations reform

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-02-2019

Autor APAP Joanna

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave mantenimiento de la paz | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización internacional | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política internacional | reforma institucional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | transparencia administrativa | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen At the 72nd United Nations (UN) General Assembly on 18 September 2017, 120 countries expressed their commitment to the reforms proposed by UN Secretary-General António Guterres. Since 1946, the UN has undergone a number of reforms either in whole or in part. The term 'reform' has proved troublesome for UN member states on account of its lack of clarity and the lack of consensus as to execution. This is particularly apparent in the scepticism expressed by the United States (US) in 2018 regarding the need for global governance, the importance of UN Security Council decisions such as the Iran nuclear deal, and the efficiency of the United Nations. This briefing explains how the current reform differs from previous ones, in as much as it focuses on management and addresses the criticisms of a lack of accountability and transparency, ineffectiveness, and the deficit in trust between the organisation and its member states in the current system. The United Nations reform agenda centres on three key areas: development, management, and peace and security. First, development reform will bring a bold change to the UN development system in order to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will be centred on the creation of a new generation of country teams led by an independent team of UN country experts ('resident coordinators'). Second, the simplification of processes, increased transparency and improved delivery of mandates will form the basis of a new management paradigm for the secretariat. Third, peace and security reform will be underpinned by placing priority on conflict prevention and peacekeeping, increasing the effectiveness and coherence of peacekeeping operations and political missions. Two years after its launch, the reform process is starting to bear fruit, with implementation set to begin in 2019 and a focus on streamlining, accountability, transparency and efficiency. However, the reform process does not make explicit mention of bolstering human rights. This briefing also explores the possibility of capitalising on the current reforms so as to boost the indivisibility of human rights, while taking stock of stakeholders' reactions to the UN reforms under way.

Briefing [EN](#)

Indivisibility of human rights: Unifying the two Human Rights Covenants?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-11-2018

Autor APAP Joanna

Ámbito político Derechos humanos

Palabra clave Carta de Derechos Humanos | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos económicos | derechos fundamentales | derechos políticos | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pacto internacional ONU | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This year we celebrate 70 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration, adopted on 10 December 1948 in Paris by the United Nations General Assembly, expressed an idea that was revolutionary at the time: human rights are universal, indivisible and inter-dependant, and the international community has an obligation to ensure protection of those rights. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) were intended to provide a legally binding codification of the rights listed in the Declaration. Initially drafted in 1954 as a single document, they were opened for signature and ratification separately, in 1966, and came into force in 1976, during the Cold War. In the light of the United Nations General Assembly's 31 May 2018 mandate for reforms – aimed at simplifying, addressing fragmentation, and improving transparency and accountability – more and more stakeholders ask whether it is time to end the Cold War-era ideological division between civil and political rights, on the one hand, and economic, social and cultural rights, on the other. Apart from all United Nations' member states ratifying and implementing both covenants, a further step could be to codify the two Covenants in a single document, thereby emphasising their indivisibility and overcoming fragmentation.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\) at the UN High Level Political Forum \(HLPF\), New York, 16 - 18 July 2018](#)

Tipo de publicación [Briefing](#)

Fecha **28-06-2018**

Autor externo Kettunen M, Charveriat C, Farmer A, Gionfra S, Schweitzer JP & Stainforth T, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave agua potable | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | China | comunicación | consumo | consumo mundial | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | foro | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión del agua | hábitat urbano | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen The SDGs framework has the potential to provide a useful overarching framework to further the debate on Europe's political priorities, with a view to pursuing social, economic and environmental sustainability both within the Union and globally. However, this requires increasing the political buy-in across sectors. There is a need to translate the SDGs into concrete sectoral political priorities, targets and actions for the EU, and to agree on a legitimate framework for delivering these priorities across Member States.
The July 2018 HLPF meeting constitutes a window of opportunity to assert influence on the implementation of SDGs in the EU, providing an opportunity to use a range of key current EU initiatives (e.g. the EU circular economy package, post-2020 biodiversity objectives and 2021 – 2027 EU budget) to advance the SDGs debate.
In the global context, it will be important to promote linkages between the outcomes of the 2018 HLPF, the forthcoming Global Sustainable Development Report, and other global process of relevance to the environment, including the UNFCCC, the CBD, UNEA, as well as the newly launched negotiations for a global Pact for the Environment. There is a need to set the stage for environment to become more at the heart for the following HLPF, especially in terms of the 4-year stocktake in 2019.

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

[Counter Terrorism and External Border Management in Italy](#)

Tipo de publicación [Análisis en profundidad](#)

Fecha **15-05-2018**

Autor BLESSING AMY | MILT Kristiina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave Agencia de Asilo de la Unión Europea | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | búsqueda y salvamento | construcción europea | control fronterizo | cooperación europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estadística | Europa | Europol | frontera exterior de la UE | Frontex | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Italia | migración ilegal | migrante | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política migratoria de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This in-depth analysis was produced by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Special Committee on Terrorism (TERR) for the purpose of a TERR mission to Rome and Catania from 6 to 8 June 2018. The paper examines Italy's external border management, through the lens of counter terrorism. Hotspots and Standard Operating Procedures are given specific attention, alongside the Italian and European legislative framework. By exploring the role and interaction of different organisations with national authorities, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of their different mandates and contribution to Italy's external border management.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Renewed chemical attack in Syria](#)

Tipo de publicación [De un vistazo](#)

Fecha **12-04-2018**

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | arma química | Asia-Oceanía | defensa | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | guerra civil | intervención militar | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | seguridad internacional | Siria | Turquía | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | víctima civil

Resumen As the conflict in Syria enters its eighth year, Parliament is due to debate the situation, following a recent escalation. The Assad regime is suspected of having carried out a toxic gas attack on the besieged town of Douma near Damascus on 7 April 2018, killing around 80 people and injuring hundreds. The United Nations Security Council debated the attack during an emergency meeting on 9 April 2018, during which Russia denied Syrian regime responsibility for the attack. The EU has strongly condemned the latest use of chemical weapons in the Syrian conflict, and the United States, France and the United Kingdom have signalled their willingness to respond with air-strikes in order to uphold the global ban on the use of chemical weapons.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

[A UN peacekeeping mission in eastern Ukraine?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 08-03-2018

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | alto el fuego | construcción europea | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instauración de la paz | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral | Rusia | sanción internacional | seguridad internacional | Territorios Ocupados | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona desmilitarizada

Resumen As the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine enters its fifth year, the debate on the possibility of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping mission has resurfaced, with a new report and a combination of developments on the international stage creating new momentum. Some see such a mission as a potential opportunity to contribute to unfreezing the Minsk II peace deal, paving the way for local elections. Meanwhile, the humanitarian situation in the conflict zone is deteriorating.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Post-2020 reform of the EU Emissions Trading System](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-11-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | gas con efecto invernadero | INDUSTRIA | innovación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución comunitaria | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modernización industrial | Naciones Unidas | norma de comercialización | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | política y estructura industriales | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | rendimiento energético | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In July 2015, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the period 2021-2030, following the guidance set by the October 2014 European Council. The proposed directive introduces a new limit on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the ETS sector to achieve the EU climate targets for 2030, new rules for addressing carbon leakage, and provisions for funding innovation and modernisation in the energy sector. It encourages Member States to compensate for indirect carbon costs. In combination with the Market Stability Reserve agreed in May 2015, the proposed reform sets out the EU ETS rules for the period up to 2030, giving greater certainty to industry and to investors. In the European Parliament, the ENVI Committee took the lead on the proposal, while it shared competence with the ITRE Committee on some aspects. After the European Parliament and the Council adopted their respective positions in February 2017, interinstitutional trilogue negotiations were concluded in November 2017. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of April 2017: PE 599.398.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Actions of the African Union against coups d'état](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave concentración de poderes | defensa | democracia | dictadura | GEOGRAFÍA | golpe de Estado | jefe de Estado | marco político | mercenario | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización electoral | política internacional | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen autoritario | sanción internacional | Unión Africana | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África | África

