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Ámbito político "Gobernanza global"

296 Resultado(s) encontrado(s)

Fecha de creación : 19-04-2024

[Improving EU action to end poverty in developing countries - Cost of non-Europe report](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 11-04-2024

Autor FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | NAVARRA Cecilia

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Valor añadido europeo

Resumen Progress on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals has been insufficient, not least because of shocks such as the COVID 19 pandemic and recent wars. The cost of this lack of progress is borne by 'least developed countries' – low-income countries with low indicators of socio-economic development, as defined by the UN. This study reviews the European Union's role in policies that affect poverty in these contexts. It identifies 12 challenges that could be addressed to some extent by further EU action on development policy, climate action, trade and global value chains, and by the EU as an actor in multilateral forums, in line with the policy coherence for development principle.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Expansion of BRICS: A quest for greater global influence?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-03-2024

Autor JUTTEN Marc

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Resumen On 1 January 2024, BRICS – the intergovernmental organisation comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – admitted four new members: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates. The group's decision to open the door to new members was taken at its Johannesburg summit in August 2023, sparking a debate about its growing international influence. According to estimates, BRICS+, as the organisation has been informally called since its expansion, now accounts for 37.3 % of world GDP, or more than half as much as the EU (14.5 %). However, besides an increase in economic power the new members could bring potential conflicts (Saudi Arabia/Iran or Egypt/Ethiopia) into the group, making the reaching of consensus on common political positions more difficult. Since the new members would only contribute roughly 4 % to the group's cumulative GDP, the significance of the expansion should be seen beyond the purely economic effect, in the form of greater influence for the group and for developing countries as a whole within international organisations such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and the Bretton Woods institutions. The EU engages with BRICS+ countries individually. For instance, it has strategic partnerships with Brazil, India and South Africa, and is negotiating a free trade agreement with India. On the other hand, current conflicts in Ukraine and Gaza show the divergent approaches to security taken by the EU and BRICS+. The European Parliament has stressed that further political dialogue with the BRICS countries is needed, including on an individual basis. In an exchange of views with European Commission representatives in October 2023, Members of the Parliament's Committee on International Trade (INTA) underlined the need to keep an eye on the group's expansion, especially considering the effect of a potential BRICS+ currency and the consequences for EU trade policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Interoperable Europe act](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-02-2024

Autor Niestadt Maria

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave administración electrónica | cooperación administrativa | cooperación transfronteriza | Derecho de la Unión Europea | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empresa pública | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | Marco Europeo de Interoperabilidad | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | servicio público | sistema de información | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | transformación digital | tratamiento de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In November 2022, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation laying down measures for a high level of public sector interoperability across the Union (the interoperable Europe act). The initiative seeks to ensure a consistent, human-centric EU approach to interoperability, create an interoperability governance structure that helps public administrations and the private sector to work together, and establish an ecosystem of interoperability solutions for the EU's public sector. The proposal should also cut red tape for citizens and businesses. The proposal is now with the co-legislators. The Parliament adopted its position on the proposed regulation in September 2023, and the Council did so in October 2023. Shortly afterwards, in November 2023, the co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the text (since endorsed by the ITRE committee and the Committee of Permanent Representatives of EU Member States). While maintaining the main points of the Commission proposal, the co-legislators have clarified several points, such as the scope of the regulation, its objectives, and the conditions of the mandatory interoperability assessment. Parliament's plenary vote on the final agreement is scheduled for the February I plenary session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages during the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Interoperable Europe act](#)

[Multilateral financial assistance to Ukraine - January 2024](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 11-01-2024

Autor RAKIC Drazen

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda financiera | conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía política | intervención militar | política de cooperación | producto interior bruto | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | tipo de cambio | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper provides a snapshot of multilateral financial assistance provided to Ukraine since the start of the Russian invasion in February 2022 by the European Union and its bodies (European Investment Bank), international financial institutions (International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group, and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and groups of bilateral creditors ("The Group of Creditors of Ukraine"). The paper aims to increase understanding and support scrutiny of international financial assistance to Ukraine. The Annex provides information on the conditions attached to EU and IMF loans.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Understanding crypto assets: An overview of blockchain technology's uses and challenges](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-12-2023

Autor REMEUR Cécile

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Fiscalidad | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cadena de bloques | comercialización | contenido digital | criptografía | distribución digital | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | moneda virtual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen Blockchain and its applications, in particular cryptocurrencies, have grabbed the headlines, but many people still do not know how they work. This briefing provides an overview of the uses and challenges of this technology, based on published information. Blockchain originated as part of the enabling digital ledger technology (DLT) developed at the end of the 20th century. DLT works as a digital database containing information (as a record book or ledger) that can be simultaneously used and shared through a network (as a shared digital ledger). The technology is considered to render the recorded elements unchangeable (immutable) and the process open (decentralised) by using a publicly accessible network. However, in practice, the outcomes can differ from the initial technological design. Virtually anything of value (assets) can be tracked and traded on a blockchain. Blockchain works with tokens (values in the digital ledger), tokenisation (using the blockchain for existing assets) and smart contracts (computerised and pre-specified conditions that self-execute when they are met). Currencies and assets can be exchanged and traded in both the 'real' and virtual world. The use of blockchain for currencies originated from an analysis of shortcomings in the traditional financial environment. Crypto assets range from tangible to non-tangible assets, and to understand them one must look into their substance and the conditions attached to them in their digital definition. After more than a decade, a number of challenges have appeared, ranging from the protection of citizens to the preservation of the legal economy and the carbon impact of crypto assets. This briefing looks at both the implementation of blockchain technology over this period and at whether it has delivered the expected outcomes.

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

[Transparency and integrity of environmental, social and governance rating activities](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-11-2023

Autor CAPDEVILA PENALVA Josefina

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | blanqueo ecológico | comercialización | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | estrategia de la UE | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política social | reglamento (UE) | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The impact assessment uses internal and external expertise and evidence collected from targeted consultations. The problem definition is framed, the IA provides information on the extent of the regulation and the scope of conflicts of interest, the relationship between ESG rating providers and rated companies. The IA considers three options for one specific objective and two options for the other specific objective. Assessment and comparison of the options is made in terms of effectiveness, efficiency (cost-effectiveness) and policy coherence, and the impacts are assessed in qualitative and quantitative terms. A transition period with specific measures to lighten the costs is envisaged for SMEs, and benefits are expected in the medium term. In terms of competitiveness, EU providers would have to compete with unregulated third countries, and while this could affect its competitiveness, this impact is expected to be minor. The approach that the EU should take as regards a third-country regime could have been explored more in detail, however.

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

[Reclamaciones transfronterizas de restitución de obras de arte saqueadas](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-10-2023

Autor externo Evelien CAMPFENS

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Cultura | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Educación | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Legislación y normativa sobre competencia | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bellas artes | comercio de arte | cultura y religión | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional | Derecho penal | obra de arte | robo

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [PL](#)

[78th session of the UN General Assembly, New York, 18-22 September 2023](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-09-2023

Autor JUTTEN Marc

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | CIENCIA | Conferencia internacional | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | geopolítica | humanidades | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen World leaders gathered for the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York, at a time of rising geopolitical tensions, including an ongoing war of aggression, military conflicts, coup d'états in western Africa, accelerating climate change crisis, food insecurity, widening inequality and sustainable development concerns. Against the backdrop in the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the theme chosen for this year's general debate, marking the halfway point in the Agenda 2030 timeline, was 'Rebuilding trust and reigniting global solidarity: Accelerating action on the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals towards peace, prosperity, progress and sustainability for all'. The heads of state or government adopted a political declaration, seeking to accelerate action to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and implement the SDGs.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Future Shocks 2023: Anticipating and weathering the next storms](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 31-08-2023

Autor PATAKI Gabor Zsolt

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave cambio climático | CIENCIA | deterioro del medio ambiente | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | geopolítica | gestión administrativa | gestión de crisis | humanidades | inclemencia atmosférica | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | riesgo natural

Resumen The European Parliament launched a process of monitoring possible future risks for the EU during the COVID-19 crisis, and has developed this further during Russia's war on Ukraine. The annual 'Future Shocks' series provides up-to-date, objective, and authoritative information on global risks through a 360° survey based on risk literature from a broad range of sources. Future Shocks 2023: Anticipating and weathering the next storms discusses 15 risks related to geopolitics, climate change, health, economics and democracy that could occur in the coming decade, and 10 policy responses to address both existing governance capacity and possible ways to enhance risk-response capabilities within the EU.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[First EU space strategy for security and defence: What implications for EU strategic autonomy?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 28-08-2023

Autor PATAKI Gabor Zsolt

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Agencia Espacial Europea | CIENCIA | construcción europea | defensa | estrategia de la UE | geopolítica | humanidades | investigación y propiedad intelectual | misil | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política espacial | política exterior y de seguridad común | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | técnica espacial | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In 2022, the EU Strategic Compass included space as a strategic domain, and called for a dedicated European strategy. In the meantime, Russia's invasion of Ukraine confirmed the key role of space for defence and resilience, but also highlighted vulnerabilities related to space systems. Another 'wake-up call' came from a different direction; SpaceX's advances in reusable rocket technology leading to Starship's first orbital flight test turned the spotlight onto launch providers and access to space. Space is a critical infrastructure issue with growing economic significance. It is also an increasingly contested arena between competing geopolitical interests. To address these rising challenges, in March 2023 the European Commission and the High Representative/Vice-President presented their first joint communication on a European space strategy for security and defence.

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](#)

[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](#)

[Reforming EU blacklisting - How to increase the effectiveness and avoid politicisation of the EU list of high-risk jurisdictions for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing: US experience and considerations for EU reform](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-07-2023

Autor externo Brigitte UNGER, emerita prof. Utrecht University

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Fiscalidad | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | blanqueo de dinero | competencia extraterritorial | construcción europea | DERECHO | ECONOMÍA | financiación del terrorismo | libre circulación de capitales | organización de la justicia | política económica | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU blacklist of high-risk jurisdictions for money laundering is being criticised for a lack of autonomy from the FATF lists, politicisation and lobbying, and lack of transparency. The paper shows four ways to change this. More autonomy from the FATF can be reached through grey listing or merging the EU money laundering list with the EU tax list. More transparency can be reached by involving NGOs or academics to do the listing. But all these lists only look at the framework of anti-money laundering policy. When looking at the actual behaviour of launderers, criminological findings should be included. This can be accomplished by leveraging various agencies, like the US International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) list. Lists differ substantially from each other and cover more than half of the world. To achieve both autonomy and transparency and to prevent politicisation, a research institute similar to the IMF could be established, for example, in the newly planned anti money laundering agency AMLA. Here an encompassing alert system of money laundering, including persons, sectors, entities, and countries could become an EU support for Member States. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Estudio [EN](#)

[Policy departments Monthly Highlights - July 2023](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-07-2023

Autor MANGINI ANNA | VERDINS Rudolfs

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Cultura | Democracia | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Pesca | Presupuesto | Seguridad y defensa | Transporte

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | análisis económico | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | drone | ECONOMÍA | espacio aéreo | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | estadística | liberalización del transporte aéreo | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[EU's response to the US Inflation Reduction Act \(IRA\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 02-06-2023

Autor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Energía | Fiscalidad | Gobernanza global | Industria | Legislación y normativa sobre competencia | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Presupuesto | Semestre Europeo

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | construcción europea | contaminación industrial | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | estrategia de la UE | financiación e inversión | gas con efecto invernadero | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | inflación | inversión en el extranjero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | neutralidad en carbono | política del medio ambiente | relaciones de la Unión Europea | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Although the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) pursues a range of aims, the two main ones are the lowering of inflation by removing purchasing power from the US economy, and to provide the United State's contribution to fighting climate change. Unlike similar EU measures, most of its climate support is done via tax subsidies. Although hailed in the EU for heralding a new era in US climate policy, the IRA is being criticised for its outright 'Buy American' provisions. Amongst others, it is feared that EU exports to the US will be hampered, and that EU firms might be enticed to relocate to the US. So far, the EU has reacted by adapting its State aid rules and the legislative proposals of the Green Deal Industrial Plan, but it also relies upon the Recovery and Resilience Facility's dedicated climate subsidies to offset the IRA's effects on the EU economy. Further possible EU responses are currently discussed.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[2023 G7 Summit: Preparing for a new global order?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-06-2023

Autor JUTTEN Marc | PEIJNENBURG LEON

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | China | Conferencia internacional | construcción europea | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grupo de países más industrializados | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 49th G7 Summit, bringing together the leaders of the United States (US), Canada, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Union (EU), took place on 19-21 May 2023 under the Japanese Presidency in Hiroshima, a city with worldwide symbolic importance for war, nuclear devastation and peace. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine dominated the leaders' summit once again, with Ukraine's President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, attending in person. The other main issue was the need to increase economic resilience and build a unified G7 approach towards China. This year's summit took place at a time where the multilateral rules-based global order is being challenged, in particular by Russia and China, and strategic relations around the world are being redefined. Key states from the Global South are becoming increasingly important for the West, in order to isolate Russia and address global challenges. For this reason, in addition to Zelenskyy, the Japanese Presidency invited a series of leaders, including those of the G20 troika – Indonesia, India and Brazil (India assumed the G20 Presidency on 1 December 2022 from Indonesia, and will hand it over to Brazil in December this year). The G7 leaders made strong commitments to global partners, in particular those in the Global South, in their various communiqués and statements. Some side meetings drew media attention, notably that between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Volodymyr Zelenskyy. The resulting leaders' communiqué focused on support for Ukraine, disarmament and non-proliferation, economic security, clean tech economy, food security and the convergence of policy towards China. Many commentators drew an important parallel between the reiterated strong support for Ukraine and an underlying message that the international community would provide equal support were Taiwan to be in peril. In this regard, it is also interesting to note the timing of President Biden's announcement at the G7 that the US would support a joint international effort to train Ukrainian pilots on F-16 fighter jets.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Mapping best practices on transparency, integrity, accountability and anti-corruption: Case studies from selected parliaments](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 26-05-2023

Autor externo Igor VIDAČAK; Senada ŠELO ŠABIĆ

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave análisis financiero | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho penal | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gestión administrativa | grupo de interés | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | lucha contra la delincuencia | transparencia del proceso decisorio | transparencia financiera | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social | órgano de cooperación judicial y policial (UE)

Resumen This analysis explores examples of best practices from selected parliaments in the areas of transparency, integrity, accountability and anti-corruption, and reflects on the effectiveness of the analysed approaches and their possible applicability for the European Parliament (EP). Findings confirm the need for the establishment of an independent European Union (EU) ethics body, granted investigative and enforcement powers with full transparency of enquiries, decisions and/or proposals as a pre-condition for its effectiveness and regaining citizens' trust in the work of EU institutions. Stricter rules should be applied for Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) and EP staff regarding post-employment lobbying activities, along with more comprehensive and consistent disclosure of data on meetings with lobbyists, including foreign (third country) entities. In addition, mandatory training for all MEPs on integrity, transparency, accountability and anti-corruption standards should be introduced. Finally, more effective mechanisms of citizens and civil society engagement in the EP work should be introduced as a way of further strengthening the EP's accountability and improving its responsiveness to citizens' concerns.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[The opposition of models and narratives in the field of human rights.](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-04-2023

Autor externo Rosa FREEDMAN

Ámbito político Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | gestión administrativa | movimiento pro derechos humanos | programa de actuación | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This In-depth analysis focuses on competing human rights narratives, particularly those that challenge or undermine the priorities set out in the European Union (EU) Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024. It identifies the strategies deployed to advance those narratives internationally, some of the main proponents of those narratives and key motivations for those agendas. The paper provides evidence-based recommendations for ways in which the EU may counter those narratives. In particular, it highlights the need for the EU to advance a human rights-centred approach to development and preventing economic insecurity. Human rights should be prioritised across all EU activities with third parties. Moreover, competing human narratives should be countered by strengthening civil society and seeking new ways to oppose the soft power initiatives being deployed to advance competing narratives globally.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[L'Etat de droit, une perspective de droit comparé - Conseil de l'Europe](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-03-2023

Autor externo EPRS, Comparative Law

Ámbito político Democracia | Gobernanza global

Resumen Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du concept d'État de droit dans différents États. Après avoir expliqué la réglementation et la jurisprudence applicables, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce concept sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas du Conseil de l'Europe. L'expression prééminence du droit, seule utilisée dans le Statut du Conseil de l'Europe et la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme transmet, bien mieux qu'« État de droit », le concept selon lequel dans les sociétés démocratiques et protectrices des droits et libertés fondamentales d'Europe, ce sont les principes de sécurité juridique et de les institutions et règles de protection juridictionnelle qui garantissent les êtres humains contre l'arbitraire des détenteurs de pouvoir.

Estudio [FR](#)

[Strengthening the right to participate: legitimacy and resilience of electoral processes in illiberal political systems and authoritarian regimes](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-03-2023

Autor externo Thomas DEMMELHUBER, Richard YOUNGS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | democracia | DERECHO | derecho de voto | Derecho electoral | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | liberalismo económico | marco político | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | propaganda electoral | régimen autoritario | sistema electoral europeo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen In 2022, the Human Rights Subcommittee decided to prepare a Recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on how to respond to undemocratic elections by strengthening the human right to participate in public affairs. On 25 January 2023, a Workshop was organised on behalf of the Human Rights Subcommittee to discuss the challenge of elections in authoritarian countries from a human rights perspective. It focused on authoritarian leaders' strategies to enhance their legitimacy and undermine international democracy standards, as well as proposals for further refining the EU's human rights and democracy support toolbox. This report brings together the background briefings prepared for the workshop and a summary of the debate with Members, academics and EU representatives.

Estudio [EN](#)

[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](#)

[EU-China 2030: European expert consultation on future relations with China](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-12-2022

Autor VAN WIERINGEN KJELD

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política de investigación | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | análisis de la información | Asia-Oceanía | China | construcción europea | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | política exterior | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU's relations with China are changing rapidly. What priorities, choices, challenges and opportunities might emerge for the EU in its dealings with China over the next decade? This study presents the results of an expert survey on the future of EU-China relations. 171 China observers took part, drawn from among European think tanks, EU institutions and a China-focused European youth network. A synthesis of the responses reflects the considerations, insights and advice of Europe's China knowledge community on the EU's approach to China looking ahead towards 2030.

