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

Ordenar Ordenar por fecha
Palabra clave "propiedad de bienes"

11 Resultado(s) encontrado(s)

Fecha de creación : 18-04-2024

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](#)

Research for CULT Committee - Media Action Plan: Key challenges related to media pluralism, media freedom and democracy - Concomitant expertise for INI report

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-05-2021

Autor externo KEA European Affairs; Arthur Le Gall

Ámbito político Cultura | Educación

Palabra clave competencia | comunicación | democracia | DERECHO | Derecho civil | derechos y libertades | desinformación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | independencia nacional | libertad de expresión | libertad de prensa | marco político | medio de comunicación de masas | pluralismo de los medios de comunicación | política internacional | profesión de la comunicación | propiedad de bienes | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | restricción de la competencia | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Media pluralism is an essential condition for any democratic society. It constitutes a source of access to a plurality of editorial lines and analyses, opinions and issues expressed, as well as a coexistence of public and private service media.

Media pluralism is at risk due to several factors. First, the level of basic protection for journalists is threatened, for example in terms of the protection of their personal data online or abusive defamation charges against them. Second, most EU countries are characterised by a high degree of market concentration, with monopoly or oligopoly structures in most news media sectors. These main players co-exist with a myriad of smaller news media operators (e.g. focusing on local news or specialised in particular topics).

Third, trust in the media is eroded by fake news and disinformation, and the perception of an alleged gatekeeping position by larger media groups.

Initiatives are however emerging to improve transparency in the media, for example by establishing charters for the media to ensure the credibility and trustworthiness of sources, or by developing algorithms to debunk misinformation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Audiovisual rights in sports events: An EU perspective](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-03-2017

Autor KATSAROVA Ivana

Ámbito político Cultura

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia | comunicación | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | distribución exclusiva | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | espectáculo deportivo | Estado miembro UE | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | investigación y propiedad intelectual | organización deportiva | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad de bienes | radiodifusión | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen Premium live sports content attracts large audiences, drives TV subscriptions upwards and generates advertising for broadcasters, particularly in an increasingly diversified media landscape. With no foreseeable end to the rush for premium sports rights over a handful of major sports events, the dramatic intensification of competition in the past 20 years has led to a steep increase in the pricing levels of audiovisual rights. In 2009, EU broadcasters spent around €5.8 billion on the acquisition of rights, representing nearly 17 % of their total €34.5 billion programming spend. Although sports events do not qualify as works of authorship, the audiovisual recordings of such events enjoy copyright protection and entitle rights-holders of the first fixation of the event to the right of reproduction, distribution, rental and communication to the public. In this context, the regulatory framework under which audiovisual sports rights agreements are negotiated in the EU features two predominant models – the joint selling of rights, where rights are sold by specially created associations on behalf of sports clubs, and exclusivity – a model referring to territorial exclusivity over the exploitation of audiovisual rights. In spite of the prominence of the latter model, the Audiovisual Media Services Directive contains two provisions that curb the restrictive allocation of rights, making it possible to freely receive information about events of major importance for society and enabling the public to have access to short extracts within general news programmes. The ongoing revision of the Audiovisual Media Services Directive does not currently envisage any changes to these provisions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Impact of the Crisis on Fundamental Rights across Member States of the EU - Country Report on Cyprus](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-03-2015

Autor externo Corina Demetriou

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos

Palabra clave acceso a la justicia | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea | Chipre | construcción europea | DERECHO | derecho a la educación | derecho a la salud | derecho a la vivienda | derecho al trabajo | Derecho civil | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | justicia | libertad de expresión | libertad de reunión | plan de pensiones | política de austeridad | política económica | propiedad de bienes | protección social | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this study looks into the impact of the economic crisis and the austerity measures that were introduced as a response thereto, to the enjoyment of a set of selected fundamental rights by individuals in Cyprus. It also contains recommendations on how to make sure that the enjoyment of these rights is ensured in the future.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Indigenous Peoples, Extractive Industries and Human Rights](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-09-2014

Autor externo Julian BURGER (University of Essex, United Kingdom)

Ámbito político Derechos humanos

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | autodeterminación | comunicación | consulta pública | cultura y religión | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos de las minorías | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | explotación de recursos | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | identidad cultural | industria minera | industria petrolera | industria petrolera | industrias carbonera y minera | jurisprudencia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | migración forzosa | movimientos migratorios | organización de la empresa | población autóctona | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | propiedad de bienes | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad social de la empresa | ética comercial

Resumen The present study examines the human rights impacts of the extractive industries on indigenous peoples worldwide. It finds that there continue to be significant human rights risks associated with mining, oil and gas extraction falling disproportionately on indigenous peoples. It argues that the growing demand for non-renewable resources and the need to explore and exploit resources in ever more invasive ways suggest that such activities are likely to impinge even more on the lands of indigenous communities living in countries with important resource reserves. The paper acknowledges the major efforts being made by industry associations to address these issues through voluntary guidelines but finds that, notwithstanding, conflicts and violence persist and that further measures are required to protect the rights and interests of indigenous peoples. The universal acceptance of the 2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides impetus to renewed efforts to ensure implementation of the provisions in practice. The paper concludes by recommending, among other things, that the European Union as one of the regions championing the Declaration at the United Nations take the initiative to develop a region-wide framework for extractive industries that sanction companies and provide legal redress in cases where the human rights of indigenous peoples are violated.