Resumen Created with the objective of promoting democracy and good governance, the African Union has succeeded in creating a robust normative framework for dealing with coups d'état, which have affected many African countries since their independence. However, there is a need to further improve the efficacy and consistency of the AU's decisions and hone its normative tools.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Understanding Sustainable Development Goals

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 14-11-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la ayuda | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | reforma institucional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Two years ago, the international community embarked on an unprecedented common path mapped out in the comprehensive set of Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs), to which it had committed. Taking into account the high level of ambition of this new agenda, it was crucial to implement it as quickly and coherently as possible on all levels.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Los derechos humanos

Tipo de publicación Fichas temáticas sobre la EU

Fecha 01-09-2017

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Derechos humanos

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | Consejo de Europa | construcción europea | democracia | DERECHO | derechos fundamentales | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instrumento financiero de la UE | lucha contra la discriminación | marco político | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | verificación del escrutinio | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen La Unión Europea está comprometida con la defensa de la democracia y los derechos humanos en sus relaciones exteriores, de conformidad con sus principios fundacionales: la libertad, la democracia, el respeto de los derechos humanos y de las libertades fundamentales, y el Estado de Derecho. La Unión persigue integrar las cuestiones relacionadas con los derechos humanos en todas sus políticas y programas; además, cuenta con diversos instrumentos en materia de derechos humanos destinados a acciones específicas, incluida la financiación de proyectos concretos mediante sus diferentes instrumentos de financiación.

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

Political developments in Libya and prospects of stability

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-06-2017

Autor APAP Joanna

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave conflicto internacional | Consejo de Seguridad ONU | construcción europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | golpe de Estado | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Libia | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organismo de la UE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país tercero | política de cooperación | política europea de vecindad | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | seguridad internacional | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África

Resumen Six years after the ousting and death of Libya's dictator Muammar Gaddafi in 2011 the country is facing political instability, economic problems and deteriorating security. The violence between rival factions resulted in tens of thousands of casualties, the collapse of the oil industry, favoured the rise of ISIL/Da'esh and contributed to the country's increasing role as a transit country for migrants hoping to reach Europe. Although the December 2015 UN-brokered agreement resulted in the creation of an internationally recognised Government of National Accord, the latter is still struggling for legitimacy. A political solution to reduce the instability in Libya is critical, both for Libya and for its neighbours. The EU remains committed to an inclusive political settlement under the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA), and to supporting the Presidency Council (PC) and the Government of National Accord (GNA), headed by Prime Minister Fayez Sarraj, and backed by the United Nations. It welcomes their efforts to restore unified governance, prosperity and security to Libya. The EU works closely with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to facilitate the implementation of the LPA and to support mediation efforts in the interest of all Libyans. The EU also supports the mediation activities of neighbours and regional partners including by coordinating efforts with the League of Arab States (LAS), the African Union (AU), and the United Nations (UN) in the framework of the Libya Quartet, in order to advance the political process and assist Libya in its democratic transition.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Post-2020 reform of the EU Emissions Trading System](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-04-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | gas con efecto invernadero | INDUSTRIA | innovación | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modernización industrial | Naciones Unidas | norma de comercialización | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política comercial | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | política y estructura industriales | procedimiento de codecisión | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | rendimiento energético | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In July 2015, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the period 2021-2030, following the guidance set by the October 2014 European Council. The proposed directive introduces a new limit on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the ETS sector to achieve the EU climate targets for 2030, new rules for addressing carbon leakage, and provisions for funding innovation and modernisation in the energy sector. It encourages Member States to compensate for indirect carbon costs. In combination with the Market Stability Reserve agreed in May 2015, the proposed reform sets out the EU ETS rules for the period up to 2030, giving greater certainty to industry and to investors. In the European Parliament, the ENVI Committee takes the lead on the proposal, while it shares competence with the ITRE Committee on some aspects. After the European Parliament and the Council finalised their respective positions in February 2017, interinstitutional trilogue negotiations have now started.

[Briefing EN](#)

[How Congress and President shape US foreign policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-03-2017

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial | acuerdo internacional | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | Constitución | DERECHO | Estados Unidos | financiación del presupuesto | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país tercero | poder ejecutivo | poder legislativo | política comercial | política exterior | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | presupuesto | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The United States Constitution regulates the conduct of American foreign policy through a system of checks and balances. The Constitution provides both Congress and the President, as the legislative and executive branches respectively, with the legal authority to shape relations with foreign nations. It recognises that only the federal government is authorised to conduct foreign policy; that federal courts are competent in cases arising under treaties; and declares treaties the supreme law of the land. The Constitution also lists the powers of Congress, including the 'power of the purse' (namely the ability to tax and spend public money on behalf of the federal government), the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, the power to declare war and the authority to raise and support the army and navy. At the same time, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the United States (US) army and navy and, although Congressional action is required to declare war, it is generally agreed that the President has the authority to respond to attacks against the US and to lead the armed forces. While the President's powers are substantial, they are not without limits, due to the role played by the legislative branch. In light of the discussion of the foreign policy options of the new administration under President Donald Trump, this briefing specifically explores the powers conferred to conclude international agreements, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to use military force and to declare war. It also explains how Congress performs its oversight – or 'watchdog' – functions with regard to foreign policy, the tools at its disposal, and the role of committees in the process.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Mapping the future of Syria: State of play and options](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-03-2017

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda humanitaria | comercio de armas | conflicto internacional | Consejo de Seguridad ONU | construcción europea | defensa | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | guerra civil | instauración de la paz | marco social | musulmán | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | seguridad internacional | Siria | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | víctima civil

Resumen Despite the humanitarian and security crisis, progress towards a United Nations (UN) negotiated political settlement of the conflict has been slow, mostly on account of disagreement over President Bashar al-Assad's future. The adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2254 on 18 December 2015 – setting out a roadmap for a peace process in Syria with a clear transition timeline – offered new hope but failed to produce results. After several failed attempts at a cessation of hostilities, the ceasefire brokered by Russia and Turkey in December 2016, including a monitoring mechanism for violations, opened the way for a new UN Security Council Resolution 2336 which was adopted unanimously on 31 December 2016. The resolution provided an impulse for re-booting the political process during the talks in Astana at the beginning of 2017. At the same time, the discussion about the future of Syria revolves around questions linked to the future of the Assad regime, territorial integrity of Syria, political accountability, the creation of safe zones, and the reconstruction work that will follow a potential peace agreement. In March 2017, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Federica Mogherini, presented a joint communication providing elements of an EU strategy for Syria. For its part, the European Parliament has focused on addressing the implications of the refugee crisis, strengthening EU humanitarian assistance in Iraq and Syria and aid to vulnerable communities, and improving the EU response to the terrorist threat posed by ISIL/Da'esh.

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

[Women's Economic Empowerment at International Level](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 02-03-2017

Autor externo Abigail HUNT and Moizza BINAT SARWAR

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos | Educación | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Política social

Palabra clave condiciones y organización del trabajo | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | empleo | igualdad de género | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Internacional del Trabajo | permiso sin sueldo | trabajo | trabajo femenino | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen Upon request by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM) of the European Parliament, this note provides background information for the FEMM Committee mission to the 61st Session of the Commission on the Status of Women which will be held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 13 to 24 March 2017. The note focuses on the key priority theme of the 61st Session: "Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work".