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

[The way forward for better regulation in the EU – better focus, synergies, data and technology](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 04-08-2022

Autor externo Giovanni SARTOR

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Energía | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Política social | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis de la información | automatización | DERECHO | Derecho constitucional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | informática y tratamiento de datos | institución pública | jurisprudencia (UE) | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tratamiento de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen his in-depth analysis, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, looks at the use of data for the purpose of regulatory assessment/evaluation. The author finds that data is needed to support evidence-based regulation, that information technologies, and in particular AI, can enable a more extensive and beneficial use of data, and that the use of data in ex-post evaluations can improve the regulatory process. The in-depth analysis offers policy recommendations.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

Governing data and artificial intelligence for all: Models for sustainable and just data governance

Tipo de publicación	Estudio
Fecha	11-07-2022
Autor externo	This study was written by Joan Lopez Solano, Aaron Martin, Siddharth de Souza and Linnet Taylor of the Global Data Justice project, Tilburg University, at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament. The Global Data Justice project would like to acknowledge valuable contributions to the analysis in this report from: Maria Anagnostu, Shweta Degalahal, Paula Ferreira Vidal, Yash Kaushal, Andrew Key, Janne Joosten, Alexis Manus, Franklyn Ohai, Gargi Sharma and Zsuzsanna Véghné Ujj
Ámbito político	Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia Gobernanza global Política de investigación Protección de los consumidores
Palabra clave	ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS bien público comunicación construcción europea consumo Derecho de la informática ECONOMÍA economía digital EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN estructura económica financiación e inversión información y tratamiento de la información informática y tratamiento de datos infraestructura económica inteligencia artificial INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES inversión mercado único digital política económica transmisión de datos tratamiento de datos UNIÓN EUROPEA
Resumen	With a particular focus on artificial intelligence (AI), this study identifies and examines policy options for the EU's data governance framework that align with a data justice perspective. A data justice approach is one that centres on equity, recognition and representation of plural interests, and the creation and preservation of public goods as its principal goals. The analysis offers both an assessment of the EU data governance strategy overall and specific policy options for the AI act, the data governance act and the data act. Four benchmarks for good data governance are proposed, in line with the principles of justice: preserving and strengthening public infrastructure and public goods, inclusiveness, contestability and accountability, and global responsibility. Exploring examples of different governance models, we examine how these models and options intersect, and what lessons they offer for the EU case.
	Estudio EN
	Anexo 1 EN

'Splinternets': Addressing the renewed debate on internet fragmentation

Tipo de publicación	Estudio
Fecha	11-07-2022
Autor externo	This study has been written by Clément Perarnaud (Brussels School of Governance – Vrije Universiteit Brussel), Julien Rossi (COSTECH – Université de technologie de Compiègne and PREFICS – Université Rennes 2), Francesca Musiani (CIS – CNRS) and Lucien Castex (IRMECCEN – Université Sorbonne Nouvelle), at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.
Ámbito político	Asuntos exteriores Comercio internacional Cultura Democracia Evaluación de impacto ex ante Gobernanza global Industria Legislación y normativa sobre competencia Mercado interior y unión aduanera Política de investigación Protección de los consumidores
Palabra clave	comercialización comunicación construcción europea ECONOMÍA economía digital EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN empleo estructura económica INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES Internet libre prestación de servicios mercado único digital prestación de servicios PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN red de transmisión de datos reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones tecnología digital tecnología y reglamentación técnica TRABAJO Y EMPLEO UNIÓN EUROPEA
Resumen	Recent events have multiplied concerns about potential fragmentation of the internet into a multitude of non-interoperable and disconnected 'splinternets'. Composed of thousands of compatible autonomous systems, the internet is by definition technically divided. Yet, the internet was also designed to be an open and global technical infrastructure. The unity and openness of the internet appear to be under great pressure from political, commercial and technological developments. This report explores the implications of the EU's recent policies in this field as well as the opportunities and challenges for EU Member States and institutions in addressing internet fragmentation. It underlines how recent EU legislative proposals – on the digital services act, digital markets act, artificial intelligence act, and NIS 2 Directive – could help to address patterns of fragmentation, but also have limitations and potentially unintended consequences. Four possible strategies emerge: stay with the status quo, embrace fragmentation, resist patterns of divergence, or frame discussions as a matter of fundamental rights.
	Estudio EN
	Anexo 1 EN
Multimedia	Splinternets': Addressing the renewed debate on internet fragmentation

[The 2022 G7 Summit: Against the backdrop of Russia's war on Ukraine](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-07-2022

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Acuerdo de París sobre el Cambio Climático | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | conflicto entre Rusia y Ucrania | deterioro del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grupo de países más industrializados | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | precio de la energía | precios | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | seguridad internacional | subida de precios | Ucrania

Resumen The 48th G7 Summit took place at Schloss Elmau, Germany, on 26-28 June 2022. Russia's war on Ukraine has heavily affected the G7's deliberations this year and created pressing new global challenges that were discussed both in the preparatory meetings and at the summit itself. The resulting communiqué focuses on supporting Ukraine, on reducing the impact of the war on the global economy, security of supply and prices of energy and food, climate challenges and the new G7 partnership for infrastructure and investment in developing countries.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Multilateralism and Democracy. A European Parliament perspective](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 30-06-2022

Autor DAMEN Mario

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave acuerdo multilateral | construcción europea | convención internacional | democracia | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco político | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | OTAN | Parlamento Europeo | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This analysis looks into the complex relationship between two trends in international governance: an increase in multilateral arrangements between countries in order to govern internationally on the one hand, and a lack of democratic control over the decisions taken by multilateral organisations or conferences on the other. Multilateralism in the modern sense refers to an international mode of operation involving peaceful negotiations and diplomacy, also referred to as a 'rules-based international order' or 'rules-based multilateralism'. Several European countries have recently launched initiatives in support of multilateralism, in reaction to the increasingly unilateral behaviour of states undermining the existing rules-based international order. Apart from the European Union, no other multilateral organisation has a parliamentary body with the competence to block or amend its decisions, which indicates that there is a democratic deficit in these multilateral organisations. An initial response to such a democratic deficit is the involvement of national parliaments in international decision-making. This is known as 'parliamentary diplomacy'. Secondly, the involvement of civil society in international decision-making through protests, petitions, consultations or participation can also enhance democracy. Thirdly, the organisation of national referenda on international decisions can be used by national governments or citizens' initiatives to increase democratic legitimacy. Fourthly, a lack of democracy at international level can also be countered by creating an 'alliance of democracies', aimed at multilateral cooperation between democratic countries rather than the democratisation of multilateral organisations. These are mostly alliances of Western countries, which risks emphasising the differences between West and East or North and South. Three short case studies of parliamentary diplomacy with the strong involvement of the European Parliament (the Parliamentary Conference on the World Trade Organization (WTO), delegations to the Conferences of Parties of climate change agreements and the NATO Parliamentary Assembly) show that enhancing multilateral democracy is not the only aim of parliamentary diplomacy and that each case reveals a different mix between the 'parliamentary' aspect of democratisation and the 'diplomacy' aspects of information exchange or influencing.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Better regulation in the EU: Improving quality and reducing delays](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-06-2022

Autor externo Siôn Jones, Greta Dohler, Luke Pate

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Control presupuestario | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Fiscalidad | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Planificación prospectiva | Presupuesto | Protección de los consumidores | Semestre Europeo | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | empleo | iniciativa legislativa | libertad de comercio | libre prestación de servicios | mercado único digital | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This briefing, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, provides recommendations for better regulation in the EU by improving quality and reducing delays. It points at significant actual and potential benefits from EU legislative initiatives amounting to over €2,200bn as well as costs of slow Europe of €319 billion in lost annual benefits.

Briefing [EN](#)

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Andrej Plenković, Prime Minister of Croatia, on 22 June 2022](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 28-06-2022

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Coronavirus | Cultura | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Fiscalidad | Gobernanza global | Industria | Legislación y normativa sobre competencia | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Presupuesto | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Seguridad y defensa | Semestre Europeo | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación | Turismo | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Balcanes Occidentales | Conferencia europea | construcción europea | Croacia | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | integración europea | intervención militar | jefe del Gobierno | países candidatos a la adhesión a la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | salud pública | sanidad | seguridad internacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. On 22 June, the Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenković, was the third EU leader to address the Parliament since its Conference of Presidents endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Plenković considered Croatia to be at the centre of EU integration and expressed his support for more shared competences in the area of health cooperation as well as for EU enlargement to Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkans, especially Bosnia and Herzegovina.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Understanding SDGs: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-06-2022

Autor LATEK Marta | PICHON Eric

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

Palabra clave ayuda a la reconversión | comisión técnica ONU | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | economía en transición | estructura económica | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política económica | situación económica | transición 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 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 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 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. The structural transformation that would bring about the desired change requires a joint effort by the international community, but equally so from natural and public or private legal persons, to speed up the process. The European Union has been a leader in drafting the SDGs; it is also a frontrunner in mainstreaming the SDGs in all its policies. The European Parliament regularly assesses the EU commitments on achieving the SDGs. This briefing updates a previous edition by Marta Latek and Eric Pichon, published in December 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Understanding SDGs: The UN's Sustainable Development Goals](#)

[‘This is Europe’ debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Micheál Martin, Taoiseach of Ireland, 8 June 2022](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-06-2022

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Coronavirus | Cultura | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Fiscalidad | Gobernanza global | Industria | Legislación y normativa sobre competencia | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Presupuesto | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Seguridad y defensa | Semestre Europeo | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación | Turismo | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave adhesión a la Unión Europea | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Conferencia europea | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | integración europea | jefe del Gobierno | medida restrictiva de la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política internacional | regiones de Irlanda | regiones de los Estados miembros de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | sanidad | seguridad alimentaria | soberanía nacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following the first speech in this series by the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, on 3 May 2022, the Irish Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Micheál Martin, was the second EU leader to address the Parliament, on 8 June. Mr Martin suggested numerous ways to strengthen and further develop the Union, notably by increasing its budget. He also expressed his support for Treaty change, if necessary, as well as for Ukraine's application for EU membership, and stressed the need to protect EU values and apply EU laws.

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

[The 75th World Health Assembly “Health for peace and peace for health”](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 20-05-2022

Autor externo Katharina HABIMANA; Alexander HAASIS, Sabine VÖGLER

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Coronavirus | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave Agencia Europea de Medicamentos | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Centro Europeo para la Prevención y el Control de las Enfermedades | Conferencia internacional | cooperación europea | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informe de actividad | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Mundial de la Salud | política de cooperación | política internacional | política sanitaria | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 75th World Health Assembly will take place in Geneva, Switzerland from 22 to 28 May 2022. The main topic is “Health for peace and peace for health”. It will discuss and treat matters focusing on four pillars, three of which contribute to the “triple billion targets”: Pillar 1: One billion more people benefiting from universal health coverage ; Pillar 2: One billion more people better protected from health emergencies ; Pillar 3: One billion more people enjoying better health and well-being ; Pillar 4: More effective and efficient WHO providing better support to countries. Delegations from 194 WHO Member States and other organisations (with observer status) will participate in the meeting, that consists of a plenary and two committees. Between sessions technical meetings and social events are organised. The European Union cooperates with WHO and supports its activities in reaching its targets on global, regional and local (country) level. The European Parliament has provided major contributions relevant for the 75th WHA including on accelerating progress and tackling inequalities towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 (Pillar I), the upgrade of the cross-border health threats framework, strengthening of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) (Pillar II) as well as for example the EU food and feed regulation (Pillar III).

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[Risk management: Anticipating future shocks](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 19-05-2022

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva

Resumen Recent events again demonstrate that governance must take account not just of desired outcomes, but also of worst case scenarios. The challenge of identifying and responding to high-level and interconnected risks can be assisted by close examination of private sector routines on risk management, and of the insights of risk monitoring reports. This is a concise summary of a review of risk literature conducted as part of the inaugural EPRS Future Shocks report.

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

[Russia's war on Ukraine in international law and human rights bodies: Bringing institutions back in](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-04-2022

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave competencia jurisdiccional | Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la ONU | Corte Penal Internacional | DERECHO | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | Derecho penal | Derecho penal internacional | derechos y libertades | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | guerra | Naciones Unidas | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización de la justicia | OSCE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | seguridad internacional | Tribunal Europeo de Derechos Humanos | Ucrania

Resumen In the midst of war, human rights and international law institutions have responded with unprecedented speed to the unfolding crisis, not least due to the strong engagement of the Ukraine government in multilateral fora. While these institutions can deliver little immediate relief for Ukraine citizens, the initiatives have important political functions: they show the political and legal alternatives to the logic of war chosen by the Russian government; they contribute to formalising international consensus and providing independent legal assessments of the attack; and, most importantly, they prepare the ground to ensure accountability for crimes committed in the context of the war. .

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

[Values on the retreat? The role of values in the EU's external policies](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 31-03-2022

Autor DAMEN Mario

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave cadena de valor | construcción europea | política de la UE | política exterior | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen There is a general perception in Western countries that the role of values as a foreign policy driver is currently on the decline. This study in the series 'global trends in external policies' seeks to contribute to the debate by investigating what is meant by 'values', whether their importance is on the wane and, if so, how this manifests itself, and how the European Union (EU) can respond to these trends. The broad concept of values has therefore been split into five categories. Socio-cultural values are implicit drivers of foreign policy. In the case of the EU, these are characterised by diversity. 'Political values' is used as a term to describe the fundamental principles of political and public action, defining the relationship between the state and its citizens. For the EU, these are often referred to as the triad of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Economic values characterise the nature of the prevailing economic system in a country. The EU advocates a social market economy. The term 'Earth values' refers to the inclusion of environmental considerations in external policies. The EU has become a leader in promoting sustainability. Resulting from the preceding four are 'international order values', which characterise the overall international outlook of actors. The EU's international order value is 'principled pragmatism'. This study compares the EU's values with those of four reference countries: the US, Turkey, Russia and China. The US in the West comes closest to many of the EU's values, but does not overlap completely. Turkey and Russia are in the EU's Eastern neighbourhood and increasingly disagree with the EU on values. Chinese values overlap least with the EU's values. The study confirms a decline in the influence of the political values preferred by the EU. This decline appears to correspond to a clear West-East spectrum. However, the study also notes an opposite trend of increasing influence of Earth values. For these, a Eurocentric spectrum appears more adequate. For economic values, the definition of trends depends on benchmarks and methodology. The international order notion of 'principled pragmatism' has been extended to 'EU strategic autonomy'. Values are often considered as part of EU strategic autonomy and some policies, such as EU accession or trade policy, incorporate them. A values-based approach to external policies should differentiate according to the partner country and the value category concerned. Whereas cooperation on political values does not appear to be fruitful with certain countries, continued efforts on economic or Earth values may still be possible. The study explores what such a differentiated approach could mean for the four reference countries in the near future. Such an approach should also take into account the differing perceptions of partner countries. Although positive avenues of cooperation on, for example, Earth values are still possible, geopolitical tensions, partly rooted in differing values, are overshadowing this path.

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

[EU in the world / Migration Citizens' recommendations and the EU context: Panel 4 of the Conference on the Future of Europe](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 22-03-2022

Autor AMANATIDIS Georgios | APICELLA CAROLINA | CIUCCI MATTEO | HEEZEN JOHANNES | IGLER WOLFGANG | ISKRA Katarzyna Anna | KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA | KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN | LEGRAND Jérôme | MALOVEC Michal | MARTINELLO BARBARA | MARZOCCHI Ottavio | PADURARIU Claudia-Amelia | PAVY Eeva | RIEDER ANNA-SABINE | SOFSKY FABIAN | SOKOLSKA INA

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ciudadano de la UE | Conferencia europea | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | fomento de la idea de Europa | movimientos migratorios | política internacional | política migratoria de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen As part of the Conference on the Future of Europe, 800 citizens debated their ideas for the European Union in four thematic panels. The citizens involved in Panel 4 considered the possibilities for two related themes: the EU in the world and migration. This publication presents their recommendations, as well as a selection of related European Parliament resolutions and EU legislation, funding programmes and other activities. These background elements are not exhaustive, but have been selected to provide contextual material. For some wide-ranging recommendations, the background material focuses on the most prominent aspects of the proposal. This paper was requested by Guy Verhofstadt, the Chair of the European Parliament's delegation to the Conference on the Future of Europe, on behalf of the delegation.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2021](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-12-2021

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Democracia | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Desarrollo regional | Empleo | Gobernanza global | Política social | Presupuesto | Salud pública | Transporte

Palabra clave administración y remuneración del personal | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cooperación transfronteriza | Corte Penal Internacional | cuidado de la salud | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho penal | Derecho penal internacional | derechos y libertades | envejecimiento de la población | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | organismo de la UE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Towards a joint Western alternative to the Belt and Road Initiative?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2021

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | China | construcción europea | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | informática y tratamiento de datos | interconexión de sistemas | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Since the People's Republic of China (PRC) launched its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013, President Xi Jinping's signature foreign policy project has drawn widespread criticism, including for challenging the traditional model of multilateral infrastructure financing. Western-led bilateral and plurilateral infrastructure and connectivity initiatives designed as alternatives have remained fragmented and have been dwarfed in scope and scale by a geographically and thematically rapidly expanding BRI, which has thrived on an attractive brand and a streamlined authoritarian one-stop-shop project management system. In contrast to Japan, it has taken the EU and the US years to respond with separate regional strategies reflecting their distinct geopolitical outlook and economic relations with the PRC. The manifold implications of the PRC's use of physical and digital infrastructure projects as a foreign policy tool to expand its sphere of influence both across the world and within international organisations have been widely under-estimated. At their 2021 G7 Summit, however, leaders from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the US agreed on a global 'values-driven, high-standard and transparent infrastructure partnership', known as the 'Build Back Better World' (B3W) initiative, which echoes US President Joe Biden's 2020 'Build Back Better' campaign trail slogan. It is the first collective attempt of major democracies to craft a sustainable and targeted alternative to the BRI and to address the challenges it poses to the rules-based international order. It seeks to help fill, by 2035, an infrastructure gap in low and medium-income countries estimated at US\$40+ trillion, by leveraging public development finance to mobilise untapped private-sector funds. Trends in the flows of global private infrastructure investment suggest that the initiative will face opportunities and challenges. The European Parliament's 2021 resolution on connectivity and EU-Asia relations calls for an EU global connectivity strategy as an extension of the 2018 Europe-Asia connectivity strategy, in order to strengthen the EU's role as a geopolitical and geo-economic actor with a single narrative, and to broaden partnerships with democracies across the world that share the EU's fundamental values.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Envisioning International Justice: what role for the ICC?](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-11-2021

Autor externo Olympia BEKOU, Triestino MARINIELLO, Yvonne MCDERMOTT

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | cooperación judicial | Corte Penal Internacional | DERECHO | derecho a la justicia | Derecho penal | Derecho penal internacional | derechos y libertades | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The workshop discussed future scenarios for the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the EU's engagement with the court. Against the background of an ongoing review of the Court and the Rome Statute system, the workshop was organised upon the request of the European Parliament's Subcommittee for Human Rights, and followed the appointment of a new ICC Prosecutor. Speakers identified key challenges for the Court, including: the unstable and fragmented political support by states; the mismatch between resources and growing demands for legal action, requiring difficult and well justified choices by the Prosecutor; allegations of bias and of politicisation; and the need for effective communication with victims and affected communities. The workshop underscored the central role of the EU in upholding the ICC as a central pillar of the multilateral system, but drew also attention to complementary avenues for accountability, such as the use of universal jurisdiction. This report brings together the background briefings prepared by law experts for the workshop and a summary of the debate with Members, academics, civil society experts and EU representatives.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Trends in Chinese reporting on the European Union: Xinhua's coverage of EU affairs, 2012-2021](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-09-2021

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave agencia de prensa | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comunicación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | información y tratamiento de la información | política de información | sanidad

Resumen The main Chinese news service, Xinhua, has steadily expanded its coverage on the European Union over the past decade. The main challenges facing the Union have featured strongly, from the refugee crisis to Brexit to the impact of Covid 19. The tone of the coverage in this period has been neutral, rather than negative, and has not become more critical during the pandemic. Internal EU policies are often put in a favourable light, although internal divisions also feature in Xinhua's reporting. Xinhua tends to emphasise EU cooperation with China and EU divisions with the United States. It also criticises EU sanctions and human rights complaints, both about China – for example on Xinjiang and Hong Kong – and about countries including Russia and Turkey. These trends are in line with China's long-standing stated preference for the EU to become a pole in a multipolar world order that is able to balance US power, despite its disapproval of the EU's pursuit of human rights issues. Xinhua's coverage emphasises both the opportunities and the challenges facing European integration. This dual approach tends to support the view that China is ambiguous about the EU's ability to become a more influential and more useful strategic partner on the world stage. This briefing is based on a quantitative and qualitative analysis of Chinese-language online articles by the state-affiliated Xinhua News Agency since 2012, as well as a selection of secondary sources.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Biometric Recognition and Behavioural Detection Assessing the ethical aspects of biometric recognition and behavioural detection techniques with a focus on their current and future use in public spaces](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-09-2021

Autor externo Christiane WENDEHORST,
Yannic DULLER

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave biometría | CIENCIA | ciencias del comportamiento | ciencias naturales y aplicadas | datos personales | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | humanidades | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI and PETI Committees, analyses the use of biometric techniques from an ethical and legal perspective. Biometric techniques raise a number of specific ethical issues, as an individual cannot easily change biometric features, and as these techniques tend to intrude into the human body and ultimately the human self. Further issues are more generally associated with large-scale surveillance, algorithmic decision making, or profiling. The study analyses different types of biometric techniques and draws conclusions for EU legislation

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regulating targeted and behavioural advertising in digital services. How to ensure users' informed consent](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 31-08-2021

Autor externo Giovanni SARTOR, Francesca LAGIOIA, Federico GALLI,

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Resumen The study addresses the regulation of targeted and behavioural advertising in the context of digital services. Marketing methods and technologies deployed in behavioural and target advertising are presented. The EU law on consent to the processing of personal data is analysed, in connection with advertising practices. Ways of improving the quality of consent are discussed as well as ways of restricting its scope as a legal basis for the processing of personal data. This study is commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee...

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regulating targeted and behavioural advertising in digital services. How to ensure users' informed consent](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-08-2021

Autor externo Giovanni SARTOR,
Francesca LAGIOIA, Federico GALLI

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | competencia | construcción europea | contenido digital | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la informática | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | economía digital | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | merchandising | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | publicidad comparativa | publicidad electrónica no solicitada | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transformación digital | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study addresses the regulation of targeted and behavioural advertising in the context of digital services. Marketing methods and technologies deployed in behavioural and target advertising are presented. The EU law on consent to the processing of personal data is analysed, in connection with advertising practices. Ways of improving the quality of consent are discussed as well as ways of restricting its scope as a legal basis for the processing of personal data. This study is commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Biometric Recognition and Behavioural Detection Assessing the ethical aspects of biometric recognition and behavioural detection techniques with a focus on their current and future use in public spaces](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-08-2021

Autor externo Christiane WENDEHORST, Yannic DULLER.