Estudio [EN](#)

Promoting Free Movement in the EU by Simplifying the Acceptance of Public Documents: Cost of Non-Europe Report

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-12-2013

Autor externo ICF GHK

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave acción de la UE | análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cartilla sanitaria | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | documentación | documento de identidad | documento oficial | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estado civil | estatuto jurídico | estudio de impacto | formalidad administrativa | libre circulación de personas | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | propiedad de bienes | registro de sociedad mercantil | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Cost of Non Europe Reports are intended to evaluate the possibilities for gains and the realisation of a 'public good' through common action at EU level in specific policy areas and sectors. In particular, this study analyses the cost for citizens and businesses of the formalities which are currently necessary in order to make certain public documents acceptable in different Member States. The study concludes that the abolition of legalisation and Apostille, the simplified certification of copies and translations, the establishment of multilingual forms in all official languages concerning birth, death, marriage, registered partnership, and legal status and representation of a company would greatly reduce the current costs associated with authenticating national public documents. Citizens and businesses would be able to more freely exercise their right of free movement and freedom of establishment in another Member State without facing disproportionate obstacles.

Estudio [EN](#)

China Pledges to 'Deepen' Reforms, Though Implementation Remains to Be Seen

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-11-2013

Autor ARMANOVICA Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio social | China | control de natalidad | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho penal | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | familia | forma jurídica de la sociedad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | liberalización del mercado | libertad de expresión | migración rural-urbana | movimientos migratorios | pena de muerte | política comercial | política de natalidad | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad de bienes | propiedad intelectual | reforma económica | sociedad de economía mixta | vida social

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Return of Cultural Objects Unlawfully Removed from the Territory of a Member State"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-2013

Autor externo Marie Cornu (CNRS/CECOJI) and Manlio Frigo (State University of Milan), Italy)

Ámbito político Cultura

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bien cultural | comercio internacional | convención internacional | cultura y religión | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | interpretación del Derecho | justicia | libre circulación de mercancías | política comercial | política internacional | procedimiento judicial | propiedad de bienes | protección del patrimonio | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Following the European Commission's launching of a Recast proposal for Directive 93/7/EEC, which was adopted to ensure the return of cultural goods classified as "national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value", the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) of the European Parliament draw up a report on 'Return of Unlawfully-Removed Cultural Objects'. Due to its complicated and legal-technical nature, CULT organised a workshop on the subject to promote debate between experts in the field and MEPs, from which conclusions and recommendations were drawn with a view to contributing to the report. The workshop took place in the European Parliament on 4 November 2013. The present document is the compilation of the background notes and Power Point presentations prepared by the experts invited.

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

National Experiences in Applying Civil Protection Measures : The Case of Bulgaria

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-03-2012

Autor externo Nikolay ANGELOV (Regional Court, Plovdiv, Bulgaria)

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia

Palabra clave acción civil | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Bulgaria | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de la defensa | ejecución de sentencia | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Europa | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | jurisprudencia | justicia | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | propiedad de bienes | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | violencia doméstica

Resumen In civil and commercial matters, the provisional and protective measures are set to preserve the factual or legal situation, in a way to protect the rights whose recognition was claimed elsewhere by the court, having jurisdiction over the substance of the matter. Thus, protection measures shall surprise the defendant by depriving him/her of the possibility to make the protection sought useless. Talking about domestic violence, the protective measures are set to give immediate protection in cases where there exists a direct and immediate threat of continuation of domestic violence, whilst guaranteeing the rights of the offender to a fair trial.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Cross-Border Issues of Securities Law: European Efforts to Support Securities Markets with a Coherent Legal Framework

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-05-2011

Autor externo Philipp PAECH (Department of Law, The London School of Economics and Political Science, the UK)

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades

Palabra clave aproximación de legislaciones | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | banco | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho mercantil | emisión de valores | estatuto jurídico | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | política comercial | propiedad de bienes | sociedad de inversión | solvencia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | valor mobiliario

Resumen This briefing provides the legal background understanding in respect of securities which are held through banks and other intermediaries necessary to access the highly complex area of cross-border securities law which is in between commercial-, insolvency- and property law. It also describes adjacent legislation and neighbouring international initiatives. As the relevant laws are heavily fragmented, the holding and transfer of such securities as well as the exercise of investor rights is cumbersome and sometimes legally uncertain. Lastly, the main mechanisms of the envisaged legislation are presented. Throughout the text, a number of crucial issues are explained that had been discussed controversially in the past.

Estudio [EN](#)

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

Matrimonial property regimes and patrimonial aspects of other forms of union: what problems and proposed solutions? (Proposal for Rome IV Regulation)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-11-2010

Autor externo Sjef van Erp, Professor für Zivilrecht und Europäisches Privatrecht, Institut für Europäisches Privatrecht, Universität Maastricht

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho matrimonial | familia | matrimonio | propiedad de bienes | unión civil | unión libre

Resumen This note provides an objective analysis of the property law aspects of living together in situations where the relationship has connections with more than one EU Member State. The analysis focuses on couples, whether opposite-sex or same-sex relationships, living together either in the form of a marriage, a registered partnership or who de facto live together. The note identifies main problems related to the matrimonial property regimes and patrimonial aspects of other forms of union with a cross-border dimension and concludes by making some recommendations.

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