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Governance of the Energy Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-02-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Ámbito político Energía | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Industria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | adaptación al cambio climático | análisis económico | construcción europea | cooperación energética | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | diversificación energética | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | estudio de impacto | gas con efecto invernadero | investigación energética | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | propuesta (UE) | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | rendimiento energético | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Overall, the IA presents a comprehensive description and explanation of the problem, and options to resolve it by means of an EU-wide legislative action integrating planning, reporting and monitoring requirements of a range of existing legislation into a single regulation. The lack of quantitative evidence, and the fact that the economic, social and environmental impacts are not assessed to an equal degree, is perhaps understandable, given the nature of the action proposed, which is focused strictly on governance aspects of the energy union, i.e. the obligations of Member States and the monitoring activities of the Commission.

[Briefing](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Provisions governing the activity of high political office-holders in election or selection processes: A comparative analysis of the provisions and practices in the EU, its Member States and selected international organisations](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-02-2017

Autor POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica

Palabra clave cargo público | CIENCIA | Comisión Europea | condiciones y organización del trabajo | Estado miembro UE | estatus del elegido | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | humanidades | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | mandato electoral | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización internacional | parlamentario | parlamentario europeo | Parlamento | Parlamento Europeo | Parlamento nacional | permiso por actividad política | permiso sin sueldo | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política internacional | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transparencia administrativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | ética

Resumen In its resolution of 28 April 2016 on the discharge procedure for the year 2014, the European Parliament instructed the European Parliamentary Research Service to undertake a study including 'a comparative analysis of the legal framework governing the compatibilities of candidates who run for election campaigns in other international organisations and in the Member States (election of prime minister, secretary general, chancellor, etc.)'. This study therefore examines relevant rules on the use of public resources by high political office-holders in electoral/selection processes at EU, international and EU Member State level. An initial version of this study was delivered to the Members of the Committee on Budgetary Control in October 2016. This revised version incorporates some minor changes following final verifications. Nonetheless, the information in this study does not reflect any further possible recent changes in any individual Member State.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Implementing Agenda 2030: Fresh impetus for reforming the UN Development System](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-02-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país tercero | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | reforma administrativa | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen There is consensus that the United Nations Development System (UNDS) needs to function in a more integrated and coherent manner. Indeed, despite its universal legitimacy, and its recognition by the EU as the core of effective multilateralism, this network of more than 30 entities is hampered by fragmentation. Intra-system competition is aggravated by the increased use of earmarked funding which is transforming multilateral development actors into simple channels of bilateral aid. Since 2015, long overdue structural reform has gained new momentum with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The main options for reform include reinforcing system-wide governance and leadership, seriously revamping the UN's funding architecture and scaling up ongoing incremental changes to ensure greater coordination of UN activities at the country level. Recognised as key to implementing 'the comprehensive and interrelated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under Agenda 2030', the reform has been placed at the centre of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the UNDS in the framework of the 2017-2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review. However, institutional inertia within UNDS entities, coupled with divergence between member states on the direction and degree of the reform, may jeopardise the role of the UNDS.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Annual report on human rights and democracy in the world in 2015](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-12-2016

Autor APAP Joanna

Ámbito político Democracia | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave comercio internacional | comercio internacional | convención internacional | Corte Penal Internacional | democracia | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | igualdad de género | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | país tercero | política de cooperación | política internacional | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | terrorismo | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Just a few days after the UN's Human Rights Day, marked annually on 10 December, the European Parliament (EP) will debate its annual resolution on human rights and democracy at the December 2016 plenary session. Addressing the numerous pressures on human rights encountered in 2015, in its report, Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) calls on all the EU institutions and the Member States to place human rights at the centre of EU relations with all third countries. It calls upon the Member States to lead by example, by speaking with one voice in support of the indivisibility, interdependence, interrelation and universality of human rights and, in particular, by ratifying all UN international human rights instruments.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

EU Trade Policy and the Wildlife Trade

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-12-2016

Autor externo Rosaleen DUFFY (University of Sheffield, the United Kingdom)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | convención internacional | crimen organizado | delito ecológico | DERECHO | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estadística comercial | información y tratamiento de la información | intercambio de información | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | oferta y demanda | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización de la empresa | Organización Mundial del Comercio | papel internacional de la UE | política arancelaria | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | política internacional | reglamentación aduanera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad social de la empresa | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida silvestre | vida social

Resumen The wildlife trade is one of the most lucrative trades in the world. The legal trade into the EU alone is worth EUR 100 billion annually, while the global illegal wildlife trade is estimated to be worth between EUR 8 and 20 billion annually. The trade is highly complex and its legal and illegal forms are often connected. The illegal wildlife trade cannot be tackled via the use of trade policy alone; instead trade instruments need to be used in conjunction with broader means of addressing the wide range of reasons why wildlife is traded illegally first place. This includes the need to reduce poverty and inequality in source countries, demand reduction in consumer countries and tackling corruption, organised crime, poor enforcement and low penalties in many source, transit and end user markets. The EU is also facing some new challenges in the legal and illegal wildlife trade, emanating from the growth of e-commerce, expansion of private mailing centres and the growth of containerisation. The EU already has a strong track record in promoting a legal and sustainable trade, while also attempting to tackle the illegal wildlife trade. The EU already has a legal framework (EUWTR) which sets out stricter arrangements than CITES for trading in wildlife products. It has played an active role at CITES since it joined as a member in 2015, and all 20 EU proposals were accepted at CITES CoP17 in 2016. It now has an opportunity to use trade policy to embed and develop this track record further.

Estudio [EN](#)

Republic of Korea: Impact of the Leadership Crisis and Security Threats on the Economy

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 25-11-2016

Autor SAARELA Anna

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación militar | Corea del Norte | Corea del Sur | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho penal | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Estados Unidos | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | Japón | jefe de Estado | marco político | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | Parlamento | partido político | partidos políticos | política comercial | política comercial | política de cooperación | política exterior | política nuclear | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | situación económica | situación económica | situación política | unicameralismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen After decades of authoritarian military rule, South Korea — an East Asian nation on the southern half of the Korean Peninsula — has opened up politically. The current president, Park Guen-hye, faces a range of domestic problems. Recently, a corruption scandal triggered widespread protests and caused her approval ratings to plummet. The US continues to be an important ally in both economic and political terms, particularly in light of deteriorating relations with North Korea, whose nuclear programme has accelerated in 2016. Economically, South Korea, one of the world's most rapidly aging societies, faces major challenges despite its strong growth and export record. Measures are needed to tackle low employment among women and young people and to support the elderly as well as to promote social inclusion. The large proportion of irregular workers on the labour market accounts for the big wage gap and high relative poverty rate. Economic restructuring in China, South Korea's biggest trading partner, also has a spill-over effect. In July 2016, trade between the EU and South Korea was fully liberalised, apart from certain agricultural products, under the ambitious 'second generation' free trade agreement (FTA) signed in 2011. The FTA has benefited both sides. It does not contain an investment chapter and could be revised to incorporate one. However, public concerns in both South Korea and the EU would first have to be addressed.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[The European Council and EU efforts to strengthen the partnership with the United Nations on crisis management](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 21-11-2016

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Ámbito político Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Consejo Europeo | construcción europea | cooperación militar | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | mantenimiento de la paz | misión civil de la UE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In June 2016, the European Council 'welcomed' the presentation of the Global Strategy for the European Union. One element in the strategy is the recognition of the United Nations' central role in maintaining international stability, and a call for an integrated EU approach to conflicts and crises. It is thus timely to consider what progress has been made so far on EU-UN cooperation on crisis management, in line with the European Council's guidelines.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

[Using the Montreal Protocol for climate action](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 17-11-2016

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | ozono | política del medio ambiente | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen A new international climate agreement, the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, sets out targets for phasing down hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), very potent greenhouse gases (GHG) that are used in refrigeration equipment and other applications. The agreed measures can help countries meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which entered into force in November 2016.