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad y defensa

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI and PETI Committees, analyses the use of biometric techniques from an ethical and legal perspective. Biometric techniques raise a number of specific ethical issues, as an individual cannot easily change biometric features, and as these techniques tend to intrude into the human body and ultimately the human self. Further issues are more generally associated with large-scale surveillance, algorithmic decision making, or profiling. The study analyses different types of biometric techniques and draws conclusions for EU legislation.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The European Commission's legislative proposals in the New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-07-2021

Autor externo Evelien BROUWER; Giuseppe CAMPESI ; Sergio CARRERA, Roberto CORTINOVIS, Eleni KARAGEORGIOU, Jens VEDSTED-HANSEN, Lina VOSYLIUTE

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de impacto ex ante | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política social

Palabra clave asilo político | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los refugiados | Comisión Europea | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | derechos cívicos | derechos y libertades | estadísticas de migración | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | migración | movimientos migratorios | política de cooperación | propuesta (UE) | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | solicitante de asilo | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs on request of the Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties and Justice, aims to provide a detailed mapping and analysis of the central legal changes and issues characterising the five main legislative proposals accompanying the Pact on Migration and Asylum, presented by the Commission in September 2020. The legislative instruments under consideration include a new Screening Regulation, an amended proposal for an Asylum Procedures Regulation, an amended proposal revising the Eurodac Regulation, a new Asylum and Migration Management Regulation, and a new Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation. As a second step, the study provides a critical assessment of the five proposals as to their legal coherence, fundamental rights compliance, and application of the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility enshrined in Article 80 TFEU.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Workshop Large Sporting Events: Human Rights as a Game Changer?](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-07-2021

Autor externo Daniela HEERDT, Hans Erik NÆSS

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Cultura | Derechos humanos | Educación | Gobernanza global

Resumen Large sporting events such as the football World Cup or the Olympic Games can have a considerable impact on a variety of human rights, including the rights of citizens in the host countries; the fundamental freedoms of athletes, journalists and spectators; and the rights of workers involved in construction sites and supply chains. In recent years, international sports federations and other stakeholders have increasingly acknowledged their role in promoting and respecting human rights by adopting strategies, appointing dedicated bodies and including human rights criteria in the bidding and selection process for hosting states. This workshop, requested by the Subcommittee on Human Rights, and organised in association with the Committee on Culture and Education, examined the progress made by sports governing bodies, in addition to the EU's potential role in advocating for a coherent, human rights-based approach to sports events. The two briefings presented at the workshop analyse the legal human rights provisions in existing bidding and hosting regulations, as well as the political context for promoting human rights through large sporting events, including the potential linkages between human rights objectives and sustainable development goals.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Harnessing the new momentum in transatlantic relations: Potential areas for common action during the Biden presidency](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 10-06-2021

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BAKOWSKI Piotr | FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | JENSEN LISELOTTE | LATICI Tania | PARRY Matthew | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Salud pública | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | cambio tecnológico | comercio internacional | construcción europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | documentación | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado de Derecho | Estados Unidos | extremismo | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | informe | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | marco político | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | política sanitaria | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación multilateral | relación transatlántica | sanidad | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen The transatlantic relationship has been witnessing a significant injection of renewed enthusiasm and policy activity since Joe Biden became President of the United States in January 2021. This paper focuses on three important issues on the rapidly evolving transatlantic policy agenda, exploring their potential for generating, in effect, new 'common global goods' during the Biden presidency. First, it looks at pathways towards developing some kind of 'transatlantic green deal', taking climate action, trade and climate diplomacy in the round. Second, it analyses the comparative fabrics of US and European societies through the triple lens of violent extremism, the rule of law and technological disruption. Third, the prospects for 'crisis-proofing' the transatlantic space for the future are examined by looking at defence, health security and multilateralism. The paper also explores some potential avenues for closer transatlantic parliamentary cooperation, building on the already strong relationship between the European Parliament and the US Congress.

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

Multimedia [Climate diplomacy: pooling transatlantic resources](#)

[EU-USA: a transatlantic technology alliance](#)

[EU-USA: a transatlantic climate alliance](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - May 2021](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 12-05-2021

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Coronavirus | Cultura | Democracia | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Educación | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | China | comunicación | desinformación | educación | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | guerra de información | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interinstitucional (UE) | Rusia | sanidad | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | trabajo a distancia | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - April 2021](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 21-04-2021

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Coronavirus | Desarrollo regional | Energía | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política de investigación | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cadena de valor | cambio climático | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INDUSTRIA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | parlamentario europeo | plan de pensiones | política industrial de la UE | política y estructura industriales | producción | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección social | recuperación económica | Reino Unido | retirada de la UE | sanidad | situación económica | Tratado de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[¿Puede la naturaleza lograrlo? Estudio sobre los derechos de la naturaleza en el contexto europeo](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-03-2021

Autor externo Jan DARPO

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Cultura | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Turismo

Palabra clave acceso a la información | acceso a la justicia | Convención Europea de Derechos Humanos | DERECHO | Derecho del medio ambiente | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | justicia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | procedimiento prejudicial | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transparencia del proceso decisorio | Tribunal de Justicia de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Este estudio, encargado por el Departamento Temático de Derechos de los Ciudadanos y Asuntos Constitucionales del Parlamento Europeo a petición de la Comisión JURI, explora el concepto de los «derechos de la naturaleza» y sus diferentes aspectos en la filosofía legal y en los acuerdos internacionales, así como en la legislación y en la jurisprudencia a diferentes niveles. El estudio profundiza en las ideas de los derechos de la naturaleza en comparación con los derechos a la naturaleza, la personalidad jurídica y la legitimidad procesal de las entidades naturales, y analiza la jurisprudencia del TEDH y del TJUE relativa al acceso a la justicia en la toma de decisiones sobre cuestiones medioambientales. En particular, hace hincapié en la necesidad de endurecer los requisitos para las evaluaciones científicas independientes en algunos regímenes de permisos en el marco del Derecho de la Unión. El estudio también subraya la suma importancia de promover el papel de la sociedad civil como guardiana de la aplicación del Derecho de la Unión en materia de medio ambiente mediante un mayor acceso a la justicia a través tanto de los tribunales nacionales como del TJUE, lo que también está en consonancia con las prioridades políticas para la ejecución del Pacto Verde Europeo.

Estudio [EN](#)

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

[Post Covid-19 value chains: options for reshoring production back to Europe in a globalised economy](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 19-02-2021

Autor externo Werner Raza, Jan Grumiller, Hannes Grohs, Jürgen Essletzbichler, Nico Pintar

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Coronavirus | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cadena de valor | consecuencia económica | deslocalización | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | implantación de actividad | INDUSTRIA | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organización de la empresa | política industrial de la UE | política y estructura industriales | producción | producción de la UE | producción industrial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | sanidad | seguridad de abastecimiento

Resumen Against the background of supply shortages with respect to medical products during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the shift in the international order towards geopolitical rivalry between the US and China, reshoring of production has become a topical issue in the recent EU policy debate. The study discusses economic and political justifications for reshoring with respect to security of supply concerns and the debate on the EU's strategic autonomy. With reshoring pre-COVID-19 having remained an empirical phenomenon of limited significance, potential for reshoring at the sector and GVC level are assessed in light of recent economic changes, the digital transformation and the changing geopolitical environment. Though reinforced in the recent past, the success of reshoring policies of the US, the UK and Japan is found to have been modest. While a more proactive policy approach to mitigate security of supply concerns and to promote strategic autonomy in the EU is important, reshoring should be primarily focused on specific critical sectors and products with pronounced supply bottlenecks.

Estudio [EN](#)

[What future for democracy?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-12-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Educación | Empleo | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política social

Palabra clave comunicación | consulta pública | democracia directa | democracia participativa | democracia representativa | desinformación | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | marco político | opinión pública | populismo | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | relaciones públicas | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen A panel at the 2020 ESPAS conference discussed the future of democracy in the light of the coronavirus pandemic. Participatory democracy was seen as a potential remedy for polarisation, while digitisation brings a need for careful governance. Misinformation and disinformation needs to be addressed through education. A poll of attendees identified tax equity as a key innovation for successfully rebuilding democracy.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Foresight within the EU institutions: The ESPAS analysis so far](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-10-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política social

Palabra clave análisis de políticas | análisis económico | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | estudios prospectivos | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de la UE | previsión a corto plazo | previsión a largo plazo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Three ESPAS Global Trends Reports identify major shifts through the 2010s and the challenges they pose for the European Union. The reports tease out both risks and opportunities arising in geopolitics, the economy, technology, the environment and society. They underline the need for anticipatory governance and for the development of a strategic foresight culture within the EU institutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Foresight within the EU institutions: The ESPAS analysis so far](#)

[Foresight for resilience: The European Commission's first annual Foresight Report](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 08-10-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | CIENCIA | Comisión Europea | construcción europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | economía verde | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | estrategia de la UE | geopolítica | humanidades | impacto de la tecnología de la información | informe de actividad | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | recuperación económica | sanidad | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The first Annual Foresight Report sets out how foresight will be used in the EU's work towards a sustainable recovery and open strategic autonomy. Horizon scanning can identify emerging risks and opportunities. Scenario development can tease out potential synergies, for example between green and digital objectives. Dashboards can be used to measure progress towards agreed goals, while a European Foresight Network can enhance the interaction between different levels of governance.

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

[Understanding EU-NATO cooperation: Theory and practice](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-10-2020

Autor LATICI Tania

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación UE-OTAN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | OTAN | sanidad | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union and NATO have gone through the most acute strategic challenges of the Euro-Atlantic space together. Their history of cooperation is long and has seen both ups and downs. Already in 1949, the two defence players in western Europe, NATO and the Western Union (later the Western European Union), had begun to interact. In the 1990s, as the shift from nuclear deterrence to crisis management took place, the EU and NATO began to cooperate on operations, particularly in the Balkans. In the early 2000s, the two cemented a strategic partnership based on mutually reinforcing cooperation, with crisis management at its heart. One concrete example is the EU's Operation Althea, still ongoing today, which the EU took over from NATO in 2004 and conducted while also making use of NATO assets. The dynamic of cooperation has intensified in the face of new threats ranging from terrorism to climate change to hybrid warfare. Each of these challenges shares one feature: they are common to both the EU and NATO. This realisation has given political impetus to formalise the current level of cooperation, through a joint declaration and concrete follow-up actions. In practice, this means joint training and exercises on matters ranging from cyber defence to hybrid warfare. There is also close coordination on foreign policy issues, including on 5G and cooperation with China, with the aim of crafting a solid joint approach. While the coronavirus pandemic has tested the resilience of EU-NATO cooperation, being met with coordination and a robust crisis response, questions nevertheless remain regarding the way forward for EU-NATO cooperation. For instance, the need to clarify the relationship between the EU and NATO's mutual defence clauses has become apparent. The materialisation of EU ambitions for strategic sovereignty, not least through multiple defence cooperation initiatives, will also present a test to the resilience of EU-NATO cooperation.

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

[Geopolitical implications of the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 29-09-2020

Autor externo Florence GAUB, Lotje BOSWINKEL; EUISS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Coronavirus | Democracia | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Salud pública

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | consecuencia económica | ECONOMÍA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | impacto social | marco social | sanidad

Resumen Since the Coronavirus began its spread across the world, many analysts have speculated about its impact: would it merely accelerate previously-existing trends, or would it prove to be a geopolitical 'game-changer', creating a world profoundly different than before? The answer is much more complex than either or: the world during and after COVID-19 will have elements of both, the old and the new, the known and the unknown. This study explores both dimensions of the pandemic's impact: how does it affect the geopolitical context it erupted into, and what possibility space does it open up? The first section assesses the geopolitical trends antedating the pandemic and measures its present and expected impact on them, while the second section lays out the space for action and change created by the disruption. In the third section, the interplay of trends and uncertainties is explored in three scenarios set in 2025: Strategic Distancing; Europe in Self-isolation; and Lockdown World. The study finds that European foreign policy is entering an era of re-definition in which the European Parliament should play a crucial role. This means outlining the elements of strategic autonomy, but also streamlining them with each other. As such, classical foreign policy needs to join forces with other policy areas such as environmental and technological matters, trade, strategic communication – and of course, health. In that sense alone, the pandemic is already proving to be a game-changer.

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

[EU cyber sanctions: Moving beyond words](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 25-09-2020

Autor LATICI Tania

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave comunicación | construcción europea | defensa | desinformación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espionaje | espionaje industrial | guerra de información | informática y tratamiento de datos | medida restrictiva de la UE | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa malicioso | propaganda política | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad informática | seguridad internacional | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU recognises that cybersecurity and cyber-defence are critical for its prosperity, security and global ambitions. Offensive cyber-attacks by malicious actors show no sign of slowing down (not even during the coronavirus pandemic) and thus require concrete dissuasive measures. In July 2020, the EU Member States decided for the first time to use the 'teeth' rooted in the EU cyber-diplomacy framework and to 'bite cyber perpetrators back' by placing sanctions on them. This precedent has helped reinforce the EU's cyber policy action.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Enforcement and cooperation between Member States](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 14-08-2020

Autor externo Melanie SMITH

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The original full study presents an overview of possible options for an effective model of enforcement for a future Digital Services Act (DSA). Four key areas of regulatory design are emphasised: the failure of self-regulation in relation to platforms; the importance of correct regulatory framing; the necessity of focusing on the internal operations of platforms; and that the scope of a DSA should be limited but include robust transparency and enforcement measures. A range of enforcement strategies are then evaluated across a suite of Digital Single Market (DSM) legislation, alongside barriers to Member States cooperation and effective enforcement.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Scenarios for geo-politics after coronavirus: A recent Atlantic Council analysis](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-07-2020

Autor SCHMERTZING Leopold

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Coronavirus | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Salud pública | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | China | CIENCIA | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | geopolítica | grupo de reflexión | humanidades | investigación y propiedad intelectual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | Rusia | sanidad

Resumen The Atlantic Council report, 'What World Post-Covid-19? Three Scenarios', has two main takeaways: first, Chinese-US rivalry could get worse and go global, destabilising an increasingly divided EU and endangering the United States' alliances system in Asia. Second, there is no way around the US, Europe and China cooperating to develop a positive, global 'new normal'.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Decoupling economic growth from environmental harm](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-07-2020

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Energía | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave cambio climático | crecimiento económico | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | reducción de las emisiones de gas | situación económica

Resumen Decoupling economic growth from the depletion of planetary resources is a major challenge. An effective strategy will span several domains. Trends to watch include the development of negative emissions technologies, advances in the storage of renewable energy, the circular economy, and reforestation - among many others.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The Legal Framework for E-commerce in the Internal Market](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-06-2020

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | RATCLIFF Christina

Autor externo Ida RÜFFER, Carlos NOBREGA, Hans SCHULTE-NÖLKE, Aneta WIEWÓROWSKA-DOMAGALSKA

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This at a glance presents an overview of the current state of play in the area of e-commerce. It discusses the existing legislative framework of the Digital Single Market as well as the technology-driven changes of market and economy that have taken place over the last twenty years. The analysis identifies areas prone to producing a positive reaction to legislative intervention.
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[How to Fully Reap the Benefits of the Internal Market for E-Commerce?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-06-2020

Autor externo Nadina IACOB, Felice SIMONELLI

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | derechos de autor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper provides a framework for maximising current and potential benefits of e-commerce for the single market while minimising economic and societal costs. It takes stock of the role of the e-Commerce Directive and analyses new challenges arising in the age of platforms. Forward-looking solutions are presented to enhance cross-border e-commerce in the EU, facilitate access to digital copyrighted content and improve the sustainability of online platforms. Finally, the paper reflects on the planned digital services act, outlining policy recommendations.
This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[New aspects and challenges in consumer protection](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-06-2020

Autor externo Prof Dr Giovanni Sartor

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | consumo | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección del consumidor | publicidad | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen The original full study discusses the new challenges and opportunities for digital services that are provided by artificial intelligence, in particular which regard to consumer protection, data protection, and providers' liability. The discussion addresses the way in which digital services rely on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for processing consumer data and for targeting consumers with ads and other messages, with a focus on risks to consumer privacy and autonomy, as well as on the possibility of developing consumer-friendly AI applications. Also addressed is the relevance of AI for the liability of service providers in connection with the use of AI systems for detecting and responding to unlawful and harmful content.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Understanding the EU's approach to cyber diplomacy and cyber defence](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-05-2020

Autor LATICI Tania

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave comunicación | construcción europea | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estrategia de la UE | guerra de información | informática y tratamiento de datos | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad informática | seguridad internacional | tecnología de la información | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Despite its expertise in cyber public awareness campaigns, research and development, and educational programmes, the EU is still subject to constant cyber attacks. The EU's response to a sophisticated cyber threat spectrum is comprehensive, but perhaps the most European aspect of its toolbox is cyber diplomacy. Cyber diplomacy aims to secure multilateral agreements on cyber norms, responsible state and non-state behaviour in cyberspace, and effective global digital governance. The goal is to create an open, free, stable and secure cyberspace anchored in international law through alliances between like-minded countries, organisations, the private sector, civil society and experts. Cyber diplomacy coexists with its sister strands of cyber defence, cyber deterrence and cybersecurity. Offensive cyber actors are growing in diversity, sophistication and number. Disruptive technologies powered by machine-learning and artificial intelligence pose both risks and opportunities for cyber defences: while attacks are likely to increase in complexity and make attribution ever more problematic, responses and defences will equally become more robust. Burning issues demanding the international community's attention include an emerging digital arms race and the need to regulate dual-use export control regimes and clarify the rules of engagement in cyber warfare. Multilateral cyber initiatives are abundant, but they are developing simultaneously with a growing push for sovereignty in the digital realm. The race for cyber superiority, if left unchecked, could develop into a greater security paradox. The EU's cyber diplomacy toolbox and its bi- and multilateral engagements are already contributing to a safer and more principled cyberspace. Its effectiveness however hinges on genuine European and global cooperation for the common cyber good. Ultimately, the EU's ambition to become more capable, by becoming 'strategically autonomous' or 'technologically sovereign', also rests on credible cyber defence and diplomacy.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Understanding the EU's approach to cyber diplomacy and cyber defence](#)

[The Legal Framework for E-commerce in the Internal Market](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Ida RÜFFER, Carlos NOBREGA, Hans SCHULTE-NÖLKE, Aneta WIEWÓROWSKA-DOMAGALSKA

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | empleo | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study presents an overview of the current state of play in the area of e-commerce. It discusses the existing legislative framework of the Digital Single Market as well as the technology-driven changes of market and economy that have taken place over the last twenty years. The analysis identifies areas prone to producing a positive reaction to legislative intervention. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

[Estudio EN](#)

[The e-commerce Directive as the cornerstone of the Internal Market](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Alexandre de STREEL and Martin HUSOVEC

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The e-commerce Directive was adopted in 2000 and has played a key role in the development of online platforms in Europe. The study assesses the effects of the Directive as a cornerstone of the Digital Single Market. On that basis, it proposes some reforms for the future Digital Services Act.

[De un vistazo EN](#)

[E-commerce rules, fit for the digital age - IMCO Workshop Proceedings](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor BLANDIN LOUISE MATHILDE CAROLINE

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The report summarises the discussion that took place at the workshop on “E-commerce rules, fit for the digital age”. The E-commerce directive was elaborated twenty years ago and has been key in regulating online services. However, the role of the internet has drastically evolved over the last two decades. The Chair of IMCO Committee Prof Dr Petra de Sutter and the Rapporteur for the Digital Services Act (DSA) Mr Alex Agius Saliba co-chaired this workshop in order to discuss which areas of the E-commerce directive are no longer fit for purpose and need reforming in the DSA. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[New Developments in Digital Services](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Nick SOHNEMANN et al.

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | construcción europea | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | mercado único digital | prestación de servicios | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study lays out predictions for digital services in the next one to ten years and provides recommendations for action for the European Parliament in preparation for the Digital Services Act.

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

[The functioning of the Internal Market for Digital Services: responsibilities and duties of care of providers of Digital Services](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-05-2020

Autor externo Jan Bernd NORDEMANN

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | Comisión PE | comunicación | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Directiva CE | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informe de investigación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | motor de búsqueda | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | proveedor de acceso | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The paper reflects on responsibilities and duties of care of online intermediaries as set out in the E-Commerce Directive and gives recommendations for a possible future EU Digital Services Act. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

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

[Sustainable Consumption and Consumer Protection Legislation](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 15-05-2020

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Anaïs MICHEL, KU Leuven
Ivano ALOGNA, BIICL

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave consumo | consumo | desarrollo sostenible | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política económica

Resumen This paper analyses the contribution, or lack of contribution of, the current EU Consumer Protection Legislation to a sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. In addition, it gives an overview of the most relevant best practices at national and international level and provides recommendations on the future development and possible reforms of European consumer protection legislation in order to contribute to a more sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. This document was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

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

How to Fully Reap the Benefits of the Internal Market for E-Commerce?

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-05-2020

Autor externo Nadina IACOB, Felice SIMONELLI

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | Comisión PE | construcción europea | contenido digital | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos de autor | Directiva CE | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informe de investigación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper provides a framework for maximising current and potential benefits of e-commerce for the single market while minimising economic and societal costs. It takes stock of the role of the e-Commerce Directive and analyses new challenges arising in the age of platforms. Forward-looking solutions are presented to enhance cross-border e-commerce in the EU, facilitate access to digital copyrighted content and improve the sustainability of online platforms. Finally, the paper reflects on the planned digital services act, outlining policy recommendations. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Estudio [EN](#)

The e-commerce Directive as the cornerstone of the Internal Market

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-05-2020

Autor externo Alexandre de Stree

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | Comisión PE | construcción europea | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | informe de investigación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The e-commerce Directive was adopted in 2000 and has played a key role in the development of online platforms in Europe. The study assesses the effects of the Directive as a cornerstone of the Digital Single Market. On that basis, it proposes some reforms for the future Digital Services Act.

Estudio [EN](#)

New Developments in Digital Services

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-05-2020

Autor externo Nick SOHNEMANN et al.

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | prestación de servicios | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The study lays out predictions for digital services in the next one to ten years and provides recommendations for action for the European Parliament in preparation for the Digital Services Act.

Estudio [EN](#)

New aspects and challenges in consumer protection - Digital services and artificial intelligence

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-04-2020

Autor externo Prof. Giovanni SARTOR

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | consumo | datos personales | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | protección de datos | protección del consumidor

Resumen The study addresses the new challenges and opportunities for digital services that are provided by artificial intelligence, in particular which regard to consumer protection, data protection, and providers' liability. The discussion addresses the way in which digital services rely on AI for processing consumer data and for targeting consumers with ads and other messages, with a focus on risks to consumer privacy and autonomy, as well as on the possibility of developing consumer-friendly AI applications. Also addressed is the relevance of AI for the liability of service providers in connection with the use of AI systems for detecting and responding to unlawful and harmful content. This document was provided/prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Estudio [EN](#)

The EU's Public Procurement Framework. How is the EU's Public Procurement Framework contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the Circular Economy Strategy?

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-04-2020

Autor externo Jorge NÚÑEZ FERRER

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Resumen The present public procurement directives entered into force in 2014 allowing national authorities enough flexibility to align procurement with social and environmental objectives. However, public authorities have not sufficiently taken up the possibilities to use strategic public procurement to introduce sustainable, green, pre-procurement or innovation-focused tools.
The existence of clear Guidelines and tools is essential to provide legal certainty for public procurement officials. In this respect, the European Commission has a central role to play and work is being undertaken to provide guidelines and off-the-shelf solutions. However, further action is needed to promote strategic public procurement and in particular Green Public Procurement requiring low carbon, life-cycle and circular approaches in public purchases.
The EU should increase – in tandem with the provision of assistance and tools – the number of mandatory green procurement requirements, either through technical specifications in the sectoral directives or through delegated acts to the procurement directives. A voluntary approach is not sufficient.
Member states should in turn professionalise the public procurement authorities and establish central purchasing bodies or national competence centres. There is a need for many member states to invest in professionalisation, training and ICT tools to mainstream strategic public procurement and in particular Green Public Procurement.

[Briefing EN](#)

Artificial Intelligence (AI): new developments and innovations applied to e-commerce

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-04-2020

Autor externo Prof. Dr Dino PEDRESCHI

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Coronavirus | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | DERECHO | Derecho de la informática | derechos y libertades | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | innovación | inteligencia artificial | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | macrodatos | medios sociales | motor de búsqueda | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de la vida privada | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This in-depth analysis discusses the opportunities and challenges brought by the recent and the foreseeable developments of Artificial Intelligence into online platforms and marketplaces. The paper advocates the importance to support trustworthy, explainable AI (in order to fight discrimination and manipulation, and empower citizens), and societal-aware AI (in order to fight polarization, monopolistic concentration and excessive inequality, and pursue diversity and openness).

This document was prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

[Análisis en profundidad EN](#)

Enforcement and cooperation between Member States

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-04-2020

Autor externo Melanie SMITH

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Resumen This study presents an overview of possible options for an effective model of enforcement for a future Digital Services Act. Four key areas of regulatory design are emphasised; the failure of self-regulation in relation to platforms; the importance of correct regulatory framing; the necessity of focusing on the internal operations of platforms; and that the scope of a DSA should be limited but include robust transparency and enforcement measures. A range of enforcement strategies are then evaluated across a suite of DSM legislation, alongside barriers to Member States cooperation and effective enforcement. The paper sets out several options for enforcement and concludes with a recommendation of a specific enforcement model for a new DSA.

[Estudio EN](#)

[Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities and Challenges for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-03-2020

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | NAESS KRISTINE MARIE SAKSENVIK

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave construcción europea | consumo | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado único digital | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Developing appropriate policies and regulations for AI is a priority for the European Union. AI has become a powerful driver of social transformation, reshaping individual lives and interactions as well as economical and political organisations. AI brings huge opportunities for development, sustainability, health and knowledge, as well as significant risks of unemployment, discrimination, exclusion, etc. Multiple areas are affected by AI, such as data protection (lawful and proportionate processing of personal data, subject to oversight), fair algorithmic treatment (not being subject to unjustified prejudice resulting from automated processing), transparency and explicability (knowing how and why a certain algorithmic response has been given or a decision made), protection from undue influence (not being misled, manipulated, or deceived). This collection of studies presents research resulting from ongoing interest of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in improving functioning of the Digital Single Market and developing European digital and AI related policy based on scientific evidence and expertise.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Sustainable Consumption and Consumer Protection Legislation](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 16-03-2020

Autor externo Bert KEIRSBILCK, KU Leuven ; Evelynne TERRY, KU Leuven ; Anaïs MICHEL, KU Leuven and Ivano ALOGNA, BIICL

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercialización | consumo | Derecho de los consumidores | desarrollo sostenible | despilfarro | diseño ecológico | duración del producto | ECONOMÍA | economía circular | etiqueta ecológica | información al consumidor | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | lucha contra el despilfarro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | sociedad de consumo | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen This paper analyses the contribution, or lack of contribution of, the current EU Consumer Protection Legislation to a sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. In addition, it gives an overview of the most relevant best practices at national and international level and provides recommendations on the future development and possible reforms of European consumer protection legislation in order to contribute to a more sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. This document was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[The ethics of artificial intelligence: Issues and initiatives](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 11-03-2020

Autor externo DG, EPRS This study has been drafted by Eleanor Bird, Jasmin Fox-Skelly, Nicola Jenner, Ruth Larbey, Emma Weitkamp and Alan Winfield from the Science Communication Unit at the University of the West of England, at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA), and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Democracia | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Transporte

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | CIENCIA | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | humanidades | impacto social | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | marco social | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | robótica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | ética

Resumen This study deals with the ethical implications and moral questions that arise from the development and implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. It also reviews the guidelines and frameworks that countries and regions around the world have created to address these. It presents a comparison between the current main frameworks and the main ethical issues, and highlights gaps around mechanisms of fair benefit sharing; assigning of responsibility; exploitation of workers; energy demands in the context of environmental and climate changes; and more complex and less certain implications of AI, such as those regarding human relationships.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

What if we could fight coronavirus with artificial intelligence?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-03-2020

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cuidado de la salud | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enfermedad por coronavirus | epidemia | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | medicina preventiva | sanidad

Resumen As coronavirus spreads, raising fears of a worldwide pandemic, international organisations and scientists are using artificial intelligence to track the epidemic in real-time, effectively predict where the virus might appear next and develop effective responses. Its multifaceted applications in the frame of this public health emergency raise questions about the legal and ethical soundness of its implementation.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if we could fight coronavirus with artificial intelligence?](#)

Clash of Cultures: Transnational Governance in Cold War Europe - EPRS Annual Lecture 2019

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-02-2020

Autor externo This briefing has been written by Professor Dr Wolfram Kaiser of the University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom, at the request of the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Ámbito político Cultura | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cultura y religión | diferencia cultural | gobernanza | historia de Europa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | posterior a la Guerra Fría | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | situación de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Wolfram Kaiser, a non-resident Visiting Fellow with the European Parliamentary Research Service, delivered the EPRS annual lecture in Brussels on 6 November 2019. In his lecture, he argued that the EU has been profoundly shaped by three main notions and practices of transnational governance: the struggle for executive autonomy, practices of neo-corporatist concertation and consensus-seeking, and the vision to Europeanise parliamentary democracy by 'constitutionalising' what is now the EU. He sought to show how each has impacted on attempts to create transnational European democracy, and how they might actually have facilitated the far more aggressive contestation of European union (with a small 'u').

Briefing [EN](#)

What if internet by satellite were to lead to congestion in orbit?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-02-2020

Autor VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Educación | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad y defensa | Transporte

Palabra clave comunicación | comunicación por satélite | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | política espacial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | satélite | sistema de información | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | utilización del espacio

Resumen American Starlink project aims to bring high speed internet access across the globe by 2021. It's certainly a mission in the sky! But how will Elon Musk's plans to deploy this mega constellation of satellites impact on European citizens?

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The EU and Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a stronger partnership?](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 13-01-2020

Autor TVEVAD Jesper

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | América Latina | Caribe | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | cooperación política | GEOGRAFÍA | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | relación multilateral | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In the course of the past two and a half years, the European Parliament, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the Council of Ministers have presented strategic documents on the EU's relations with Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and the direction they should take in the coming years. This in-depth analysis aims to present the main points of view of the three EU institutions and the Member States on the future of EU-LAC relations. Its second half includes a critical assessment of some aspects of the bi-regional relationship as it has developed in recent years, particularly the institutional links and trade issues, and the challenges it may face in the coming years. Here, the focus is on the political divisions in the LAC region, the uncertainty about regional cooperation and integration and the possible challenges to multilateral policies.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[How the General Data Protection Regulation changes the rules for scientific research](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-07-2019

Autor externo DG, EPRS; This study has been conducted by the Health Ethics and Policy Lab, ETH Zurich

Ámbito político Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación

Palabra clave análisis económico | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estudio de impacto | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | integridad en la investigación | investigación científica | investigación y propiedad intelectual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | reglamento (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) raises a series of challenges for scientific research, especially regarding research that is dependent on data. This study investigates the promises and challenges associated with the implementation of the GDPR in the scientific domain and examines the adequacy of the GDPR exceptions for scientific research in terms of safeguarding scientific freedom and technological progress.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

Multimedia [How the General Data Protection Regulation changes the rules for scientific research](#)

[EU and ILO: Shaping the Future of Work](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-06-2019

Autor externo F. Pastore, S. Gausas, I. Styczynska et al.

Ámbito político Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Política social

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | Derecho del trabajo | empleo | estrategia de la UE | Naciones Unidas | Oficina Internacional del Trabajo | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de empleo de la UE | política social europea | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen This Report reviews the main results of some 60 years of collaboration between the European Union (EU) and the International Labour Office (ILO) and coincides with the 100th anniversary of the ILO. Started in 1958, EU-ILO collaboration has intensified over recent years, covering an ever-greater range of issues to address the future of work and the challenges it poses to the sustainability of decent work and social protection. This document was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee.

Estudio [EN](#)

Balanced and fairer world trade defence: EU, US and WTO perspectives

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 29-05-2019

Autor externo Erdal YALCIN, Hannes WELGE, André SAPIR, Petros C. MAVROIDIS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Industria

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | balanza comercial | comercio internacional | comércio internacional | Comisión PE | difusión de la información de la UE | disputa comercial | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política arancelaria | relaciones monetarias | restablecimiento de derechos de aduana | restricción de los intercambios | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This workshop of the Committee on International Trade discussed recent developments in trade defence legislation and practice from the perspectives of the EU, the USA and the WTO. A set of trade defence rules have been agreed in the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), in particular on anti-dumping, anti-subsidies and safeguards. The WTO also provides a dispute settlement system for cases brought forward by its members. The EU has recently adopted two sets of new legislation on Trade Defence Instruments (TDI), known as 'TDI methodology' and 'TDI modernisation'. These new rules aim at enhancing the EU's trade defence, without deviating from its commitment to an open economic environment set in an international rules based order. The US has its own rules and practice for trade defence and continues to distinguish between countries having a market economy and those who don't - a difference abandoned by the EU in its latest reform. Moreover, the Trump Administration has imposed many new tariffs on foreign imports, often based on the national security exception provided by the WTO - a justification contested by most of the countries targeted. Furthermore, the US expressed concerns about the system of dispute settlement in the WTO, blocking nominations to its Appellate Body. Experts gave their views on whether all these recent developments are contributing to an international trade defence regime that is 'fair' and 'balanced', taking into account the different perspectives.

Estudio [EN](#)

The International Monetary Fund: 15th General Review of Quotas

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 03-04-2019

Autor RAKIC Drazen

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave control parlamentario | ECONOMÍA | economía internacional | estructura económica | Fondo Monetario Internacional | gobernanza | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Parlamento | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | VIDA POLÍTICA | votación

Resumen The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is set to engage in a quota review which is likely to have important institutional, economic and political consequences. Quotas are an essential component of the governance structure of the IMF, defining the influence member countries exert in the decision-making processes, their financial commitments and access to financing in case of need. The 15th review is likely to revolve around two key issues: overall sufficiency of IMF resources and redistribution of quota shares between countries. This paper, prepared by Policy department A, aims to provide a general description of the quota system and the current state of play of the review. It also discusses the dimension of parliamentary scrutiny.

Briefing [EN](#)

Regulating disinformation with artificial intelligence

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-03-2019

Autor externo DG, EPRS

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derechos humanos | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Política social | Política de investigación

Palabra clave comunicación | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | desinformación | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | inteligencia artificial | libertad de expresión | pluralismo de los medios de comunicación

Resumen In this study, we examine the consequences of the increasingly prevalent use of artificial intelligence (AI) disinformation initiatives upon freedom of expression, pluralism and the functioning of a democratic polity. The study examines the trade-offs in using automated technology to limit the spread of disinformation online. It presents (self-regulatory to legislative) options to regulate automated content recognition (ACR) technologies in this context. Special attention is paid to the opportunities for the European Union as a whole to take the lead in setting the framework for designing these technologies in a way that enhances accountability and transparency and respects free speech. The present project reviews some of the key academic and policy ideas on technology and disinformation and highlights their relevance to European policy.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

[Rule of law and human rights in Cuba and Venezuela and EU engagement](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 11-12-2018

Autor externo Par ENGSTROM; Giulia BONACQUISTI

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | América | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | Cuba | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | distinción honorífica | Estado de Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | marco político | oposición política | política exterior y de seguridad común | represión | situación política | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Venezuela | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The European Parliament (EP) has consistently followed the situation in Cuba and Venezuela. It has expressed its support for defenders of human rights and democracy with the award of the Sakharov prize to Cuban activists on three occasions (2002, 2005, 2010), and to Venezuela's Democratic Opposition in 2017. In line with this engagement, a workshop on human rights and rule of law in both countries was held on 6 September 2018, in Brussels, at the request of the EP's Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI). Dr. Par Engstrom (University College London) presented the first draft of an independent study analysing the main human rights developments in Cuba and Venezuela since 2014 and the EU's response. The paper, which focused specifically on the Sakharov laureates, was discussed with Members and other experts, including from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the European External Action Service and the European Commission. During the lively discussion, there was broad agreement with the description of major trends in the human rights situation in the two countries. Critical comments and controversial issues related to the impact of the government's repression of the Venezuelan opposition, the need to consider not only civil and political but also economic and social rights, the effectiveness of sanctions against Venezuela and the potential role of the Sakharov Prize. Observations and comments made during the workshop fed into the final version of the study, which is also included in this report.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Consequences of US trade policy on EU-US trade relations and the global trading system](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 17-10-2018

Autor externo Peter CHASE, Peter SPARDING, Yuki MUKAI

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho internacional público | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial | política comercial común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación transatlántica | restricción de los intercambios

Resumen The Trump Administration's trade policy is driven by the belief that previous Administrations have let other countries take advantage of the United States for foreign policy reasons, as demonstrated by America's more open trade regime and its trade deficits. It is determined to end this perceived imbalance by demanding reciprocity instead, and is willing to use tough tactics to achieve this through strict enforcement of its procurement and trade defense law; expansive tax provisions; bringing the WTO dispute settlement to a halt; withdrawing from and forcing others to renegotiate existing bilateral and multilateral agreements; adopting a novel "national security" argument to justify breaking WTO tariff commitments for steel, aluminum and possibly autos; and enacting punitive tariffs on billions of dollars of imports from China, possibly threatening a trade war. The scenarios for U.S.-EU trade relations as well as the global trading system are anything but rosy. The EU can stand up to the Administration's "bullying," or it can take advantage of America's need for a "re-balancing" to build its own stature by taking simple steps to improve EU-U.S. trade, forging a way forward in the WTO, and providing necessary leadership to address the dangers China's economic system poses to the global trading order.

Estudio [EN](#)

[European Union – Council of Europe cooperation and joint programmes](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-09-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia central | Asia-Oceanía | Asociación Oriental | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cofinanciación | Consejo de Europa | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política internacional | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral | relación internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Union (EU) are to a significant extent based on shared values, and have overlapping membership. This has led them over time to develop a strategic partnership and joint actions beyond the EU's and, more recently, the CoE's borders, making use of the latter's longstanding technical expertise on human rights, the rule of law and democracy. For the EU, the CoE convention system and the European Court of Human Rights remain central instruments for defending human rights in Europe, as stated in the EU's 2017 Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World. The relationship between the CoE and the EU is generally seen as mutually beneficial and thriving, each partner contributing according to its own strengths and capabilities. In 2011 the CoE launched a new approach towards the EU's neighbourhood regions, endorsed by the EU. Cooperation has become more structured, with the Council of the EU agreeing and adopting the EU's priorities for cooperation with the Council of Europe on a biannual basis, in cooperation with the CoE. The EU-CoE relationship has not escaped some criticism, however, namely that the CoE acts as a political consultancy or a junior partner to the EU owing to the latter's budgetary clout and its disproportionate and larger contribution to joint activities. There is arguably room to improve the partnership. According to some, the EU countries (which are all CoE members) need to develop a strategic and long-term vision regarding future cooperation with the CoE.

Briefing [EN](#)

What if blockchain offered a way to reconcile privacy with transparency?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-09-2018

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

- Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Transporte
- Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banca electrónica | cadena de bloques | criptografía | datos personales | DERECHO | Derecho de la informática | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos y libertades | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | impacto de la tecnología de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones financieras y de crédito | libre circulación de capitales | moneda virtual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | reglamento (UE) | supervisión financiera | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA
- Resumen One of the most appealing aspects of blockchain technology is the degree of transparency that it can provide. Blockchain has the potential to improve supply chains and clinical trials, enforce the law, enable responsible consumption and enhance democratic governance through a traceability of information as a means of ensuring that nothing is unduly modified. The level of transparency that blockchain brings forward adds a degree of accountability that has not existed to date. At the same time, one of the most appealing aspects of blockchain technology is the degree of privacy that it can provide. How could blockchain safeguard the rights to privacy and control over one's data, whilst promoting data transparency?

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if blockchain were to be truly decentralised?](#)

What if blockchain were to be truly decentralised?

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-09-2018

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

- Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Transporte
- Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banca electrónica | cadena de bloques | centralización de la información | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | instituciones financieras y de crédito | moneda virtual | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica
- Resumen Technological systems, once introduced in a particular socio-economic context, often evolve in unforeseen ways and may fall prey to unexpected power relations. Blockchain, as a technology that relies on decentralisation to enable storing and securing data-based transactions without central administration, is currently facing significant centralisation pressures that may undermine the purpose of operating a decentralised blockchain network. But what if blockchain fulfilled its promise to be truly decentralised?

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if blockchain were to be truly decentralised?](#)

Universal jurisdiction and international crimes: Constraints and best practices

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 17-09-2018

Autor externo Julia KREBS, Cedric RYNGAERT, Florian JEßBERGER

- Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global
- Palabra clave acuerdo multilateral | competencia de la UE | competencia extraterritorial | competencias de los Estados miembros | construcción europea | cooperación judicial | Corte Penal Internacional | crimen contra la humanidad | crimen de guerra | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | derechos y libertades | extradición | impunidad | jurisdicción internacional | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización de la justicia | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA
- Resumen This report summarises the proceedings of a workshop organised by the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI), in association with the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) and the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE). Academics and practitioners discussed international trends as regards the concept of universal jurisdiction and the EU's approach to promoting universal jurisdiction through its external relations, as well as practical experience in applying universal jurisdiction in the fight against impunity in Europe. The experts agreed that universal jurisdiction can play a role as part of a wider accountability strategy, complementary to international courts and prosecutions on other jurisdictional bases. They recommended more specialised training for investigators, prosecutors, judges and law enforcement staff for universal jurisdiction cases and more cooperation at EU and international level. Speakers supported the initiative for a multilateral treaty on mutual legal assistance and extradition. Special attention in universal jurisdiction cases must be given to victims seeking justice, including for sexual and gender-based crimes.