[De un vistazo](#) [EN](#)

[The Protection Role of the Committee on Petitions in the Context of the Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Update 2016](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 03-11-2016

Autor externo Mark PRIESTLEY (University of Leeds), Meredith RALEY (National University of Ireland Galway) and Gauthier de BECO (University of Leeds)

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Política social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | convención ONU | DERECHO | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | integración de los discapacitados | lucha contra la discriminación | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | persona con discapacidad | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | vida social

Resumen This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee. It explains the context of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD) with reference to the PETI Committee's role in the EU Framework for its implementation. It considers the petitions received on disability issues and developments in the CRPD protection mechanisms implemented at level of the UN, the EU and the Member States. Recommendations are made to assist the EP in deliberating on disability issues in its protection role.

[Estudio](#) [EN](#)

Post-2020 reform of the EU Emissions Trading System

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-10-2016

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | calidad del aire | captura y almacenamiento de carbono | comercialización | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho del medio ambiente | derechos de emisión de la UE | deterioro del medio ambiente | Directiva CE | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modificación de la ley | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | procedimiento legislativo ordinario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | redacción legislativa | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de comercio de derechos de emisión de la UE | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | venta en subasta | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In July 2015, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the period 2021-2030, following the guidance set by the October 2014 European Council. The proposed directive introduces a new limit on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the ETS sector to achieve the EU climate targets for 2030, new rules for addressing carbon leakage, and provisions for funding innovation and modernisation in the energy sector. It encourages Member States to compensate for indirect carbon costs. In combination with the Market Stability Reserve agreed in May 2015, the proposed reform sets out the EU ETS rules for the period up to 2030, giving greater certainty to industry and to investors. In the European Parliament, the ENVI Committee takes the lead on the proposal, while it shares competence with the ITRE Committee on some aspects. The ITRE Committee adopted its opinion on 13 October 2016; the vote in the ENVI Committee is expected in December. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of June 2016: PE 583.851.

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](#)

The 2016 election of a new UN Secretary-General

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-10-2016

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave elecciones | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política exterior | política internacional | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas | seguridad internacional | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen On 13 October, the United Nations General Assembly appointed a European, António Guterres, to the post of UN Secretary-General, after a selection that was, in part, unprecedentedly transparent. For the first time in history, the nominated candidates had the opportunity to present their vision in public dialogues organised in the General Assembly with member states and civil society representatives. Guterres emerged somewhat unexpectedly as the chosen candidate – without much diplomatic wrangling in the Security Council, and defying expectations that the next secretary-general would be a woman and/or an eastern European, according to the principle of diversity which holds sway in the UN. Given his strong political and diplomatic experience and his commitment to the refugees cause (he served as head of the UN Refugee Agency), his election has raised expectations that he will improve the UN's functioning and address current global challenges, especially the Syrian crisis and the refugee crisis. In his vision statement, Guterres emphasised the importance of a 'diplomacy of peace' for his future mandate, focusing on the prevention of conflicts through political means. The commitment to human rights, sustainable development, women's empowerment and the value of diversity embodied in today's increasingly multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious societies defines his approach to rising global challenges. He intends to make the UN more efficient and more decentralised.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Counter-terrorist sanctions regimes: Legal framework and challenges at UN and EU levels](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-10-2016

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda humanitaria | condiciones de la ayuda | coordinación de financiaciones | cultura y religión | Derecho de la Unión Europea | desarrollo económico | ECONOMÍA | FED | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | integrismo religioso | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país tercero | política comercial | política de cooperación | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanción (UE) | sanción internacional | situación económica | terrorismo | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Targeted sanctions against individuals and entities suspected of supporting terrorism are an important part of the United Nations Security Council's counter-terrorism programme. Under the main counter-terrorist sanctions regimes created under Chapter VII of the United Nations (UN) Charter, UN member states are obliged to impose an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo on persons and entities designated by the United National Security Council (UNSC), and also to take all necessary domestic measures to criminalise support of terrorism and to establish their own sanctions systems. The European Union (EU) implements all UN Security Council-imposed sanctions and has also instituted its own autonomous counter-terrorist restrictive measures regime. However, both the UN and EU sanctions regimes have been severely criticised for infringing key fundamental rights, including due process rights. Legal challenges before national and regional courts prompted a series of procedural reforms, but critics still consider the regimes to fall short of accepted standards. The EU Court of Justice (CJEU) has been the leading jurisdiction to perform reviews of counter-terrorist sanctions, but the secrecy surrounding listings has impeded review of cases on the merits. Nevertheless, the CJEU has repeatedly annulled restrictive measures on procedural grounds, and in the process, affirmed the autonomy of the EU legal order. It is argued that, until the UNSC allows for judicial review, counter-terrorist sanctions will continue to be contested both in court and in the political arena.

Briefing [EN](#)

[UN habitat III: Shaping the urban agenda](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-10-2016

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Desarrollo regional | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Conferencia internacional | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | ECONOMÍA | hábitat urbano | marco social | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | país en desarrollo | política de desarrollo | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (UN Habitat) will hold its third biennial meeting from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito (Ecuador), gathering nearly 200 national government delegations, as well as different stakeholders. The conference aims to deliver a new global urban agenda and the means to implement it. Rapidly growing urbanisation, especially in developing countries, makes the creation of socially inclusive, resilient, economically prosperous, and energy-efficient cities a major global challenge. Achieving the entire 2030 Agenda will largely rely on the actions undertaken to address the demands of growing cities.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The Colombian people say no to the peace agreement - But hopes for a solution remain](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-10-2016

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave América | Colombia | construcción europea | defensa | ejército | fuerza de naturaleza militar | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | guerra civil | instauración de la paz | Naciones Unidas | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | negociación internacional | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | secuestro político | seguridad internacional | Territorios Ocupados | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The signature of the Final Peace Agreement in Colombia on 26 September 2016 was thought to have brought a successful end to the negotiations between the Colombian government and the FARC guerrilla group. Negotiations between the two sides had started in Havana four years ago, and agreement had been announced on 24 August, followed by the declaration of a definitive ceasefire from 29 August 2016. This had raised expectations for a rapid end to the longest-running conflict in modern Latin America. Nevertheless, the whole process has stalled after the Colombian people said no to the agreement in the plebiscite held on 2 October 2016. The most unpopular part of the deal, the transitional justice system, as well as the low turnout, seem to have been decisive for the outcome. But there are still hopes for re-opening the negotiations, as both the 'yes' and 'no' camps have expressed their will to end the conflict; moreover the efforts have been recognised in the award of the 2016 Nobel Peace Prize to President Santos. International actors have played a major role since the beginning of the process, and are ready to continue to do so in the future. In particular, the United Nations and some of its agencies, UNASUR, the Organisation of American States, and the European Union (which has appointed a special envoy), are involved. This updates a briefing published in advance of the referendum, 'Decisive step for Colombian peace agreement'.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Accession to CITES – Main Issues and Positions for the 17th COP

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-09-2016

Autor STOERRING Dagmara

Autor externo McKenna DAVIS, Lucy O. SMITH, Ennid ROBERTS, Stephan SINA

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | convención internacional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | especie protegida | Estado miembro UE | flora | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | país tercero | política comercial | política de cooperación | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Resolución PE | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida silvestre

Resumen This briefing was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. It provides an overview of the legal implications of the European Union's recent accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and implications for its participation in the 17th Meeting of the Conferences (COP17). Key issues as well as the positions of selected Parties and NGOs are also outlined. The briefing concludes with recommendations for the ENVI Delegation.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Decisive step for Colombian peace agreement