Estudio [EN](#)

[EP-EUI Roundtable on Strategy for Artificial Intelligence in Europe](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-09-2018

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Autor externo Luis Carlos Matos

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Democracia | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comunicación | construcción europea | desinformación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | inteligencia artificial | investigación y desarrollo | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único digital | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propaganda política | protección de datos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Proceedings summarise the EP-EUI roundtable on the Strategy for Artificial Intelligence in Europe. The roundtable with academics from European University Institute involved MEP Róza THUN (Chair of the Digital Single Market Working Group of the Committee for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection), MEP Mady DELVAUX (MEP), Mr Riccardo RIBERA D'ALCALA, Director-General of DG IPOL, European Parliament, Ms Catelljne MULLER (European Economic and Social Committee), and Dr Cecile HUET, the Deputy Head of Robotics and Artificial Intelligence Unit in DG CNECT
This document was prepared by Policy Department A in the framework of scientific cooperation between European Parliament and European University Institute.

Estudio [EN](#)

[What if technologies challenged our ethical norms?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-09-2018

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Transporte

Palabra clave CIENCIA | humanidades | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | ética

Resumen Exploring the relationship between ethics and technological innovation has always been a challenging task for policy-makers. Ethical considerations concerning the impact of research and innovation (R&I) are increasingly important owing to the quickening pace of technological innovation and the transformative potential and complexity of contemporary advances in science and technology. The multiplication of legal references to ethical principles and the mushrooming of ad hoc ethics committees indicate the institutional embedding of ethics into the scientific research process as such, but also into an increasing array of technological trajectories. Yet the rapid development of disruptive technologies means that social and ethical norms often struggle to keep up with technological development. But what if disruptive technologies were to challenge traditional ethical norms and structures?

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if technologies challenged our ethical norms?](#)

[What if technologies had their own ethical standards?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 06-09-2018

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Transporte

Palabra clave CIENCIA | humanidades | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | nueva tecnología | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | ética

Resumen Technologies are often seen either as objects of ethical scrutiny or as challenging traditional ethical norms. The advent of autonomous machines, deep learning and big data techniques, blockchain applications and 'smart' technological products raises the need to introduce ethical norms into these devices. The very act of building new and emerging technologies has also become the act of creating specific moral systems within which human and artificial agents will interact through transactions with moral implications. But what if technologies introduced and defined their own ethical standards?

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if technologies had their own ethical standards?](#)

[EP-EUI Roundtable - Role of the European Parliament in promoting the use of independent expertise in the legislative process](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-08-2018

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Política social | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave construcción europea | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gobernanza | grupo de expertos (UE) | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intercambio científico | Parlamento Europeo | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | redacción legislativa | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | retirada de la UE | trabajos parlamentarios | transparencia administrativa | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This report reflects on the role of European Parliament in promoting the use of independent expertise in the European legislative process.
The European Parliament has a unique model of involving independent expertise of universities and think tanks in the European legislative process to guarantee that its decisions are based on the best available evidence. The EP-EUI roundtable discussed the general framework, best practices and the way forward for involving independent expertise in the European legislative process.
This document has been prepared in the framework of scientific cooperation between the European Parliament and the European University Institute.

Estudio [EN](#)

[International Criminal Court: Achievements and challenges 20 years after the adoption of the Rome Statute](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-07-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Conferencia ONU | Corte Penal Internacional | crimen contra la humanidad | crimen de guerra | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional | derechos y libertades | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Resolución PE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Adopted on 17 July 1998, the Statute of Rome is the founding treaty of the International Criminal Court, which was set up to deal with the most serious crimes of international concern, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Its establishment has inspired much hope that the most horrendous crimes will no longer go unpunished and that its deterrent effect will significantly reduce their occurrence. The EU has been a strong supporter of the ICC system from the outset. Since it began operating in 2003, the Court has conducted investigations and trials in connection with some of the world's most brutal conflicts and has not shied away from investigating individuals at the highest level of power, such as presidents in office. It has developed extensive tools to protect its most important asset – the witnesses, who in many cases have faced intimidation, violence and even death. However the Court has also encountered difficulties and inherent limitations. The atrocities committed by groups such as ISIL/Da'esh have been out of reach for the Court's jurisdiction, which is limited to states parties' territories and their nationals, unless the Security Council specifically asks it to investigate. The refusal by some major powers such as the US, China and Russia to join, the lack of cooperation by some states parties such as South Africa, as well as recent defections or the threat thereof have also put strains on its global authority. The Court's effectiveness cannot be judged solely on the convictions it passes. The ICC is a court of last resort, and its impact on national judicial systems has also been significant. The Rome Statute itself has evolved. At the end of last year, the jurisdiction of the Court was extended to cover the crime of international aggression and new war crimes taking into account the latest technological developments. This briefing updates a previous briefing on the International Criminal Court, from May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Review Clauses in EU Legislation: A Rolling Check-List \(6th edition\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 29-06-2018

Autor KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Cultura | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Política social | Política de investigación | Presupuesto | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Seguridad y defensa | Transporte | Turismo

Palabra clave acto legislativo (UE) | Comisión Europea | Comisión parlamentaria | Consejo de la Unión Europea | construcción europea | control parlamentario | Derecho de la Unión Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | intervención normativa | Parlamento | Parlamento Europeo | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | programa de la UE | relación interinstitucional (UE) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This study provides an overview of review clauses (reviews, evaluations, implementation reports) contained in EU legislation during the sixth, seventh and the current, eighth parliamentary term. Drawing on information publicly available across several sources, it provides in a single, comprehensive repository an analytical overview of acts that contain a review clause. The study puts a special focus on (and the analysis of) review clauses in EU legislative acts adopted during the current parliamentary term (with a total of 147 legislative acts with a review clause adopted through the ordinary legislative procedure up until end of December 2017).

Estudio [EN](#)

[What if law shaped technologies?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 28-06-2018

Autor KRITIKOS Michail

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Protección de los consumidores | Seguridad alimentaria | Transporte

Palabra clave cambio tecnológico | código jurídico | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | elaboración del Derecho de la UE | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | impacto de la tecnología de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intervención normativa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | redacción legislativa | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Existing legal structures may prove a poor match for new types of disputes raised by disruptive technologies. Can the legal system overcome the temporal gap between the emergence of a technology and the subsequent need for controlling its possible effects and retain both flexibility and responsiveness? What regulation is justified by a particular technology? How should a particular technology be regulated? How can law regulate uncertain and unknown futures in the face of limited knowledge?

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if law shaped technologies ?](#)

[The 2018 G7 Summit: Issues to watch](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-06-2018

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Grupo de países más industrializados | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre

Resumen On 8 and 9 June 2018, the leaders of the G7 will meet for the 44th G7 Summit in Charlevoix, Quebec, for the annual summit of the informal grouping of seven of the world's major advanced economies. The summit takes place amidst growing tensions between the US and other G7 countries over security and multilateralism.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Oversight and Management of the EU Trust Funds - Democratic Accountability Challenges and Promising Practices

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-04-2018

Autor externo Prof. Sergio CARRERA, Senior Research Fellow, CEPS & Professor in the Migration Policy Centre (MPC) at the European University Institute (EUI)
Dr. Leonhard DEN HERTOOG, former Research Fellow, CEPS
Dr. Jorge NÚÑEZ FERRER, Senior Research Fellow, CEPS
Mr Roberto MUSMECI, Researcher, CEPS
Ms Lina VOSYLIŪTĖ, Researcher, CEPS
Ms Marta PILATI, Research Trainee, CEPS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | ayuda a los refugiados | ayuda financiera | Colombia | construcción europea | contribución de los Estados miembros | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | presupuesto de la UE | programa de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen This study provides a comparative assessment of the governance and oversight frameworks of selected EU trust funds (EUTFs) and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRT). It explores how these EUTFs and the FRT add to and 'mix' the instruments set up under the EU Multiannual Financial Framework. It addresses the issue of their added value in light of the EU Better Regulation guidelines, their impact on the role of the European Parliament as a budgetary authority and the right to good administration. The study recommends reducing the complexity of the EUTF and FRT governance frameworks, and strengthening their consistency with the EU's cooperation efforts in third countries and EU Treaty values. Finally, it recommends reinforcing the venues for democratic accountability, fundamental rights and rule-of-law impact assessments, which are trust-enhancing.

Estudio [EN](#)

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 02-03-2018

Autor APAP Joanna

Ámbito político Democracia | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | estructura institucional | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida institucional | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | órgano subsidiario de las Naciones Unidas

Resumen This year marks the 70th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which set out a universal core of human rights and fundamental freedoms for the first time. The Universal Declaration, together with other measures which followed, constitute the International Bill of Human Rights. In the 12 years of its existence, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has actively defended human rights worldwide. Its robust mandate and unique set of mechanisms, such as universal periodic review and special procedures, provide a system for prevention, technical assistance and capacity-building, as well as a mechanism to respond to cases of grave violations of human rights. The 12th anniversary of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) will be celebrated during its 37th session, from 26 February to 23 March 2018.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

President Trump's record to date [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-02-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | construcción europea | Corea del Norte | democracia | Estados Unidos | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Irán | marco político | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | OTAN | política internacional | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación bilateral | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Donald Trump has made a number of highly controversial decisions during his first 13 months as US President – whether on foreign trade, climate change, migration, taxation or healthcare. His unorthodox communication style, often using emotional tweets, has frequently confused both domestic and international audiences. Although his 'America First' policies have not gone as far as some had feared, and he has presided over a period of continued economic growth, there remains very considerable anxiety about the path ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

What next after the US withdrawal from the TPP? What are the options for trade relations in the Pacific and what will be the impact on the EU?

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 27-11-2017

Autor externo Peter CHASE, Pasha L. HSIEH, Bart KERREMANS

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | Asia | Asia-Oceanía | Australia | Canadá | Chile | CIENCIA | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | denuncia de un acuerdo | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | geopolítica | globalización | humanidades | intercambio por países | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | México | Nueva Zelanda | Perú | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen The Trans-Pacific Partnership was a landmark trade agreement signed by 12 Pacific Rim countries including the US on 4 February 2016. TPP had commercial as well as geopolitical significance for the Obama administration and was a key component of the former president's so-called "pivot" to Asia. On his first full day in office, on 24 January 2017, President Trump pulled the US out of TPP leaving the other 11 signatories to grapple with the consequences. They have since vowed to move forward even without US participation, reviewing the existing clauses and rebranding the regional agreement under the name of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Negotiations on the CPTPP will continue in 2018. The European Parliament has requested three experts from the EU, US and Asia to consider the implications of the US withdrawal from the TPP and draw conclusions on how the EU should position itself in this high-growth and geopolitically-strategic area. The findings were presented during a Workshop organised by the Policy Department for the International Trade Committee on 8 November 2017 in Brussels.

Estudio [EN](#)

The Pan-African Parliament: getting ready for the 2017 AU-EU Summit

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 16-11-2017

Autor PICHON Eric | RAMET Valérie

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave asamblea parlamentaria | competencia institucional | construcción europea | estructura institucional | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco político | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Parlamento | Parlamento Europeo | poder legislativo | política internacional | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interparlamentaria | reunión internacional | Unión Africana | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Nearly three years have passed since the adoption of a revised protocol that will grant the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) legislative powers and considerably strengthen the institution within the overall African governance system. While very few countries have ratified the protocol so far, the acceleration of its ratification procedures is a priority for the recently elected PAP president. The EP and the PAP enjoy a long-standing partnership and both of them have an important role to play in monitoring the Joint Africa EU Strategy (JAES) and its roadmap for 2014-2017. The fifth EU-Africa Summit, which will be held in Côte d'Ivoire in November 2017, will assess the implementation of the road map and identify new priorities for the future. Thematic priorities for the upcoming summit include youth, peace and security and migration, which are now at the heart of the relationship between the two continents.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Joint Africa-EU Strategy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-2017

Autor externo Nicoletta PIROZZI, Institutional Relations Manager & Head of Programme, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy, Nicoló SARTORI, Senior Fellow & Head of Programme, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy, Bernardo VENTURI, Researcher, Istituto Affari Internazionali, Italy

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción del Estado | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo humano | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | estrategia de la UE | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | integración económica | mantenimiento de la paz | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movimientos migratorios | política agraria | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política internacional | política migratoria | prevención de conflictos | promoción de inversiones | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación Norte-Sur | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África | África

Resumen Implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) has taken place in a rapidly evolving political scenario at the global level and specifically within Europe and Africa. The overarching objectives identified in 2007 still remain valid, but concrete priorities now need to be adapted to the new reality. At the strategic level, a refinement of the Africa-EU partnership has become urgent following the adoption of Agenda 2063 and the EU Global Strategy. At policy level, lessons learned from the implementation of the Roadmap 2014-17 and the way ahead indicated in the Joint Communication of May 2017 should be taken into account. Ten years after its adoption and with a view to the next AU-EU Summit, being held in Abidjan on 29-30 November 2017, it is crucial to re-assess the strategy's validity on the basis of achievements and shortfalls, also in its parliamentary dimension, with regard to the fulfilment of its objectives in an evolving context.

Estudio [EN](#)

[COP 23: Climate change talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-11-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave América | cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | denuncia de un acuerdo | deterioro del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo de reflexión | investigación energética | investigación y propiedad intelectual | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional

Resumen Representatives of nearly 200 countries started 11 days of talks on 6 November in Bonn, Germany, on how to further implement the 2015 Paris Agreement on tackling climate change. The United Nations' climate meeting, COP 23, is part of global efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Those efforts suffered a blow earlier in 2017, when US President Donald Trump announced plans for the United States to pull out of the Paris Agreement. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the Bonn talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the Paris Agreement can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in February 2016.

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

[The EU, Middle East and North Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 06-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Afganistán | arma nuclear | Asia-Oceanía | Cercano y Medio Oriente | conflicto internacional | construcción europea | defensa | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo de reflexión | guerra civil | instauración de la paz | investigación y propiedad intelectual | papel internacional de la UE | política europea de vecindad | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | región mediterránea (UE) | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | seguridad internacional | Siria | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África | África del Norte

Resumen Developments in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) pose a growing challenge for the European Union. Many countries in the region face war, political turmoil and popular anger, due to the impact of poverty in generating instability, migration and, in some cases, terrorism. The EU wants to contribute to stability in MENA through instruments such as the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Union for the Mediterranean, but there are calls for the EU to play an even more active role in the region. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on EU-MENA relations and the general problems found within the region and some specific countries.

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

[Research for REGI Committee - European Cohesion Policy and regional development policies in other parts of the world](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-09-2017

Autor externo ISMERI EUROPA: Enrico WOLLEB, Andrea NALDINI, Andrea CUFFOLILLI; UNIVERSITY OF PARMA: Guglielmo WOLLEB, Alessandro DARAIO

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Gobernanza global | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave análisis comparativo | ayuda al desarrollo | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | investigación y propiedad intelectual | país tercero | política de cooperación | política regional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | programa de la UE | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study compares regional policies of China, Brazil, ASEAN and MERCOSUR with the EU's Cohesion Policy to inspire the policy debate on its future after 2020. Despite the fact that these countries differ significantly from the EU, they attach great importance to territorial policies and provide useful suggestions. Strategic priorities are supported by flexible territorial concentration and competition rules in their regional policies, and cooperation among regions and administrative capacity building are key components of policy implementation.

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

[The G20 Summit in Hamburg: Key issues](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-07-2017

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | construcción europea | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho penal | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | fiscalidad | G20 | globalización | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política de inversión | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política fiscal | política internacional | proteccionismo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | reunión en la Cumbre | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 7-8 July 2017, the 12th Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Group of Twenty (G20) will take place in Hamburg, Germany. Besides traditional G20 issues, with an emphasis on financial regulation, the focus is on climate and trade protectionism in light of policies recently adopted by the USA.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The 2017 G7 Summit in Taormina](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 23-05-2017

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | globalización | Grupo de países más industrializados | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | proteccionismo | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interinstitucional | reunión en la Cumbre | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen On 26 and 27 May 2017, the G7 will hold its 43rd summit in Taormina, Italy. The summit is expected to focus on the global economy, foreign policy, security of citizens, and environmental sustainability. The EU will be represented by the Presidents of the European Council and Commission.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The future of multilateralism: Crisis or opportunity?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-05-2017

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | Banco de Pagos Internacionales | Banco Mundial | CIENCIA | Consejo de Europa | Consejo de Seguridad ONU | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | Fondo Monetario Internacional | G20 | geopolítica | humanidades | Naciones Unidas | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | OSCE | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | programas y fondos de la ONU | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Multilateralism lies at the core of the EU's identity and of its engagement with the world. Both the 2003 European Security Strategy and the 2016 Global Strategy emphasised the importance of a rules-based global order with multilateralism as its key principle and the United Nations (UN) at its core, and made its promotion part of the EU's strategic goals. Yet, in spite of widespread acknowledgement of the achievements of the multilateral international order established after the Second World War, and in particular of the attainment of long-lasting peace, multilateral institutions and the liberal international order in which they are embedded have recently been the subject of severe criticism. The rise of populist nationalism has been interpreted, among other things, as a crisis in support for the multilateral order. Some of the causes of this crisis are related to the emergence of new actors in the global scene, the expansive nature of multilateral institutions, the widening gap between publics and international institutions and the decline of American power. The election of Donald Trump, who had repeatedly questioned the value of multilateral organisations such as the UN, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), has led to even greater preoccupation about the future of global governance. In this scenario, several scholars suggest that the EU and the G20 should be proactive in safeguarding multilateralism, while acknowledging and promoting the necessary reforms to the architecture of global governance.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Le système multilatéral de développement: Indispensable mais complexe](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-05-2017

Autor PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Resumen Les institutions multilatérales de développement ont été conçues comme un moyen de mutualiser les efforts des États dans leur coopération internationale au développement et leurs interventions humanitaires. Elaborer des politiques communes, partager le financement d'actions importantes, traiter des problèmes dépassant les cadres nationaux sont autant d'arguments en faveur du système multilatéral de développement. Au cours du temps, cependant, la multiplication des intervenants, les objectifs contradictoires des pays donateurs et les tensions entre les stratégies propres aux organes multilatéraux et celles de leurs bailleurs de fonds ont fait perdre au système sa cohérence. Au sein de l'Union européenne elle-même, malgré l'engagement des institutions pour un multilatéralisme efficace, les États membres ont recours au système multilatéral selon des modalités très variables. L'adoption de l'Agenda 2030 qui fixe des objectifs universels de développement et accorde une part importante aux biens communs de l'humanité (le climat, la paix, la santé, la stabilité financière) pourrait être l'occasion de remodeler le système multilatéral de développement.

Briefing [FR](#)

[International Criminal Court at 15: International justice and the crisis of multilateralism](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-05-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave competencia institucional | competencia jurisdiccional | construcción europea | convención ONU | Corte Penal Internacional | crimen contra la humanidad | crimen de guerra | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | independencia de la justicia | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización de la justicia | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on 1 July 2002 was heralded at the time as a major breakthrough for ending impunity for most serious crimes of international concern, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Fifteen years later, the record of the Court is mixed and criticism from both supporters and opponents has abounded. The challenges and the criticism it is currently facing are typical of many other multilateral institutions today. The Court has conducted investigations and trials on some of the world's most brutal conflicts, but it has faced criticism that it was politicised and biased against the African continent. The atrocities committed by groups such as ISIL/Da'esh have unveiled the ICC's limitations, since it is unable to investigate in Syria and Iraq, which are not parties to the Rome Statute, without UN Security Council authorisation. As a multilateral institution with universal ambitions, the Court is also limited in its effectiveness by the refusal of major powers such as the US, China and Russia to join it. Lack of cooperation by some states parties has also severely constrained its effectiveness. Yet the Court has had positive effects on the capacity of some states to deal themselves with crimes under their jurisdiction. The Court has taken its role seriously, not shying away from indicting persons of the highest rank, such as heads of state, and proving that it is committed to the principle of universal responsibility. Shortcomings in the prosecutorial investigations, for example in relation to witness interference and protection, have been addressed in a transparent and firm way.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The future of EU - ASEAN relations](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 20-04-2017

Autor NUTTIN Xavier

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | ASEAN | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación interparlamentaria | democratización | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | integración económica | integración regional | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Parlamento | países de la ASEAN | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de cooperación | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | región y política regional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Marking the 40th anniversary of the start of their dialogue ASEAN and the EU have agreed to work towards establishing a strategic partnership. While trade has always been the cornerstone of the relationship - ASEAN is the EU's third largest trade partner - the EU's ambition to expand its role as a global actor demand increased engagement. Both sides face common challenges that can only be addressed through joint responses that involve all stakeholders. To be strategic the partnership must embrace all aspects, from trade to energy, from climate change to security issues, from human rights to sustainable development. Deepening and enhancing relations between one of the most dynamic region in the world and the largest and most affluent market will bring important benefits to both European and ASEAN citizens. The last years have seen an increase in contacts but the many challenges faced today by the EU, internally and in its close neighbourhood, risk to require all attention and put the EU-ASEAN relations at risk. Finally the study argues that strengthening the parliamentary dimension of the relationship would, besides supporting representative democracy in Southeast Asia, contribute to maintaining the momentum launched in 2012.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Rules on independence and responsibility regarding auditing, tax advice, accountancy, account certification services and legal services](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-04-2017

Autor externo Ian ROXAN (LSE), Saipriya KAMATH (LSE), Willem Pieter DE GROEN (CEPS) ; Research support: Katharina EHRHART (LSE Enterprise)

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave Alemania | América | asesor jurídico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | auditoría financiera | blanqueo de dinero | Chipre | DERECHO | Derecho penal | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | Europa | evasión de capitales | evasión fiscal | fiscalidad | fraude fiscal | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión contable | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | Islas Vírgenes Británicas | libre circulación de capitales | Luxemburgo | organización de la justicia | países y territorios de ultramar | reglamentación financiera | Reino Unido | secreto bancario | Suiza | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study maps the rules on independence and responsibility that are applicable at national, EU, and international level that govern the service provision by intermediaries such as companies working in auditing, tax advice, accountancy and account certification or by legal advisors (attorneys, solicitors, legal consultants, in-house lawyers, etc.). The mapping forms the basis for policy recommendations to encourage intermediaries to deliver a positive contribution to combatting tax evasion, tax avoidance and money laundering. This document was prepared for Policy Department A at the request of the Committee of Inquiry into Money Laundering, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion (PANA).

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

[Role of advisors and intermediaries in the schemes revealed in the Panama Papers](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-04-2017

Autor externo Willem Pieter DE GROEN (CEPS)

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave América | asesor jurídico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | blanqueo de dinero | Comisión PE | competencia jurisdiccional | DERECHO | Derecho penal | empleado | evasión fiscal | fiscalidad | fraude | fraude fiscal | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Islas Vírgenes Británicas | libre circulación de capitales | lucha contra el crimen | mercado laboral | organización de la justicia | Panamá | países y territorios de ultramar | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | Seychelles | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | transparencia administrativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social | África

Resumen The use of offshore entities that facilitate money laundering, tax avoidance and tax evasion undermines the fair distribution of the tax burden in onshore jurisdictions. The Panama Papers shed some light on the activities that are usually conducted in secrecy, with the disclosure of information on 213,634 offshore entities in jurisdictions such as the British Virgin Islands, Panama and the Seychelles. This analysis assesses the role of advisors (tax experts, legal experts, administrators, investment advisors) and intermediaries (law firms, accounting firms, trust companies, banks, etc.) involved in the phases of the identified decision-making cycle (advice, creation, maintenance, enforcement). This document was prepared for Policy Department A at the request of the Committee of Inquiry into Money Laundering, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion (PANA).

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

[A global strategy on foreign and security policy for the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-03-2017

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave análisis económico | Comité Militar de la UE | comunicación | comunicación por satélite | construcción europea | cooperación militar | criminalidad informática | defensa | drone | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ejército | Estado miembro UE | estadística de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | misión civil de la UE | misión militar de la Unión Europea | país tercero | política común de seguridad y defensa | política de cooperación | política europea de defensa | política exterior | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Tracking European Commission priority initiatives in 2017 – Number 1 The letter from Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, of 31 January 2017, notes that 'the challenges currently facing the European Union are more dangerous than ever before in the time since the signature of the Treaty of Rome'. Indeed, the current evolving international environment and geopolitical shifts highlight the need for effective and coherent implementation of the EU global strategy. The top strategic priorities for the implementation of the strategy, as decided by the Foreign Affairs Council on 17 October 2016 include: security and defence; building resilience and an integrated approach to conflicts and crises; addressing the internal/external security nexus; updating existing strategies and preparing new ones; and enhancing public diplomacy. Strengthening EU cooperation on external security and defence was also discussed at the European Council meeting in December 2016. Heads of State or Government focused on three priorities: implementation of the EU global strategy in the security and defence area, the European defence action plan, and the implementation of the EU-NATO Joint Declaration signed in Warsaw in July 2016. The first implementation report is expected in June 2017. This is an updated edition of a briefing published in April 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Offshore Activities and Money Laundering: Recent Findings and Challenges

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-03-2017

Autor externo Brigitte Unger

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global | Política de investigación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | blanqueo de dinero | cooperación administrativa | cooperación internacional | DERECHO | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | deslocalización | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | fraude | fraude fiscal | libre circulación de capitales | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The Panama papers and further leaks revealed that money laundering and tax evasion are important issues, which often go hand in hand. The major role of offshore centres is to provide secrecy. With this, offshore centres played an important role for hiding illegal activities, criminal identity and criminal ownership of assets right from their start. In the last years, combating tax evasion and money laundering have become politically more important. A 'hot phase of regulation' has started initiated from the US. The paper argues that Europe has to find its own European way of creating compliance among its member states. For this, creating transparency with regard to bank registers, beneficial ownership, tax accounts and criminal investigations is important. The regulation of European offshore centres would be a first promising step. A homogenous European anti- money laundering and anti-tax evasion policy would need a differentiated EU approach for different groups of Member States and not a one size fits all approach. This publication was managed by the Policy Department on Economic and Scientific Policies for the Committee on Money laundering, tax avoidance and tax evasion (PANA).

Estudio [EN](#)

Challenges for the EU [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-02-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | construcción europea | Estados Unidos | euroescepticismo | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo de reflexión | integración europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco político | política internacional | populismo | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | relación internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | zona euro

Resumen The European Union faces challenges, such as in relation to migration and stagnant economic growth, which test its ability to offer solutions to its citizens. Some politicians and analysts have called for a reform of the EU to shore up popular support for European integration 60 years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which led to the creation of what is now the Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Earlier papers on the State of the Union can be found in a September edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.' Other issues in the series offer links to reports on euro area reform and the impact of Brexit on the EU. They were published in September 2016 and in February 2017 respectively.

Briefing [EN](#)

State of Play of EU-Mauritania Relations

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-02-2017

Autor externo Morten Bøås

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Pesca | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | acuerdo pesquero | adaptación al cambio climático | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | democratización | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | esclavitud | Estado islámico | FED | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo étnico | jefe de Estado | Malí | marco político | marco social | Mauritania | MEDIO AMBIENTE | migración | movimientos migratorios | pesca | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protocolo de un tratado | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Sahel | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | situación económica | situación económica | situación política | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África

Resumen Mauritania, an important ally of the EU in the fight against terrorism in the Sahel, faces several inter-related development challenges: ensuring an efficient use of the revenue derived from natural resources, economic diversification and improved governance. The severity of these development challenges is increased by difficult political relations between the three main ethnic groups in the country, the dominant group being the Arab-Berber Bidhan. They constitute less than one-third of the country's population, but dominate economically and politically. The Haratin, the largest group in the country, is made up of descendants of black Africans enslaved by the Bidhan (freed or still enslaved). The third group in the country is the West Africans or Black Mauritians. Mauritania's post-independence history is marked by repeated attempts by this group to assert its non-Arab identity and claim for a more equitable share of political and economic power. The tension that these divisions create is a problem in itself, but they can also be appropriated by violent Islamist insurgencies in the region. The urgency of this challenge is further complicated by the likelihood of increased climate change effects that the country is currently not adequately prepared for. This study therefore discusses the main political, economic and development challenges that contemporary Mauritania is faced with, illustrating how these challenges can only be properly grasped with consideration to their historical evolution. Based on this, the study investigates the current basis for EU-Mauritania relations and suggests a select number of policy areas for consideration, as this relationship continues to evolve around issues of mutual concern such as security and development.

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

[The European Union's Policies on Counter-Terrorism: Relevance, Coherence and Effectiveness](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 17-02-2017

Autor externo Wim WENSINK, Bas WARMENHOVEN, Roos HAASNOOT, Rob WESSELINK, Dr Bibi VAN GINKEL, Stef WITTENDORP, Christophe PAULUSSEN, Wybe DOUMA, Bérénice BOUTIN, Onur GÜVEN and Thomas RIJKEN

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | atentado contra la seguridad del Estado | ayuda a las víctimas | construcción europea | cooperación transfronteriza | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho penal | derechos fundamentales | derechos y libertades | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | extranjero | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intervención del ministerio fiscal | justicia | lucha contra el crimen | política comercial | política de cooperación | recogida de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | Sistema de Información Schengen | terrorismo | tráfico ilícito | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, identifies (counter-) terrorism trends, threats and policies in the EU, focussing particularly on seven themes, including database access and interoperability, measures on border security, criminal justice and prevention of radicalisation. It also analyses the coherence and effectiveness of the counter-terrorism policy (architecture), and issues of cooperation, oversight and implementation, in particular of seven focus Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Spain. Moreover, this study addresses future scenarios and formulates concrete policy options and recommendations.

Estudio [EN](#)

Resumen ejecutivo [FR](#)

[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](#)

[Addressing Developing Countries' Challenges in Free Trade Implementation](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 02-02-2017

Autor externo Isabella MASSA and Christopher STEVENS (Overseas Development Institute)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | aduana | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | FED | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | gravamen sobre las importaciones | hacienda pública | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | integración económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | país en desarrollo | países ACP | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | política económica | reducción arancelaria | reforma administrativa | reforma fiscal | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The present study places the potential effects of Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) liberalisation on government revenue in signatory states within the broader context of regional integration and global liberalisation. Based on a review of the secondary literature it finds that the revenue effect may be severe in some, but by no means all, cases and that the forecasts now need to be updated by country-level studies using the details of liberalisation schedules actually agreed. The evidence also suggests that poor countries find it very hard to replace government revenue lost through liberalisation but that where there have been successes the measures taken include those needed to increase any gains from regional and global trade integration. Such reforms require sustained commitment (by donors and recipients) over many years. The stresses created by EPAs (and regional liberalisation) increase the need for such commitment; but they also offer an opportunity since they include an appropriate framework for providing appropriate assistance. Yet data on flows of aid for trade do not indicate that an adequate commitment has yet been made. Six recommendations are made on actions that the European Parliament might champion to reduce the risks of an 'EPA revenue squeeze' in ways that support recipients' capacity to benefit from greater regional and global integration.

Estudio [EN](#)

[US President Donald Trump \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 25-01-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | comercio internacional | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | jefe de Estado | marco político | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación internacional | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Donald Trump has begun his four-year term as the US President by moving to deliver on some of his campaign promises, such on Obamacare, the Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Agreement and the North American Free Trade Agreement. Analysts and politicians agree that the Trump presidency will have wide-ranging implications for trade, international relations and security. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres on Trump's presidency. Earlier analyse can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking.'

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Budgetary Tools for Financing the EU External Policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-01-2017

Autor externo Roland Blomeyer, Sebastian Paulo and Elsa Perreau (Blomeyer & Sanz)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Presupuesto | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ayuda de la UE | ayuda de preadhesión | ayuda de urgencia | ayuda humanitaria | ayuda macrofinanciera | construcción europea | contribución de los Estados miembros | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | presupuesto de la UE | préstamo Euratom | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | seguridad internacional | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The paper provides an overview of the current set-up of tools contributing to the funding of the EU external policies. The focus is on the recently established instruments and how they relate to the previously existing ones. The paper provides a first assessment of the current and envisaged set up of tools with regards to the following key aspects: added-value, coherence, flexibility and simplification, and democratic oversight of EU funding for external action.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Arctic continental shelf claims: Mapping interests in the circumpolar North](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 09-01-2017

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Resumen As climate change has led to record sea ice decline, the Arctic has resurfaced as a region of global geopolitical relevance. The visibility of Arctic issues has increased, with international attention zooming in on the Arctic Ocean and the North Pole. The Arctic – one of the least populated areas on Earth – has been a peaceful and stable arena for growing intergovernmental and non-governmental cooperation since the end of the Cold War. However, potential competition for natural resources and new navigation routes has sharpened the focus on divisions between the states that have coasts on the Arctic Ocean. Overlapping continental shelf claims, combined with Russia's increasing assertiveness, have sparked concern over potential new or rekindled disputes. The focus on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea – the international 'constitution for the oceans', which also regulates the Arctic Ocean – has increased accordingly. At the same time, the importance of the Arctic as an element in national identities and narratives plays a key role in the discourse on national Arctic policies, which are aimed at both international and domestic audiences, thus linking geopolitics and emotions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-01-2017

Autor externo Beata FARACIK, Human Rights Expert, President of the Board, Polish Institute for Human Rights and Business, Poland

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave cláusula social | comercio internacional | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho penal | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | empresa multinacional | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | esclavitud | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | norma internacional | organización de la empresa | papel internacional de la UE | país tercero | política de cooperación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad social de la empresa | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tipos de empresa | trata de seres humanos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | ética comercial

Resumen This study reviews the progress of implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in non-EU countries, five years after their unanimous adoption by the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2011. Much progress has already been achieved, with i.a. relevant key international standards like OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises becoming aligned with the UNGPs, new tools being developed to provide guidance to governments and stakeholders and a basis being set for constructive discussion. This led to increased awareness and better understanding, building trust and engagement among various stakeholders. Yet, despite all efforts, business-related human rights abuse is still a serious problem. Further implementation of the UNGPs and related instruments is thus necessary, with special emphasis needed on access to remedy and justice for victims of business-related abuses. Less declaration and more real political will is needed, as states' commitments to develop National Action Plans implementing the Guiding Principles have been far too slow to materialise, with only twelve NAPs being launched to date. Yet, the number of ongoing processes is promising, particularly in South America, although we have yet to see how meaningful and future action oriented their outcomes will be.

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

[2016: A Year of Shifts and Shocks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-12-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Resumen 2016 may rank as an 'annus horribilis' for the European Union – a year when it confronted several simultaneous crises, or a 'polycrisis' as the President of the European Commission characterised the situation, including the United Kingdom's decision to leave the EU, deadly terrorist attacks, migration pressures, growing Russian assertiveness, eurozone uncertainty and the shock-effect of Donald Trump's election as U.S. President. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on those biggest challenges Europe has faced in 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Syria: Stalled Peace Process and Blocked Humanitarian Access](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 24-11-2016

Autor JONGBERG Kirsten | LERCH Marika | TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda humanitaria | Consejo de Seguridad ONU | construcción europea | cultura y religión | daños de guerra | defensa | DERECHO | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ejército | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | guerra civil | integrismo religioso | islamismo | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política exterior y de seguridad común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | Siria | solución de conflictos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | víctima de guerra

Resumen Amid stalled peace talks and a worsening humanitarian situation, the EU is working alongside the UN Special Envoy for Syria to engage key regional and international players and broker a return to the negotiating table. In parallel, an EU emergency humanitarian initiative for Aleppo has been launched to attempt to break the deadlock over humanitarian access and deliver aid to some of the 275 000 people in Aleppo and 13.5 million people across the country who are in desperate need of assistance.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Universal Children's Day](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 18-11-2016

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | campaña de sensibilización | DERECHO | derechos del niño | derechos y libertades | protección de la infancia | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The annual Universal Children's Day represents an opportunity to consider how children in Europe are faring in some of the key areas covered in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and what the European Union is doing to protect their rights and ensure their wellbeing.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The coming Trump Presidency \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-11-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Resumen The Republican candidate, Donald Trump, won the US presidential election on 8 November, unexpectedly defeating the Democratic nominee, former Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, after a bitter campaign during which the business tycoon, with little political experience, made a number of controversial promises to radically change the government's policies on migration, health care, climate change, international trade and NATO. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres in response to the US election outcome. Analyses published before the ballot can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking.'

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Mandate of the Panama Inquiry Committee, an Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-2016

Autor externo R. Houben

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Semestre Europeo

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comisión de investigación | DERECHO | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho penal | deslocalización | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | entidad de crédito | Estado miembro UE | fiscalidad | fiscalidad | fraude fiscal | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | organización de la empresa | Panamá | Parlamento | Parlamento Europeo | país tercero | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen As of April 2016, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists together with numerous reporting partners from around the world, started revealing more than 214,000 offshore entities, connected to people in more than 200 countries and territories, including EU Member States. Following these revelations, commonly known as the Panama Papers, the European Parliament decided to set up a special Committee of Inquiry to investigate alleged contraventions and maladministration in the application of Union law in relation to money laundering, tax avoidance and tax evasion. This paper prepared by Policy Department A intends to serve as a preparatory document for the Committee's investigation.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Does the EU Have the Right Instruments to Finance Assistance in Protracted Crises and the Needs of Upper Middle Income Countries?](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 14-11-2016

Autor externo Matthieu BURNAY (University of Leuven, Belgium), Matthias DENECKERE (European Centre for Development Policy Management, Maastricht, the Netherlands), Kolja RAUBE (University of Leuven, Belgium) and Volker HAUCK (European Centre for Development Policy Management, Maastricht, the Netherlands)

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

Palabra clave ayuda de preadhesión | ayuda humanitaria | construcción europea | desarrollo económico | ECONOMÍA | FED | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instrumento financiero de la UE | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | política europea de vecindad | política exterior y de seguridad común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de ayudas | seguridad internacional | situación económica | solución de conflictos | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This study pays critical attention to two specific issue areas, which the financing instruments ought to be concerned with: First, the EU has developed tools and instruments to react to and prevent 'protracted crises'. The results of this study show that the current set of instruments forms a good basis to the challenges associated with protracted crisis. In fact, no new instrument is needed to specifically address protracted crises. However, the operationalisation of instruments should be optimised. There is a clear need to find more sophisticated approaches that can establish a more holistic response to the various dimensions of protracted crises throughout the conflict cycle. In light of this, substantial improvements should be made to the responsiveness, flexibility, coherence and complementarity of the EU response in support of resilience. A critical point is that better incentives should be provided for long-term instruments to flexibly engage in protracted crises, including through support to peacebuilding, conflict prevention, post-crisis reconstruction and resilience. Second, the study focuses on the specific case of Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs). The study acknowledges the importance and relevance of the 'differentiated approach' while also identifying some of the many problems which concern UMICs: first, the study shows that the Partnership Instrument has so far mainly targeted EU Strategic Partners, while thematic and regional programmes of the DCI hardly fill in the gap left following the graduation of some countries from bilateral aid programmes. The analysis also notes that exceptions which have been granted to some UMICs are strongly problematic. The analysis, however, also points to the fact that the question remains whether these exceptions will be extended to the period 2017-2020. While there is a clear need for a better coherence and coordination, the study argues that there is currently no need for the creation of a new instrument which would exclusively target UMICs.

Estudio [EN](#)

[US elections \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-11-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Democracia | Gobernanza global

Resumen The United States chooses its next president on 8 November, with implications for international relations, security, trade and fight against climate change. The vote follows an acrimonious campaign, which analysts say points to a deeply divided nation on issues such as the US international role, immigration, social protection, taxation as well as trade and industrial policies. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres on the US elections.