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-09-2016

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave América | Colombia | construcción europea | defensa | delegación PE | ECHO | ejército | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | fuerza de naturaleza militar | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | guerra civil | instauración de la paz | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política comercial | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | secuestro político | seguridad internacional | Territorios Ocupados | terrorismo | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The signature of the Final Peace Agreement in Colombia on 26 September 2016 brings a successful end to the negotiations between the Colombian government and the FARC guerrilla group. Negotiations between the two sides started in Havana four years ago, and they announced a final peace agreement on 24 August, and the declaration of a definitive ceasefire from 29 August 2016. This has thus raised expectations for a rapid end to the longest-running conflict in modern Latin America. Nevertheless, the peace process is far from completed: Sunday 2 October 2016 will be a decisive date in the process, when the agreement is submitted to a popular referendum. The most unpopular part of the deal, the transitional justice system, could prove decisive for the outcome. If the agreement is approved by the Colombian people, the third and most difficult phase – the implementation of the agreement – will begin, and this poses numerous uncertainties about the future. International actors have played a major role since the beginning of the process, and will continue to do so during the peace-building phase. In particular, the United Nations and some of its agencies, UNASUR, the Organisation of American States, and the European Union (which has appointed a special envoy), are involved.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Council and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-09-2016

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave construcción europea | cooperación militar | defensa | Derecho de la Unión Europea | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado Mayor de la UE | Estado miembro UE | fuerza de reacción rápida | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | misión militar de la Unión Europea | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización de la empresa | OTAN | país tercero | política común de seguridad y defensa | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sede social | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | Tratado de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study assesses the planning, command and control of civilian and military CSDP missions and operations, progress made in developing civilian and military capabilities, particularly rapid response capabilities in the form of the EU Battlegroups, as well as challenges encountered during the force generation process. In recent years, the European Council has repeatedly called for further progress in all of these areas. The study concludes that, despite recent progress in reviewing crisis management procedures, operational planning remains cumbersome and slow. The findings indicate that the chain of command for CSDP military operations would benefit from further streamlining, possibly through the creation of a Follow-up Centre for Missions and Operations placed under the supervision of the European Union Military Staff. 'Modular' configurations specific to high-readiness alert units should also be explored as a priority when further developing rapid reaction military capabilities. The study also shows that, for civilian CSDP, the delays encountered in the force generation process could be reduced by further developing national rosters of experts deployable on missions and operations.

Estudio [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Prioridades de la UE para el 71.º período de sesiones de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 30-06-2016

Autor APAP Joanna

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | cooperación institucional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | fuerzas multinacionales | gestión administrativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | mantenimiento de la paz | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política común de seguridad y defensa | prevención de conflictos | programa de actuación | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Este año se celebrará el 50.º aniversario de la adopción por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas de dos tratados internacionales: el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales (PIDESC) y el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos (PIDCP), piedras angulares de los derechos humanos internacionales. La Unión está muy comprometida con el multilateralismo y la profundización de su cooperación con las Naciones Unidas. Durante su periodo de sesiones de julio, el Parlamento Europeo deberá examinar el informe de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores que contiene una propuesta de recomendación del Parlamento Europeo al Consejo sobre las prioridades de la UE para el 71.º período de sesiones de la Asamblea General, que tendrá lugar del 13 al 26 de septiembre de 2016, en Nueva York.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Adoption of children in the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-06-2016

Autor DIMITROVA -STULL Anna | JURVISTE Ulla | SABBATI Giulio | SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave adopción internacional | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia de la UE | competencia jurisdiccional | convención ONU | DERECHO | Derecho comparado | Derecho de la Unión Europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | familia | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | justicia | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de la justicia | política internacional | procedimiento civil | protección de datos | protección de la infancia | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad de los padres | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Globally, there have been significant changes in the landscape of adoption over recent years, including fluctuations in the volume of adoptions, the countries involved and who is eligible to adopt. This paper aims to provide an overview of the adoption of children in the European Union (EU), focusing on trends in the number of domestic and intercountry adoptions and a comparison of the current adoption requirements in the individual Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Workshop on "Human rights in North Korea: Accountability vs. Engagement?"](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 12-05-2016

Autor externo Mariam KHOTENASHVILI (Trans European Policy Studies Association - TEPSA, Belgium)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave aislacionismo | arma de destrucción masiva | Asia-Oceanía | construcción europea | Corea del Norte | defensa | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | GEOGRAFÍA | marco político | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen autoritario | sanción internacional | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Workshop on "Human rights in North Korea: accountability vs. engagement?", held on 20 April 2016 in the European Parliament.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Cumbre Humanitaria Mundial 2016](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 02-05-2016

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda humanitaria | ayuda internacional | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | DERECHO | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de ayudas | política de cooperación | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen La primera Cumbre Humanitaria Mundial, los días 23 y 24 de mayo de 2016 en Estambul, Turquía, reunirá a un abanico de representantes de los Gobiernos mundiales, el sector empresarial y la sociedad civil a fin de encontrar una manera para mejorar las respuestas humanitarias a condiciones cada vez más difíciles. En el Pleno de mayo, la Comisión y el Consejo presentarán el enfoque de la Unión respecto a esta Cumbre.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimedia [World Humanitarian Summit 2016](#)

Workshop on "The World Humanitarian Summit: Time for Action, Not for Complacency"

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 22-03-2016

Autor externo Rahul CHANDRAN (United Nations University Centre for Policy Research)

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave ayuda humanitaria | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | financiación de la ayuda | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política internacional | reforma institucional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen There is broad consensus that change is needed to make the humanitarian system fit for the current challenges, including the global refugee crisis, continuing violations of International Humanitarian Law and the humanitarian funding gap. During the workshop, initiated by the Committee on Development, representatives of the EU, the UN, diplomatic missions and NGOs highlighted the importance to achieve concrete results at the World Humanitarian Summit, taking place on 23/24 May in Istanbul, as well as to ensure a stringent follow up.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Implementation of European Council conclusions in Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) since the Lisbon Treaty: European Council Briefing

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-01-2016

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Consejo Europeo | construcción europea | defensa | Estado miembro UE | gastos de defensa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | industria de armamentos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación militar | investigación y propiedad intelectual | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | OTAN | papel internacional de la UE | política común de seguridad y defensa | política europea de defensa | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Three relatively recent European Councils - in December 2012, December 2013 and June 2015 - have considered security and defence issues, with Heads of State or Government emphasising the need to strengthen defence cooperation in Europe. Progress was made on certain issues, such as cybersecurity and maritime security, but more needs to be done to address new security threats, develop greater capabilities and foster growth in both the defence industry and the defence market. This Briefing assesses the different commitments the European Council has made in respect to the CSDP since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, considers to which extent they have been fulfilled, and identifies future challenges to implementation.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-UN cooperation in peacekeeping and crisis management

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-11-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave construcción europea | cooperación institucional | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | fuerzas multinacionales | gestión administrativa | mantenimiento de la paz | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política común de seguridad y defensa | prevención de conflictos | programa de actuación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen In April 2015, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General's report focusing on the partnerships, concerning peacekeeping operations, between the UN and regional organisations set the goal of 'moving towards partnership peacekeeping'. This goal was set in a world characterised by violent conflict, growing demand for peacekeeping and a proliferation of multilateral actors engaged in various crisis management, conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding activities. Since 2003, the European Union (EU) and UN have strived to strengthen their strategic partnership in peacekeeping and crisis management. More than a decade later, the EU and UN are cooperating systematically at strategic and operational levels, with consultation and coordination mechanisms now established. But challenges remain with regard to joint strategic planning, division of labour, joint reviews and coordination of exit strategies, amongst others. However, there are possible new prospects for strengthened cooperation between the EU and UN, as both are reviewing their strategic visions (a new European security strategy is in the works, while the UN is revising its peace operations and peacebuilding architecture). The European Parliament has encouraged the EU to support UN peacekeeping, and to cooperate with the UN in strengthening the peacekeeping capacities of regional organisations, particularly the African Union. The briefing focuses on EU-UN cooperation regarding missions managed by the UN's Department of Peacekeeping Operations, thus does not address the UN's political missions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impulsar el papel de la UE en las Naciones Unidas](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 18-11-2015

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave competencias del PE | construcción europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Habida cuenta de la creciente inestabilidad de la situación de la seguridad, cada vez es más necesario mejorar la posición de la Unión Europea como actor mundial. En un nuevo informe de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores del PE se afirma que la UE podría jugar sus cartas con mayor eficacia por lo que se refiere a la política exterior, potenciando su papel en las Naciones Unidas, que celebra este año su 70.º aniversario.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Reform of the United Nations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 28-09-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave bibliografía | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reforma institucional | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen As the United Nations celebrates its 70th anniversary and its General Assembly holds its annual September sessions, the need to overhaul the organisation is widely recognised, but the differing national interests of its most powerful members hinder any major reform. Proposals concern most UN activities, from the composition and decision-making in its Security Council to peace support, human rights and development. As supporters of the multilateral approach to foreign policy, the European Union and its member states back reforms that would make the UN stronger and more efficient, although they disagree on how to pursue possible changes in the Security Council. This note offers a selection of recent studies by some of the major think tanks and research institutes which discuss the state of the UN and plans to reform it.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[South Korea as a global actor: The emergence of a middle-ranking power?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 18-09-2015

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ayuda al desarrollo | Banco Mundial | cooperación internacional | Corea del Sur | defensa | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ejército | ENERGÍA | Fondo Monetario Internacional | fuerzas multinacionales | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización internacional | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política exterior | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | situación económica | situación económica

Resumen Although relatively recent, South Korea's engagement in the activities of the main international political and economic governance institutions has helped to forge and enhance the country's profile as a more influential player in global affairs.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

The European Year for Development: Demography and Migration

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 27-08-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave análisis demográfico | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | dinámica de la población | ECONOMÍA | estadística internacional | migración | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | política económica | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen If current trends continue, the world will have 9.7 billion inhabitants in 2050, but population growth will be unevenly distributed. The 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development was a milestone that focused on the well-being of individuals, rather than numerical targets. There has been progress promoting human rights, education, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights, but rapid urbanisation and climate change represent new challenges. The international community has recognised the need to promote regular, safe and orderly international migration to harness the potential benefits of migration. Contrary to widespread views, emigration rates rise with economic development until countries reach an upper middle income status. The role migration plays in spurring development should be more widely recognised. Human mobility will be integrated in the post-2015 development agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals will include migration-related targets. The EU is addressing the migration-development nexus in its Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, which is implemented through policy dialogues and cooperation projects in third countries. The European Parliament has insisted that the rights of migrants – particularly women – be part of the post-2015 agenda.

[Briefing EN](#)

India's multilateral relations

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-07-2015

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | Asociación de Cooperación Regional del Sur de Asia | Commonwealth | cooperación económica | Cooperación Económica Asia-Pacífico | cooperación Sur-Sur | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | India | integración económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial | política de cooperación | política económica | política exterior | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | seguridad internacional

Resumen India, once a leader of the Non-aligned Movement, is now moving away from its non-alignment position. New Delhi now maintains relationships in different configurations with a variety of countries for different purposes (such as within the BRICS). India also increasingly engages in regional groupings. The South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is supposed to be the main tool for integration in the region, but bilateral tensions with Pakistan have jeopardised its development. New Delhi is therefore shifting towards a sub-regional grouping within SAARC and connectivity projects, such as the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIM-EC). These projects coincide with the new 'Act East' policy, which builds on the previous 'Look East' policy, and whose key focus is represented by relations with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). By 2016 India will also join the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, which is focused on non-traditional security cooperation between China, Russia and other Central Asian countries. India has long lobbied for permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, and maintains a pragmatic approach when voting in the UN General Assembly. India is also a major contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. In November 2014, India achieved a remarkable diplomatic success, when it negotiated with the US the right to stockpile and subsidise staple foods for the poor – an agreement that unblocked the Trade Facilitation Agreement within the World Trade Organization.

[Briefing EN](#)

Illicit small arms and light weapons: International and EU action

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 13-07-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Ámbito político Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | arma de fuego y municiones | arma personal | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio de armas | construcción europea | control de armamentos | criminalidad | defensa | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional | ECONOMÍA | estadística de la UE | estadística internacional | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | no proliferación de armamento | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política comercial | política europea de armamento | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | terrorismo | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen Small arms and light weapons (SALW) are one of the main instruments of armed violence around the world, both in conflict and non-conflict situations, with significant impact on entire societies from a humanitarian and socio-economic point of view.

The international community, in particular the United Nations, has identified the proliferation and traffic of illicit SALW as an important field of action, and in this context, it has established a binding framework to prevent, combat and ultimately eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects. The main political process – the UN Programme of Action – emerged from the disarmament and arms control agenda, while the legally binding Firearms Protocol is part of international law enforcement cooperation. Recently, the Arms Trade Treaty has made a significant addition to the efforts of regulating trade in SALW.

The European Union is an active promoter of the instruments and processes aimed at fighting against illicit SALW: it has created its own policy framework on firearms and SALW, it is a staunch supporter of norms at international level and an important provider of assistance to countries around the world to deal with the illicit trade and proliferation of SALW.

Análisis en profundidad [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The European Year for Development: Children and Youth

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-07-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | cultura y religión | demografía y población | DERECHO | derechos del niño | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | desnutrición | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enseñanza | enseñanza primaria | exclusión social | igualdad de género | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | joven | manifestación cultural europea | mortalidad infantil | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política económica | protección de la infancia | sanidad | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Nearly half of all people living in extreme poverty are aged 18 or under. Children and young people are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, violence and abuse. In 2014 the European Parliament called on the High Representative of the Union to report back to Parliament every year on the results of the EU's child-focused external action. The Parliament had also previously underlined the urgent need for the Union to pay special attention to the most vulnerable and socially excluded girls and boys. International commitments to improve the lives of children are reflected in various Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly the one on infant mortality. One in four children under five (162 million) remains stunted, risking diminished cognitive and physical development. The Parliament recently called on the Commission to scale up its nutrition-specific commitments. The proposed Sustainable Development Goals include numerous targets to improve the situation of children and youth and represent an important leap forward.

Briefing [EN](#)

Occupation/Annexation of a Territory: Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and Consistent EU Policy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-06-2015

Autor externo Pål WRANGE (Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden) and Sarah HELAOUI (for Section 5.2)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Medio ambiente | Protección de los consumidores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | autodeterminación | ayuda a los refugiados | ayuda al desarrollo | Chipre | construcción europea | contencioso territorial | cuestión de Palestina | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | Derecho territorial | derechos y libertades | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Israel | Marruecos | migración forzosa | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | ocupación militar | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Palestina | política de cooperación | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | sanción internacional | seguridad internacional | Sáhara occidental | Territorios Ocupados | Turquía | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen Situations of occupation are often among the most difficult conflicts to resolve, in particular if the occupied territory is also illegally annexed. Legally speaking, an illegally annexed territory is occupied. Third parties (like the EU) have an obligation to not recognise an illegal annexation and to not assist in the continued occupation and annexation. An occupying power has limited authority over the occupied territory under international humanitarian law (IHL), but has nevertheless an obligation to respect not only IHL but also international human rights law. The EU has so far not adopted a consistent policy in these cases, but there are elements of good practice that can be used. A future EU policy should be based on non-recognition – as has been the case with regard to Crimea. The EU and its member states should refuse to recognise legislative and other changes in the occupied territory, they should refrain from engaging in economic and other activities that sustain the occupation and they should seriously consider sanctions against the responsible government.

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

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

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-06-2015

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

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Afganistán | Alemania | América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | China | comercialización | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación científica | cooperación energética | defensa | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | Estados Unidos | estadística comercial | Europa | financiación e inversión | Francia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | India | intercambio por países | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión en el extranjero | Italia | migración | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Pakistán | política de cooperación | política de defensa | política de desarrollo | política de transportes | política económica | política exterior | política internacional | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación económica | Rusia | seguridad internacional | seguridad marítima | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | terrorismo | TRANSPORTES | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen 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.