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](#)

[Towards the eighth BRICS Summit: What future for the 'emerging power' bloc?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 13-10-2016

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Resumen The next BRICS Summit will take place in Goa, India on 15 and 16 October 2016. This is the eighth year that the leaders of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (since 2011 only) will come together since the institutionalisation of cooperation among the major emerging economies in 2009. While a range of doubts exist regarding the longevity and cohesion of the bloc, given the disappointing economic performance of several of its members in recent years, the group appears confident that the summit will lead to further intra-BRICS cooperation, including in the areas of customs authorities, environment and agriculture. Terrorism will also be a key issue in the discussions. According to observers, the aim of the summit will be to consolidate existing institutions, including the BRICS-led New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement. It will also be an opportunity for India to underline its prime status among emerging powers, as it is currently growing faster than any other major economy. In 2017 the BRICS chair will be taken over by China.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's global role \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 07-10-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Alto Representante de la Unión para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad | Asia-Oceanía | Cercano y Medio Oriente | Comité Militar de la UE | construcción europea | democratización | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo de reflexión | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | interdependencia económica | investigación y propiedad intelectual | papel internacional de la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política común de seguridad y defensa | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | retirada de la UE | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | África | África del Norte

Resumen As foreseen in the European Union's updated global strategy, the Union aims to play a stronger role in international affairs and conflict resolution, to reinforce a rules-based global order in an increasingly complex world and to better coordinate internal and external actions to bolster security and defence. The document, entitled "Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe", was presented in June by Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission. It seeks to make the Union more "credible, responsive and joined-up." Faced with growing instability in its neighbourhood and internal crises, the strategy envisages boosting EU efforts on defence, cyber-security, counter-terrorism, energy security and strategic communications. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies from major international think on the EU's global strategy and related issues. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in May.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Legal Perspective of the Regulatory Framework and Challenges for Franchising in the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-09-2016

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Autor externo Dr Mark ABELL

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave comercio al por menor | contrato comercial | DERECHO | Derecho de la UE | Derecho de la Unión Europea | distribución | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | franquicia comercial | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | ley de armonización | marca comercial | pequeña y mediana empresa | política comercial | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper considers how the regulatory environment of the European Union impacts upon franchising. It suggests that the failure of franchising to fulfil its full potential in the EU is due, at least in part, to the dysfunctionality of the EU's regulatory environment. It concludes that in order to enable franchising to achieve its full potential it is necessary to re-engineer the EU's regulatory environment, by way of a franchise focused European Legal Act, in respect of how it impacts upon franchising and makes concrete proposals as to how this should be done.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Outcome of the G20 Summit in Hangzhou, China](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 12-09-2016

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | crecimiento económico | difusión de las innovaciones | ECONOMÍA | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INDUSTRIA | industria siderúrgica | innovación | investigación y propiedad intelectual | metalurgia y siderurgia | política de desarrollo | política económica | política fiscal | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | seguridad internacional | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica

Resumen The 11th G20 Leaders' Summit took place in Hangzhou, China on 4-5 September 2016. The resulting communiqué focuses on pursuing innovative growth, building an open world economy and ensuring that economic growth benefits all countries and people. The EU's main priorities at the Summit were fair taxation, overcapacity in the steel industry and the refugee crisis.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The State of the Union \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 08-09-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | elecciones europeas | Europa | Europa de los ciudadanos | extremismo | federalismo | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | grupo de reflexión | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | integración europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco político | política económica | política económica | presidente de la Comisión | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | referéndum | Reino Unido | retirada de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida social

Resumen Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, delivers his annual State of the Union speech to the European Parliament on 14 September 2016, at a time when the EU faces several crises that are testing its ability to offer solutions to citizens. Britain's recent vote to leave the EU, the migration crisis, continued economic stagnation, the rise of populism and xenophobia, and Russia's assertive foreign policy are all major challenges prompting serious debate about future policy options. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Publications on euro area reforms can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.' More papers the future of the EU-UK relations are available in another recent edition of this series.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[EU-India Relations — Keeping up the Momentum Needed for a Vital Strategic Partnership](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 06-09-2016

Autor SAARELA Anna | VANDEWALLE Laurence

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bicameralismo | comercio internacional | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | cuestión de Cachemira | defensa | DERECHO | Derecho penal | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | India | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión | jefe del Gobierno | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | Parlamento | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de defensa | política exterior | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación interparlamentaria | reunión en la Cumbre | seguridad internacional | situación económica | situación económica | situación política | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social | violencia sexual

Resumen Relations between the EU and India seem to be back on track since leaders met in Brussels, on 30 March 2016, for their first summit in four years. They endorsed the EU-India Agenda for Action 2020 and their water, clean energy and climate partnerships; they welcomed the negotiations on a broad-based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) and agreed that the fact that they are currently stalled should not stand in the way of the overall development of the relationship. They set a common agenda on migration and mobility and they adopted a joint declaration on counter-terrorism. It is vital to keep up the momentum created at the summit. The strategic relationship is vital to both sides: India is Asia's third-largest economy and the world's fastest growing economy and the EU is India's biggest trading partner. The EU is also the largest investor in India, with foreign direct investment stock valued at EUR 38.5 billion in 2014, and is the primary destination for Indian foreign investment.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Digital Single Market: boosting e-commerce and combatting consumer discrimination in the EU. 8th Meeting of the IMCO Working Group on the Digital Single Market](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 25-08-2016

Autor DANCOURT LOUIS | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | MIGLIACCIO ALESSIA

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave administración electrónica | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | comercio electrónico | competencia | comunicación | construcción europea | consumo | DERECHO | Derecho de la competencia | derechos y libertades | discriminación por razones de nacionalidad | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | emprendimiento | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | industria de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | innovación | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | libre circulación de capitales | libre prestación de servicios | mercado único digital | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | sistema de pago | sociedad de la información | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This report summarizes the discussion during the 8th Meeting of the IMCO Working Group on the Digital Single Market. It explains an exchange of views between MEPs, the European Commission and experts on the topic of boosting e-commerce and combatting consumer discrimination in the Digital Single Market. The proceedings were prepared by Policy Department A for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The EU, the Middle East and North Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Resumen The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is of strategic importance for the European Union because of its proximity, historic links, energy resources, trade routes and ability to export instability that results from wars, political volatility and poverty in the region. The EU wants to contribute to stability in MENA through such instruments as the European Neighbourhood Policy, the Barcelona Process and the Union for the Mediterranean. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks EU-MENA relations, general problems of the region and some of its countries. More reports on the region can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' on the EU's southern neighbourhood.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Financial Services Liberalisation and TiSA: Implications for EU Free Trade Agreements](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 26-07-2016

Autor externo Andrew LANG and Leonie AMARASEKARA

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cláusula de salvaguardia | comercio internacional | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estudio de impacto | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | información y tratamiento de la información | instituciones financieras y de crédito | intercambio de información | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | libre prestación de servicios | nación más favorecida | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | política comercial | política internacional | reglamentación financiera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | servicios financieros | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen With 23 participating countries, including all of the world's largest financial centres, covering the vast bulk of global financial services trade, the TiSA negotiations on financial services trade are strategically important for the EU. They are likely to deliver commitments and rules, which go significantly beyond the GATS package negotiated over two decades ago – and to extend their umbrella to a greater range of countries. In addition, the level of market access commitments ultimately incorporated into TiSA will set a new benchmark and reference point for future EU FTA negotiations. Depending on the outcome of remaining negotiations, the TiSA may also establish influential new and consolidated texts on such matters as data transfer, forced localisation, source code, regulatory transparency, and domestic regulation.

[Estudio EN](#)

[India and China: Too Close for Comfort?](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-07-2016

Autor DATTA SHALENE | LEGRAND Jérôme | MENDONCA Susana | VANDEWALLE Laurence | VIILUP Elina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | China | CIENCIA | construcción europea | cooperación militar | cooperación transfronteriza | defensa | ECONOMÍA | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geopolítica | gestión del agua | historia contemporánea | humanidades | India | infraestructura de transportes | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política comercial | política comercial | política de cooperación | política de defensa | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política exterior | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | situación económica | situación económica | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen India and China — two emerging Asian giants — have historically been polar opposites in many ways and relations between them have been tense. In recent years, however, their co-operation has been improving and they have signed numerous bilateral agreements. From the EU's perspective, it is crucial to monitor the relationship between these strategic partners. Not only do these two emerging countries have the two largest populations in the world, but projections suggest that they will together account for a significant share of the world economy by the middle of the century. The EU must be able to meet the regional and even global challenges presented by the rise of China and India.

[Análisis en profundidad EN](#)

Public opinion and EU policies: Exploring the expectations gap

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2016

Autor externo EPRS, DG

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Política social | Salud pública | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | cooperación fiscal europea | coordinación de políticas UEM | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | derechos y libertades | economía monetaria | empleo | ENERGÍA | fiscalidad | frontera exterior de la UE | igualdad de género | INDUSTRIA | marco social | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | política agraria | política agrícola común | política de empleo de la UE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política exterior y de seguridad común | política industrial de la UE | política social europea | política y estructura industriales | situación de la Unión Europea | sondeo de opinión | terrorismo | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The Eurobarometer survey of the European Parliament 'Europeans in 2016: Perceptions and expectations, fight against terrorism and radicalisation' aimed to identify, across a range of different policy fields, the level of awareness of citizens of EU action in that field, and to assess how content they were with EU involvement in each field. This compendium brings together a set of short briefings by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) following up the survey. Taking each of those policy fields in turn, they look at what the Union is already doing, identify gaps between citizens' expectations and current EU activity, and possible areas for additional EU action. The full survey can be accessed on the European Parliament website, including a series of infographics presenting the differences in public opinion by policy area in each Member State.

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

EU Arctic Policy in Regional Context

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 06-07-2016

Autor externo Gerald STANG (European Union Institute for Security Studies)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Energía | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Canadá | Consejo Nórdico | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | demografía y población | desarrollo sostenible | Dinamarca | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía blanda | Estados Unidos | Europa | Finlandia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Groenlandia | hidrocarburo | industria petrolera | Islandia | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Noruega | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | población autóctona | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política exterior y de seguridad común | protección del medio ambiente | recurso energético | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | Suecia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Artículo

Resumen EU Arctic policy has evolved significantly in recent years, culminating in the April 2016 Joint Communication from the European Commission and the HRVP for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. The Communication focuses on the environment and climate change, sustainable development, and peaceful international cooperation, with overarching support for scientific research. This coincides with most of the priorities of the EU's Arctic Member States, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The Communication does not focus on security issues or on hydrocarbon development. Arctic oil and gas are not the primary keys to EU energy security, but do play a role, and are important for the EU's two main suppliers, Norway and Russia – sustainable management of these resources is in the EU's interest. While the region has been a model for cooperation – Arctic collaboration with Russia continues via multiple mechanisms, despite wider tensions. That it will remain so cannot be taken for granted. The EU supports peaceful Arctic cooperation via multiple mechanisms, including the Arctic Council, the Barents-Euro Arctic Council, and via multiple cross-border collaboration platforms. As the EU becomes increasingly engaged in Arctic issues, continued focus on policy coherence, engagement with other Arctic stakeholders, and the priorities of the region's citizens will be essential.

Estudio [EN](#)

Monitoring the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – The Role of the Data Revolution

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-07-2016

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estadística nacional | evaluación de la ayuda | impacto de la tecnología de la información | indicador económico | indicador social | informática y tratamiento de datos | marco social | método estadístico | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | política de cooperación | política económica | recogida de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The paper examines the transition from monitoring the Millennium Development Goals to monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the implications for developing countries, and the support that the data revolution could provide. The indicators agreed for the SDG targets are discussed in terms of data requirements and the different types of data currently collected. The potential for the data revolution to strengthen open data and access to data in terms of connectivity is also explored. The latter is seen as being central to increasing accountability as part of the monitoring process. The paper looks into the areas that the EU might prioritise and how these could contribute to the broader Follow-Up and Review framework proposed by the UN Secretary General for consideration by the UN General Assembly, as well as offering recommendations for EU support to its development partner countries.

Estudio [EN](#)

Good Governance in EU External Relations: What Role for Development Policy in a Changing International Context?

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-07-2016

Autor externo Christine HACKENESCH

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | condiciones de la ayuda | construcción europea | democratización | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | distribución de la ayuda | ECONOMÍA | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | gobernanza | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen EU support for governance reforms has gained prominence in the EU's external relations and particularly in the EU's development policy. However, the EU's engagement in this field has come under considerable pressure in recent years. It is by no means automatic that the EU will continue and further increase its engagement in supporting governance reforms. In this context, the objective of this study is to summarise evidence from academic research on why the EU and other donors should support governance reforms and under which conditions EU support positively contributes to governance reforms. Moreover, the study analyses how the EU has aimed at contributing to governance reforms during the past decade, focusing in particular on the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Development Fund. The study puts emphasis on EU development policy, but places the analysis of governance support through development policy in the broader context of EU external relations. The study makes recommendations related to EU good governance support, to good governance support through the DCI and EDF, to ongoing strategy processes in EU external relations, and also in regard to the future of the EU's relations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Estudio [EN](#)

Transatlantic Digital Economy and Data Protection: State-of-Play and Future Implications for the EU's External Policies

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 01-07-2016

Autor externo Peter CHASE, Sudha DAVID-WILP and Tim RIDOUT

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Empleo | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comercio internacional | comunicación | construcción europea | datos personales | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estados Unidos | flujo transfronterizo de datos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | impacto de la tecnología de la información | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | protección de datos | protección de la vida privada | relación comercial | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The internet has created a new global nervous system affecting all aspects of European society, politics and business; this will accelerate as we enter the era of the digitisation of everything. This digital transformation has enormous implications for the transatlantic relationship, especially in light of the differences that have developed concerning the appropriate balance between personal data protection, economic growth and national security. This study details how digital and data issues will be handled in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership; explains how this intersects with the new EU-US Privacy Shield Agreement and the broader implications of the judgment on Safe Harbour; and explores key issues in transatlantic law enforcement cooperation before highlighting a few broader foreign policy issues and laying forth some recommendations for the EU institutions.

Estudio [EN](#)

Public expectations and EU policies - Foreign policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-06-2016

Autor DOBREVA Alina | JUNCAL PASSOS ROCHA Raquel | PICHON Eric

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Alto Representante de la Unión para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda humanitaria | base jurídica | competencia de la UE | construcción europea | Derecho de la Unión Europea | FED | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco social | política de cooperación | política europea de vecindad | política exterior y de seguridad común | presupuesto de la UE | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación de la Unión Europea | sondeo de opinión | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Citizens who think EU engagement in foreign policy is sufficient are almost as numerous as those wishing the EU does more in this area – and nearly one fifth confess they are not able to evaluate EU action. This can be explained as the remit of EU foreign policy is not easy to identify, since it brings together missions for which the EU has full responsibility and competences shared with EU Member States, or even the UN or WTO. However, since its inception, EU foreign policy has adapted to an ever-changing global context: most international issues have multiple impacts – on climate, migration flows or security – and need to be comprehensively addressed. Building on the Treaties' provisions, the EU and its Member States are moving from 'silo' policies (trade, development, humanitarian aid) towards more integrated strategies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cross-Border Traffic Accidents in the EU - The Potential Impact of Driverless Cars

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 30-06-2016

Autor externo Thomas Kadner Graziano (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave accidente de transporte | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | conflicto jurisdiccional | DERECHO | Derecho civil | Derecho comparado | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional privado | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | impacto de la tecnología de la información | INDUSTRIA | industria del automóvil | industria mecánica | informática y tratamiento de datos | interpretación del Derecho | organización de la justicia | organización de los transportes | política de transportes | principio de seguridad jurídica | responsabilidad civil | responsabilidad del fabricante | seguro de responsabilidad civil | seguros | transporte transfronterizo | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI committee, this study provides an analysis of the potential legal impact of the introduction of connected and autonomous vehicles on rules of private international law determining jurisdiction and applicable law in the EU Member States in the event of a cross-border traffic accident. Following a case-studies approach, it makes a number of recommendations to improve the legal framework. In line with recent EU law trends towards enhanced protection for the victims and given that products liability is likely to gain more importance in the area, the study suggests the introduction of a duty for car manufacturers to contract liability insurance covering traffic accidents victims; the possibility of a direct action against a manufacturer's liability insurer and the establishment of a forum at the domicile of the victim for claims against manufacturers of cars using new technologies. In order to increase legal certainty, the study recommends to redefine the respective scopes of application of the two systems of private international law currently coexisting in the EU to determine the law applicable (the Rome II Regulation and the 1971 and 1973 Hague Conventions), and to apply Rome II in cases in which both the claimant and the defendant are domiciled in EU Member States. Finally, autonomous technologies may increase the difficulty to initiate extra-contractual liability claims therefore the study proposes that limitation periods be extended at the substantive law level or that a cumulative connecting mechanism be introduced at private international level for the benefit of the victims.

Estudio [EN](#)

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](#)

TTIP - Challenges and Opportunities

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-06-2016

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contrato público | denominación de origen | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | estructura económica | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INDUSTRIA | industria del automóvil | industria mecánica | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación fitosanitaria | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | obstáculo técnico | pequeña y mediana empresa | política agraria | política comercial | producto originario | sector terciario | servicios financieros | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This leaflet provides short compilation of papers prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy in relation to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Trans-Pacific Partnership: Geopolitical Implications for EU-US Relations

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 24-06-2016

Autor externo Daniel TWINING? Hans KUNDNANI and Peter SPARDING

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | Australia | Canadá | Chile | China | CIENCIA | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | geopolítica | humanidades | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Japón | Malasia | México | Nueva Zelanda | Perú | política comercial | política comercial común | Singapur | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Vietnam

Resumen The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the prospective Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), if enacted, will reshape trade and investment flows between the United States, Asia, and Europe. Together, these agreements encompass more than 60 % of the global economy, including the leading industrial economies of North America, the European Union and Japan. TPP is the economic anchor of the US 'pivot' to Asia. TPP is as much a geopolitical project to reinforce US leadership in Asia as it is a deal driven by an economic logic of spurring new sources of trade and investment. The EU has concluded or is negotiating a series of bilateral trade and investment agreements, including with Singapore, Vietnam, Australia, Japan, Malaysia, and New Zealand. But Europe as a whole needs to take a more strategic and coherent approach to Asia, beyond commerce and investment ties, and particularly to unify its approach to China. This is a compelling requirement given both China's enormous economic power and the risks its ascendancy poses to the liberal international order. Beyond the politics around both trade deals, however, lies a conviction among trade liberalisers in both the Atlantic and Pacific theatres that the agreements could provide a positive shock to a global economy badly in need of new engines of growth.

Estudio [EN](#)

The inclusion of financial services in EU free trade and association agreements: Effects on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-06-2016

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Autor externo Ex-Post Impact Assessment Study on the impact of financial services in EU Free Trade and Association Agreements on money laundering, tax evasion and elusion, written by Dr Wybe Th. Douma, Onur Güven LL.M., Dr Davor Jancic, Dr Luca Pantaleo, Steffen van der Velde LL.M. (T.M.C. Asser Instituut) and Prof. Dr Olha O. Cherednychenko and Prof. Dr Heinrich B. Winter (Groningen Centre for European Financial Services Law (GCEFSL), University of Groningen), with Prof. Dr Femke de Vries (The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets) acting as an advisor.

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Comercio internacional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | blanqueo de dinero | Colombia | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | DERECHO | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | Europa | evasión fiscal | fiscalidad | fraude fiscal | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre circulación de capitales | México | Perú | política comercial | política comercial común | Serbia | servicios financieros | Sudáfrica | transferencia de capitales | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen This study examines the implementation and effects of the inclusion of financial services in existing EU free trade and association agreements (FTAs) and, in particular, their impact on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. The opening analysis outlines the geopolitical and trade context, as well as the EU policy framework to combat money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. It examines the effects of the 'Panama Papers' leaks; assesses the consequences of tax evasion and money laundering and their link to trade in Africa; evaluates the implementation of the EU-Central America Agreement; and provides a synthesis of the key findings and policy recommendations presented in the annexed study. The annexed expertise investigates the implementation and effects of financial services provisions in selected EU FTAs with third countries, with a particular focus on their propensity to curb money laundering, tax evasion and elusion. It concludes that the liberalisation of trade in goods and services with developing countries increases the threat of money laundering, and that it is therefore likely to contribute to an increase in illicit financial flows from developing countries to the EU. The study does not find conclusive statistical data to support a causal link between the EU FTAs that are in force and an increase in illicit financial flows. Nonetheless, the far-reaching commitments made by the EU and the developing countries in the selected EU FTAs regarding access to the markets for goods and services, including in the financial services sector, translate into such agreements significantly increasing trade openness, and hence also the threat of money laundering facing developing countries. To remedy these threats, the study provides a number of policy recommendations.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The EU's Energy Diplomacy: Transatlantic and Foreign Policy Implications](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-06-2016

Autor externo Eckart Woertz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Energía | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | Canadá | carbón | CIENCIA | construcción europea | cooperación energética | diversificación energética | ENERGÍA | Estados Unidos | Europa | gas natural | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | geopolítica | humanidades | industria petrolera | industrias carbonera y minera | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado de la energía | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | OPEP | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | países de la OPEP | petróleo | política comercial | política de cooperación | política de exportación | política de importación | política del medio ambiente | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | seguridad de abastecimiento | transporte de energía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Energy security is increasingly occupying a top spot on the EU's foreign policy agenda. The unconventional oil and gas revolution, OPEC's supply response, increased global Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) trade, persistent concerns about the reliability of Russian gas supplies and the need to expand low carbon energies such as renewables to address climate change pose opportunities and challenges to European energy security. The EU has upgraded the issue with its flagship Energy Union communication and its EU Energy Diplomacy Action Plan. The United States has developed into a major exporter of Natural Gas Liquids and refined petroleum products as a result of its unconventional oil and gas revolution. It might develop export capacities for LNG and continues to be a major coal exporter. The mutual energy trade could expand if the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) were concluded successfully. The United States is also a crucial partner of the EU for transport security and the protection of critical energy infrastructure. Against this backdrop, this study analyses opportunities and challenges of transatlantic energy cooperation in a changing global energy landscape.