Estudio [EN](#)

Conflict and Cooperation over Water - The Role of the EU in Ensuring the Realisation of Human Rights

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-06-2015

Autor externo Inga WINKLER (NYU Center for Human Rights & Global Justice, the United States)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública

Palabra clave agua potable | agua subterránea | América | América Latina | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Cercano y Medio Oriente | conflicto social | construcción europea | consumo de agua | cooperación transfronteriza | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | derechos humanos | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | Egipto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | lucha contra la discriminación | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Naciones Unidas | necesidades de agua | necesidades fundamentales | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | recurso hidráulico | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | suministro de agua | UNIÓN EUROPEA | urbanismo y construcción | utilización del agua | vida social | África | África oriental

Resumen The human right to water has been firmly established and its implications for policy-making have been discussed in many fields. Thus far, this has hardly been the case for conflicts over water. This study discusses what it means to integrate human rights in the context of governing water and addressing conflicts over water. A human rights perspective on conflicts over water will help formulating equitable water governance strategies. To support such developments, the EU should integrate human rights in policies and other measures to address water conflicts at all levels. The EU's activities should be guided by the human rights principles of non-discrimination and equality; participation and access to information; accountability and access to justice; and a priority for water uses as far as they are necessary for the realisation of human rights. This relates to internal legislation and policies, development cooperation, engagement in transboundary basins, political dialogues with partner countries, international fora such as the UN Human Rights Council, and the negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. The European Parliament, specifically, should support such initiatives with resolutions, engagement in UN and inter-parliamentary fora, and enhancement of public awareness.

Estudio [EN](#)

Eliminación del matrimonio infantil, precoz y forzado

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 22-05-2015

Autor PRPIC Martina | SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | convención europea | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos del niño | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | familia | igualdad de género | matrimonio forzado | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | vida social | violencia

Resumen Pese a los compromisos contraídos a escala internacional, regional y nacional, el matrimonio infantil, precoz y forzado sigue estando muy extendido por todo el mundo, coartando los derechos humanos de las niñas y las mujeres y frenando el proceso de reducción de la pobreza y de desarrollo. Dentro de la propia Unión Europea, el matrimonio forzado también continúa siendo un problema.

De un vistazo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Reforming the United Nations: State of Play, Ways Forward

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-03-2015

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | estructura institucional | fuerzas multinacionales | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | igualdad de género | instauración de la paz | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | mantenimiento de la paz | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política presupuestaria | prevención de conflictos | programas y fondos de la ONU | reforma institucional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The need to reform the United Nations to adapt the organisation to new global power configurations has been widely recognised. Yet these reforms have often been hampered by a lack of global consensus on how they could be carried and what they would entail. The UN 'reform agenda' touches upon virtually all areas of the organisation's activities, including peace support, development and human rights. The proposals also concern institutional issues, including budgetary and management reforms of the UN system. This paper takes stock of progress in key areas of reform and outlines possible ways forward.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Bangladesh: human rights situation](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-03-2015

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Asia-Oceanía | Bangladesh | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | construcción europea | convención ONU | DERECHO | Derecho del trabajo | Derecho penal | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INDUSTRIA | industria del cuero e industria textil | industria textil | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pena de muerte | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | tortura | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | violencia de Estado

Resumen 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.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Towards a Post-Hyogo Framework for Action: Strengthening Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 05-03-2015

Autor externo Paola ALBRITO, Claus SØRENSEN, Dr. Bernard MANYENA, Emily WILKINSON, Tom de GROEVE and Mette LINDAHL-OLSSON

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | ayuda al desarrollo | coste de la contaminación | desarrollo sostenible | desastre causado por el hombre | desastre natural | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Suecia | vigilancia del medio ambiente

Resumen Proceedings of the workshop on "Towards a post-Hyogo Framework for Action: Strengthening disaster resilience for sustainable development", held on 20 January 2015 in Brussels.

Estudio [EN](#)

[La violencia contra las mujeres en la UE: Situación actual](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-02-2014

Autor DIMITROVA -STULL Anna

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | condición de la mujer | Consejo de Europa | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho penal | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | igualdad de género | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de la UE - política nacional | programa de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | violencia doméstica | violencia sexual

Resumen La violencia contra las mujeres constituye una violación de los derechos humanos y una forma de discriminación basada en el género. Es resultado de las desigualdades entre las mujeres y los hombres y se manifiesta de múltiples formas. Las estimaciones sobre su alcance resultan alarmantes. Sus repercusiones sobre las víctimas son graves y acarrea importantes costes.

Briefing [BG](#), [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [PL](#)

[Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-06-2013

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda alimentaria | contabilidad nacional | coordinación de ayudas | desarrollo rural | desarrollo sostenible | desigualdad social | ECONOMÍA | marco social | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of indicators for development cooperation in the period up to 2015. Their review, which may redefine development cooperation, has started.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-05-2013

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave cláusula de salvaguardia | construcción europea | democratización | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | preferencias generalizadas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación diplomática | sanción económica | sanción internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

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

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

[Area C: More than 60 % of the Occupied West Bank Threatened by Israeli Annexation](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 24-04-2013

Autor HAKALA Pekka

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | construcción ilegal | cuestión de Cisjordania | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional público | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | expropiación | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Israel | migración de repoblación | migración forzada | movimientos migratorios | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Palestina | permiso de construcción | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | restricción de las importaciones | seguridad internacional | urbanismo y construcción

Resumen Under the terms of the 1993 Oslo peace accords, over 60 % of the occupied Palestinian territory in the West Bank remains under full Israeli military and administrative control. Here, in what is known as 'Area C', Israel restricts Palestinians' access to land and resources by instituting systemic segregation, forcibly evicting and displacing Palestinian residents, demolishing civilian property and expanding Israeli settlements. Israeli law applies in the area, and Israeli control is gradually reinforced. Amounting to de facto annexation, the Israeli's government's measures are in clear violation of international law. The situation is undermining hopes for a two-state solution, effectively creating a single-state with only isolated 'islands' ('Area A') under Palestinian rule. The situation has recently grown more dire, as the most committed proponents of Area C's unilateral annexation have entered Israel's new government coalition. Although Israel's encroachment into Area C has long been condemned by the European Union, efforts to improve the situation are continually undermined. Nothing of substance has been accomplished to implement the minimal recommendations set out by the EU's 2011 report on Area C. While the EU has expressed its concern about the state of affairs, decisive effective action is long overdue.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[China's role in UN peacekeeping operations](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-04-2013

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | China | construcción europea | fuerzas multinacionales | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | mantenimiento de la paz | misión militar de la Unión Europea | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Since the early 1990s, China has become a major contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. The EU, the US and UN officials have welcomed China's growing involvement. As of 31 December 2012, a total of 1 869 Chinese peacekeepers were participating in nine UN operations around the world.

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

[Creating Accountability? Recent Developments in the US's Policy on Drones](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-03-2013

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Democracia | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave América | aviación militar | cambio tecnológico | defensa | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | Derecho internacional público | derechos y libertades | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | injerencia | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | servicio secreto | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | terrorismo | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen In recent weeks, the debate on the US use of drones in its counter-terrorism operations has intensified. The confirmation of John O. Brennan as the director of CIA — and the much-reported filibuster that interrupted his hearing and focused attention on the issue of drones — has led to a push for political and legal accountability. A recent ruling by the US Court of Appeals has supported the endeavour, and the US administration has invited the Congress to develop a legal framework for drone strikes. In parallel, the UN Special Rapporteur on Counter Terrorism and Human Rights, Ben Emmerson, has investigated the issue, consulting stakeholders and undertaking study trips, most recently to Pakistan. These combined efforts may lead to a deeper global debate about new, rapidly developing arms, tactics and technologies. The EU should engage more actively in the discussion, which bears direct implications for the Union's security as well as its stance on issues of human rights. The EU can help forge a global consensus about this form of modern warfare, responding to — but also anticipating — its risks and challenges.

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

[Palestine's Bid for UN Observer State Status Advances despite EU Hesitation](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-11-2012

Autor HAKALA Pekka

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | coexistencia pacífica | cuestión de Palestina | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Palestina | reconocimiento de un Estado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional

Resumen The vote on the observer state status for Palestine in the United Nations system is scheduled for 29 November 2012. For the Palestinian National Authority, the lack of progress in the Middle East Peace Process has provided the stimulus for seeking an upgrade to its status in the United Nations. The European Union supports Palestinian statehood in principle, but is divided on the appropriateness of the timing of the UN bid. The European Parliament backs the two-state solution, with its implicit upgrading of Palestine's status. Israel has threatened the Palestinian National Authority with serious reprisals if the PNA pursues its bid at the United Nations. The Palestinian National Authority's survival is at stake with the statehood bid in more than one way.

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

[Proceedings of the Workshop on "European Disaster Response"](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-07-2011

Autor externo Arkaitz USUBIAGA (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy)

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ayuda a los siniestrados | construcción europea | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política exterior y de seguridad común | protección civil | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The European Commission issued in October 2010 a Communication aimed at building a stronger, more coherent and better integrated European disaster response capacity. The workshop discussed the challenges and ways to improve the existing disaster response in the light of the upcoming European Parliament's resolution on the Communication and Commission's legislative proposals in the field of civil protection.

[Estudio](#) [EN](#)

The Evolution of Fundamental Rights Charters and Case Law - A Comparison of the United Nations, Council of Europe and European Union Systems of Human Rights Protection

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-02-2011

Autor externo Project Co-ordinator : Liora Lazarus (University of Oxford)
Lead researchers : Cathryn Costello (University of Oxford), Nazila Ghanea (University of Oxford) and Katja Ziegler (University of Oxford)
Researchers : Rajendra Desai (Matrix Chambers), Lawrence Hill-Cawthorne (University of Oxford) and Benjamin Jones (University of Oxford)

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave Consejo de Europa | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho comparado | derechos fundamentales | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | instrumento internacional | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política internacional | protección de las minorías | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This report examines the human rights protection systems of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the European Union. It explores the substantive rights, protection mechanisms, modes of engagement within, and the interactions between each system. The report also outlines the protection of minority rights, and the political processes through which human rights and institutions evolve and interact. A series of recommendations are made on how to advance the EU human rights system.

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

The role of regional human rights mechanisms

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-11-2010

Autor externo EIUC

Ámbito político Democracia | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave construcción europea | cooperación regional | DERECHO | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Regional human rights protection mechanisms constitute important pillars of the international system for the promotion and protection of human rights. At the current state five regional human rights mechanisms can be distinguished varying significantly from a very advanced human rights protection system to an emerging one. In the Council of Europe area, the European Court of Human Rights, the main human rights protection mechanism, has become a victim of its own success and due to its workload is struggling to remain efficient. The Inter-American system is well developed but the diverting political systems together with the non-permanent and not obligatory character of the Court threaten to undermine the political weight of the system. Even though all essential elements of an effective regional human rights mechanism are put in place in Africa, financial as well as professional support will be crucial to overcome some important structural constraints that affect its effectiveness. Even though the Arab Charter of Human Rights in 2004 and the establishment of the Arab Committee of Human Rights in 2009 are important steps in the Arab World, the Charter is in some parts inconsistent with international human rights standards, and it is doubtful whether the members of the Committee are sufficiently independent to address human rights issues effectively. Subregional mechanisms such as the ASEAN mechanism appear to be the most practicable solution in the Asia-Pacific region. However, no underlying human rights instrument such as a Declaration or Convention has been developed for the system so far, and the still predominant ASEAN thinking of limiting human rights discussion by reference to noninterference in internal affairs puts the effectiveness of this system in question.

Estudio [EN](#)

The protection of Civilians during peacekeeping operations

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 19-06-2008

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Institute of European Studies, University of Brussels, Belgium
Study carried out within the framework agreement between ISIS Europe and the European Parliament

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ayuda humanitaria | fuerzas multinacionales | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | mantenimiento de la paz | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | República Democrática del Congo | seguridad internacional | víctima civil | África

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Human Rights and Frozen Conflicts in the Eastern Neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicación **Análisis en profundidad**

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Nicu Popescu, European Council on Foreign Relations,
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Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave Comunidad de Estados Independientes | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos políticos | derechos y libertades | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Moldavia | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | OSCE | país del Cáucaso | política europea de vecindad | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | seguridad internacional | solución de conflictos | Tribunal Europeo de Derechos Humanos | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Conflict Resolution as a Policy Goal under ENP in the Southern Neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicación **Análisis en profundidad**

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Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave construcción europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | mantenimiento de la paz | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política europea de vecindad | política exterior y de seguridad común | prevención de conflictos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | terceros países mediterráneos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África | África del Norte

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Visibility and impact of eu Activity in the un and its Various Programmes, Funds and Agencies](#)

Tipo de publicación **Análisis en profundidad**

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Autor externo Dr. Rebekka Göhring

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda al exterior | construcción europea | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de ayudas | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study analyses the visibility and impact of the European Community in the UN system in the light of its financial contributions. While the Community functions as a donor in its own right, it is not a member of the United Nations to which only sovereign states can adhere. Therefore, formal representation of the Community in the UN system remains weak. Whether this constitutes an impediment to the EC's impact on UN policies is discussed with the help of a detailed empirical analysis of EC financial contributions to 23 selected UN bodies, and, on the theoretical level, with the help of two different models – the Full Membership Approach and the 'No Flagwaving' Approach. The study reaches three main conclusions. First, return on EC investment – in terms of visibility and impact - can be regarded as satisfactory. Second, the EC should not aim at becoming 'just another donor' in addition to its Member States. Third, the Community may embrace a potentially strong role under the condition that it defines its approach to EU-UN relations and Development Policy on the basis of its specific nature.

EP/ExPol/

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Sistemas de contratación y de igualdad de oportunidades](#)

Tipo de publicación **Estudio**

Fecha **15-11-2000**

Autor GONZALEZ GARCIA Isaac

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Empleo

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | Consejo de Europa | contratación de personal | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | Estado miembro UE | función pública | función pública europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | igualdad de género | igualdad de trato | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen La finalidad de este estudio es describir y analizar los elementos específicos de los distintos sistemas de contratación y de la política de igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres en la función pública de los Estados miembros de la Unión, de las instituciones europeas y de las organizaciones internacionales (Consejo de Europa y Naciones Unidas).

[Estudio](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

[Resumen ejecutivo](#) [FR](#)

Violence Against Women

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 01-12-1997

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Comunidad Europea | Consejo de Europa | construcción europea | delito sexual | DERECHO | Derecho penal | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | Naciones Unidas | ONU | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones no gubernamentales | organización no gubernamental | trata de seres humanos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | violencia doméstica

Resumen Violence against women is a widespread phenomenon found throughout society. It is acknowledged to be one of the most serious infringements of the rights of the individual. This paper sets out the different types of violence and gives a description of all the initiatives which have been taken to date by international and European organisations and as a result of the contribution of NGOs. It also refers to the existing legal instruments in this field and gives a brief description of current Community action.

Análisis en profundidad [DE](#), [EN](#), [IT](#)

The Crisis in the Former Yugoslavia

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-01-1993

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ayuda humanitaria | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | fuerzas multinacionales | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía política | guerra | independencia nacional | Naciones Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política internacional | reconocimiento de un Estado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Yugoslavia

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