Estudio [EN](#)

[How the EU and Member States Manage Data Transparency and Accessibility on EU Funds](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2016

Autor externo Michèle Finck (LSE Enterprise), Katharina Ehrhart (LSE Enterprise) and Jorge Nunez Ferrer (CEPS)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Control presupuestario | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave construcción europea | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estado miembro UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | informática y tratamiento de datos | iniciativa de la UE | país tercero | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | recogida de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reparto de la financiación de la UE | transparencia administrativa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The objective of this study is to identify factors that impact on transparency and accessibility in the EU and its Member States. Cases studies with reference to shared management have been carried out in Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and Poland. A variety of funds in direct and indirect management as well as the European Development Fund are also part of the research. The periods under scrutiny are the Multiannual Financial Frameworks (MFF) 2007 – 2013 and in particular 2014 - 2020. Finally, the study concludes with evidence-based policy recommendations which can allow further data transparency and accessibility.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Terrorism in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 10-06-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | política común de seguridad y defensa | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | repertorio | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | terrorismo | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The terrorist attacks in Paris last year and in Brussels this March have reinforced calls on European Union member states to strengthen their cooperation on internal security and intensified the debate on the EU's role in fighting terrorism. Among measures being, or about to be, introduced are more thorough checks of people travelling abroad, better control of firearms, the collecting of more data on airline passengers, and improved operational cooperation. The European Parliament is preparing for negotiations with EU member states on a proposed Directive on Combating Terrorism and the Commission is pushing ahead with its Security Union concept. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The EU's global strategy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-05-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave competencia exterior (UE) | construcción europea | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | Derecho de la Unión Europea | difusión de la información | documentación | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | globalización | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | papel internacional de la UE | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | repertorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Council decided last year that the EU needs a new, comprehensive global strategy to face the growing challenges of globalisation, shifts in economic and political power and expanding zones of conflict and instability. Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, is to present such a strategy during the European Council meeting in June 2016. Phenomena such as the digital revolution, climate change, competition for resources, growing inequality and aging populations will require smart policies and tough decisions if the EU is to avoid a decline of its global leverage. Some useful analysis of the challenges and choices facing the Union were presented in a 2015 report by the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), an inter-institutional project, entitled 'Global Trends to 2030: Can the EU meet the challenges ahead?' This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on the EU's global strategy and related issues.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The 42nd G7 Summit](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 23-05-2016

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los refugiados | conflicto internacional | construcción europea | crisis monetaria | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | Europa | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grupo de países más industrializados | Japón | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política de inversión | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | salud pública | sanidad | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen On 26 and 27 May 2016, the G7 will hold its 42nd summit in Ise-Shima, Japan. The summit is expected to focus on developments in conflict regions and the refugee crisis, on global growth and on the sustainable development goals. The EU will be represented by Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, and Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The migration crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 17-05-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | construcción europea | control de las migraciones | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | movimientos migratorios | política migratoria de la UE | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | repertorio | seguridad internacional | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen A March agreement between the European Union and Turkey seems to have eased the pressure from previously largely uncontrolled mass migration to the EU via the Turkish shores. However, the accord runs the risk of unravelling due to disagreements on key points, for example on offering Turks visa-free travel to the EU or on modifying anti-terrorist laws in Turkey. Under the deal, Turkey agreed to take back migrants who cross to Greece illegally and who didn't apply for asylum or whose asylum claim was found inadmissible. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in March. Recent studies on the Schengen area can be found in another edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[United Nations response to violent extremism](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-05-2016

Autor GOPFFARTH JULIAN | PAWLAK Patryk

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | extremismo | orden público | política internacional | propaganda política | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | resolución ONU | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | terrorismo | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen Despite recurrent difficulties, the international community has developed an extensive repertoire of legal and institutional tools for global cooperation to counter terrorism. In the light of the rise of jihadi movements like ISIL/Da'esh, Al-Qaeda and Boko Haram, counterterrorism efforts have increasingly shifted towards countering violent extremism (CVE) as a threat to peace and security.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[EYE 2016 – Future of Europe: Remember we have a choice!](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-04-2016

Autor SGUEO Gianluca

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave acción de la UE | cohesión económica y social | comunicación | construcción europea | democracia participativa | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | establecimiento del presupuesto de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | integración europea | marco político | medios sociales | movimiento juvenil | participación política | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | situación de la Unión Europea | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | voto obligatorio

Resumen Political engagement and participation in Western democracies have decreased in recent years. At the European Union level, years of criticism of its supposedly inherent democratic deficit and lack of legitimacy have undermined citizens' trust in the EU as a political actor. Recent developments in EU governance, however, show increasing efforts to find innovative ways of engaging citizens. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Reducing Costs and Barriers for Businesses in the Single Market](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 11-04-2016

Autor externo Moritz Immanuel GODEL, Annette HARMS, Siôn JONES and Iris MANTOVANI (LE Europe)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave administración electrónica | análisis de coste-beneficio | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comercio internacional | comunicación | construcción europea | consulta pública | consumo | contrato público | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | fiscalidad | formalidad administrativa | gestión contable | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intercambios intra-UE | IVA | mercado único | obstáculo no arancelario | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política arancelaria | política comercial | protección del consumidor | simplificación de las formalidades | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The study points that reducing business costs and regulatory and market barriers is necessary to complete the Single Market. However, monitoring of barriers and costs in the EU is piecemeal and unsystematic, quantification and clear identification of barriers and costs is lacking, which makes prioritisation of policy actions difficult. Resulting costs of slow reform process and vague initiatives with uncertain time horizons in the area of e-commerce alone amount to €748 billion. As indicated by examples of Estonia and South Korea, ICT and e-government can be particularly efficient in reducing these costs and barriers. The study was prepared for Policy Department A at the request of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee.

Estudio [EN](#)

[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](#)

[China and Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-03-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | bibliografía | China | construcción europea | documentación | ECONOMÍA | economía internacional | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | estructura económica | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | política exterior | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen China has recently taken centre-stage in many global debates, as the volatility of its stock market and currency have posed a question mark over the health of its economy, which has implications for international and European economic growth. The growing importance of China was highlighted last year, for example, by its increasingly active foreign policy and the inclusion of the Yuan in the International Monetary Fund's currency basket. The European Union faces strategic choices in its often complex relationship with China - such as whether to grant the country market economy status or to proceed to a bilateral trade agreement, and how far to emphasise human rights when many EU Member States are competing for Chinese inward investment. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on relations between China and the EU, as well as on economic and political developments in that country with global implications. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

[De un vistazo EN](#)

[Europe's migration crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-03-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Schengen | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | corriente migratoria | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Europa | frontera exterior de la UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | movimientos migratorios | política migratoria de la UE | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | repertorio | seguridad internacional | Turquía

Resumen The current migration crisis threatens to turn into a humanitarian one, with the build-up of thousands of migrants and refugees close to Greece's northern border, as other countries shut their borders to stop the flow of people fleeing war and poverty in Syria, North of Africa and elsewhere. The European Council is preparing for a special meeting with Turkey on migration, with the crisis posing significant challenges for the integrity of the Schengen free-travel area. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published last December. Recent studies on the Schengen area can be found in another edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

[De un vistazo EN](#)

[Common Foreign and Security Policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 29-01-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave construcción europea | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política exterior y de seguridad común | relaciones de la Unión Europea | repertorio | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) has developed significantly since the 1990s with the aim of enabling the Union to speak and act as one in world affairs. The 2009 Lisbon Treaty strengthened the potential of the policy by creating the post of EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, backed by the European External Action Service (EEAS). Although the EU's foreign policy has been hailed for a number of successes, such as a deal between Serbia and Kosovo or a nuclear agreement with Iran, it is still often perceived as underdeveloped by analysts, who say that Member States pursue their own priorities and that there needs to be greater coordination between the CFSP and other EU external policies, such as on development and trade. This note offers links to recent studies on EU foreign policy from major international think tanks and research institutes. Relations with Turkey, China, Africa, EU eastern neighbours, EU southern neighbours, candidates for EU membership and NATO have been covered in previous editions of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

[De un vistazo EN](#)

Issues at Stake at the 10th Session of the ICAO Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP/10)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor externo Martin Cames, Jakob Graichen and Hans Pulles

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave adaptación al cambio climático | aviación civil | avión | comercio de derechos de emisión | deterioro del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | estructura institucional | gas con efecto invernadero | homologación | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | norma técnica | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional | política del medio ambiente | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | rendimiento energético | reunión internacional | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte aéreo y espacial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Despite efficiency improvements, CO2 emissions from international aviation are projected to be seven times higher in 2050 than in 1990. Main issues at stake at CAEP/10 are the adoption of a CO2 efficiency standard for new aircraft, a report from the working groups on the development of a Global Market-Based Measure and the commissioning of an impact assessment of a standard for non-volatile compounds. Moreover, an information paper which pursues the question of whether the aviation sector will achieve its aspirational goal of increasing energy efficiency by 2 % per year may receive some attention during the session. This briefing was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Briefing [EN](#)

The International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and International Trade

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor ALBERS MAGDALENA | DE MICCO Pasquale

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ayuda financiera | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación institucional | coordinación de políticas UEM | crisis monetaria | economía monetaria | Europa | Fondo Monetario Internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grecia | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | reforma institucional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Briefing [EN](#)

The United Nations and the EU Trade Policy: The Case of UNCTAD

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor BARONE Barbara | TENUTA FRANCESCO

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo | construcción europea | cooperación institucional | estructura institucional | Grupo de los 77 | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | preferencias generalizadas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Briefing [EN](#)

The Role of the World Bank in International Trade Policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor TENUTA FRANCESCO | VIILUP Elina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | Banco Mundial | comercio internacional | competitividad | construcción europea | cooperación económica | cooperación institucional | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Fondo Monetario Internacional | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización de la empresa | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de ayudas | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the World Bank.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Role of the OECD in Shaping EU Trade Policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor MENDONCA Susana | TENUTA FRANCESCO

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | crédito a la exportación | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | economía internacional | estructura económica | exportación de residuos | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión extranjera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | norma internacional | OCDE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política comercial | política comercial común | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | restricción de los intercambios | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vigilancia a la importación

Resumen The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Briefing [EN](#)

The Role of the European Investment Bank in Promoting Foreign Trade by SMEs

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor BIERBRAUER Elfriede | TENUTA FRANCESCO

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo | Chipre | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Europa | financiación de la empresa | financiación de la UE | financiación e inversión | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grecia | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | inversión en el extranjero | inversión extranjera | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | pequeña y mediana empresa | seguro a la exportación | seguros | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the European Investment Bank (EIB).

Briefing [EN](#)

The Impact of G20 on EU Trade Policy

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor BENDINI Roberto | TENUTA FRANCESCO

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización mundial | papel internacional de la UE | política arancelaria | política comercial | política comercial común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | Ronda de Doha | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the Group of 20 (G20).

Briefing [EN](#)

The International Labour Organisation and International Trade

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-01-2016

Autor PRZETACZNIK Jakub | VIILUP Elina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Empleo | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave comercio internacional | comercio internacional | competencia institucional | condiciones y organización del trabajo | condición de trabajo | construcción europea | cooperación institucional | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | empleo | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | norma de trabajo | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Organización Internacional del Trabajo | papel internacional de la UE | política comercial | política comercial común | política de empleo de la UE | relaciones laborales y Derecho del trabajo | trabajo de menores | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the International Labour Organisation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - January 2016

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 18-01-2016

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Empleo | Energía | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación | Presupuesto | Transporte | Transposición y aplicación de la legislación

Palabra clave almacenamiento de la energía | bibliografía | Comisión PE | construcción europea | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | ENERGÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política de la UE | política energética | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

The Collaborative Economy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 21-12-2015

Autor IDE-KOSTIC PETER | VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Autor externo External authors: Steve Robertshaw (editor), Nick Achilleopoulos, Johan E. Bengtsson, Patrick Crehan, Angele Giuliano, John Soldatos (AcrossLimits Ltd, Malta)

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave análisis económico | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio tecnológico | comercialización | comercio electrónico | comunicación | consecuencia económica | consumo | derechos de autor | dinero electrónico | diseño asistido por ordenador | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | impacto de la tecnología de la información | impacto social | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Internet | investigación y propiedad intelectual | marco social | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | prospectiva tecnológica | protección de datos | protección del consumidor | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | tratamiento de la información

Resumen Ever since its appearance, Internet has allowed us to collaborate with other people remotely. In the 80's, email was the breakthrough that enabled exchange of digital materials. In the 90's, the World Wide Web opened collaboration on web sites. After 2000, social media and e-meeting technologies enabled face-to-face interaction with others via the Internet. New modes of collaboration, such as crowd sourcing, crowd funding, co-creation or open design are reaching mainstream use. Advances in technologies related to Collaborative Internet, Big/Open Data, Crypto Currency and Additive Manufacturing are bringing the Collaborative Economy ever closer to us. This study reveals a wide range of opportunities and threats associated with these technologies, as well as social, political, economic, moral and ethical issues related to this new way of working. Policy options are presented, in order to help policy makers anticipate developments with effective policies that will nurture the positive impacts of collaborative Internet and avoid the negative ones.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo [EN](#)

Multimedia [The Collaborative Economy](#)

[Adoption: Cross-Border Legal Issues and Gaps in the European Union](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-12-2015

Autor CHATEAU Céline

Ámbito político Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave adopción | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | competencia jurisdiccional | convención internacional | DERECHO | Derecho civil | derecho de adopción | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional privado | Derecho internacional-Derecho interno | Derecho musulmán | familia | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | herencia | organización de la justicia | patria potestad | política internacional | protección de la infancia | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | responsabilidad de los padres | situación familiar | vida social

Resumen This note summarises issues relating to the current legal framework for cross-border adoption matters – legal gaps and consequent obstacles to free movement of citizens – and avenues for solutions. It is drawn on the background briefings prepared by independent experts and presented at the JURI-PETI workshop on 'Adoption: Cross-border legal issues' held at the European Parliament (EP) on 1 December 2015. The workshop had two main objectives: on the one hand, to respond to a number of petitions submitted to the EP on issues relating to adoptions without parental consent involving non-national children and, on the other hand, to provide some background reflections for the legislative own-initiative opinion which the Legal Affairs Committee is preparing.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Migration \[What Think tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 11-12-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | control de las migraciones | corriente migratoria | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | frontera exterior de la UE | movimientos migratorios | política migratoria de la UE | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | repertorio | seguridad internacional

Resumen European governments and societies are under pressure from an unprecedented migration crisis, which threatens to undo the EU's free-travel Schengen area, as member states reinstate border checks to try to cope with refugees fleeing war, oppression and poverty in Syria and other parts of the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Divisions have been emerging EU member-state governments emerge as they search for solutions to slow the tide of migration, register and relocate arrived asylum-seekers as well as plan an overhaul of the common European asylum system, which is deemed as inadequate by many analysts. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking', published in early September.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Comparison of the EU Service Offers for the TTIP and TiSA Negotiations](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 11-12-2015

Autor externo Christopher HARTWELL, Jan TERESIŃSKI, Bartosz RADZIKOWSKI and Karolina BEAUMONT

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Empleo | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | AGCS | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | comunicación | construcción europea | construcción y obras públicas | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | ENERGÍA | enseñanza | enseñanza | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INDUSTRIA | industria de la comunicación | industria de la construcción | industria energética | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | libre prestación de servicios | mercado del transporte | nación más favorecida | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | pago internacional | política comercial | política de transportes | política energética | protección social | reconocimiento de títulos | relaciones monetarias | sanidad | servicio sanitario | servicio social | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen A comparison of the services offers which the European Union has made for the negotiations on the EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) shows that, in general, both treaties follow similar approaches and points of difference are minor; both TiSA and TTIP apply a positive listing approach in regards to market access and negative listing in regards to national treatment, and the rules governing market access and national treatment do not differ between the two agreements. The most significant differences in sector-specific provisions are featured in the transport sector and educational services, while the highest harmonisation of provisions is in the energy sector and communications. Overall, the service provisions in TiSA and TTIP are very similar, although it seems that the level of trade liberalization is higher in TiSA.

Estudio [EN](#)

The Implications of International Economic and Financial Governance Agenda for EU Trade and Investment Policy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 09-12-2015

Autor externo Stephen WOOLCOCK, Taylor ST JOHN and Elitsa GARNIZOVA

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Empleo | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Mundial | Centro Internacional de Arreglo de Diferencias relativas a Inversiones | comercio internacional | comisión técnica ONU | competencia exterior (UE) | construcción europea | cooperación institucional | Derecho de la Unión Europea | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | financiación e inversión | Fondo Monetario Internacional | gestión administrativa | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | norma internacional | OCDE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Internacional del Trabajo | Organización Mundial de Aduanas | Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual | papel internacional de la UE | política comercial | política comercial común | política de inversión | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | toma de decisiones | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Many of the rules, norms, principles and practices that are central to EU trade and investment policy today have been influenced by a wide range of different types of international organisations (IOs). This influence occurs through formal rulemaking, voluntary codes of conduct or standards, the provision of technical and scientific expertise or the dissemination of research and best practice. The influence is pervasive and decisions taken years ago in IOs can shape EU trade policy today. With the difficulties facing multilateral approaches to rulemaking in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) the impact of other IOs has increased.

Estudio [EN](#)

TTIP - Challenges and Opportunities, Compilation of Papers

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-12-2015

Autor DIMOVA MAGDALENA | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | OZOLINA Iveta

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | bibliografía | comercio internacional | construcción europea | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | política comercial | política comercial común | publicación de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This leaflet provides a compilation of papers prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy in relation to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Year for Development: Human Rights

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-12-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

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

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos políticos | derechos sociales | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Human rights have become an integral part of most donors' development cooperation. In addition to their intrinsic value, human rights are considered instrumental in achieving sustainable development. Implementing the international development goals related to civil and political rights and governance will be challenging. The EU has gradually refined its policy on integrating human rights into development cooperation. The EU approach includes imposing different forms of conditionality, supporting projects and programmes, and mainstreaming human rights across development actions. Aid to governance and civil society has increased in the last decade, reaching 9 % of the EU's sectoral allocable aid in 2013. Implementing a rights-based approach to development will be decisive, but challenging. The European Parliament, a strong supporter of integrating human rights into development cooperation, has its own toolbox to support human rights abroad.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate summit in Paris \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 26-11-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | Conferencia ONU | construcción europea | cooperación medioambiental | difusión de la información | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política de cooperación | política de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | repertorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Leaders and representatives from nearly 200 countries will meet in Paris from 30 November to 11 December in an attempt to reach a global agreement to tackle climate change and its impacts. The main aim of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, known as COP 21, is to achieve an outcome that would limit greenhouse gas emissions, drive a low-carbon transformation of the global economy, build resilience to the impacts of climate change, and assist climate action in developing countries. The EU's climate policy is among the most ambitious in the world. The EU is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, while improving energy efficiency by 27% and increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 27% of final consumption. This 'At a glance' note brings together recent commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks on climate policies and efforts to reach a climate agreement in Paris.

De un vistazo [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](#)

[Outcome of the G20 summit in Antalya](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 19-11-2015

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | construcción europea | cooperación económica | crecimiento económico | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización mundial | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | seguridad internacional | situación económica | terrorismo | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen On 15 and 16 November, the Group of Twenty (G20) held the annual summit of its leaders in Antalya, Turkey. Recent events in Paris and the refugee crisis put concerns related to terrorism and conflict in Syria high on the agenda. First reactions since the summit suggest mixed success.

De un vistazo [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](#)

TTIP: Motor Vehicles - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | Asia-Oceanía | automóvil | Canadá | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | homologación | INDUSTRIA | industria del automóvil | industria mecánica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | MEDIO AMBIENTE | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | norma de seguridad | norma medioambiental | obstáculo no arancelario | política del medio ambiente | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | transporte terrestre | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study TTIP: Motor Vehicles analyses the main challenges and opportunities concerning trade with motor vehicles and parts which should be considered during the negotiation between the EU and the US. The first part offers an overview of the effects of two recently concluded free trade agreements (FTA), the EU-Korea FTA and the FTA with Canada. In the second part the focus turns to the EU-US trade barriers and the potential for regulatory cooperation in the automotive industry. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542234/IPOL_STU\(2015\)542234_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542234/IPOL_STU(2015)542234_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

TTIP: Public Procurement - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | construcción europea | contrato público | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | política comercial | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This is a short overview of the in-depth analysis "TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the area of Public procurement".

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/542226/IPOL_IDA\(2015\)542226_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/542226/IPOL_IDA(2015)542226_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

TTIP: Consumer Protection - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | competencias del PE | construcción europea | consumo | Estados Unidos | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | reglamentación técnica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This is a short overview of the in-depth analysis "TTIP: Challenges and Opportunities for Consumer Protection".

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/542222/IPOL_IDA\(2015\)542222_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/542222/IPOL_IDA(2015)542222_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

TTIP Services - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Canadá | comercialización | comercio electrónico | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | Estados Unidos | estructura económica | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | libre prestación de servicios | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | protección de datos | reconocimiento de las cualificaciones profesionales | sector terciario | servicio público | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This study Challenges and Opportunities for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in the area of Services analyses the opportunities and potential benefits – in aggregate and by sector - from further freeing up of transatlantic services trade via improvements in market access, regulatory cooperation and service provider mobility. The study also considers the EU's defensive interests in maintaining consumer standards and the government's right to regulate and draws on the innovations and lessons to be taken from other recent EU preferential trade agreements. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/563443/IPOL_STU\(2015\)563443_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/563443/IPOL_STU(2015)563443_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor externo Olivier DE SCHUTTER (University of Louvain - UCL, Centre for Philosophy of Law - CPDR, Institute for Interdisciplinary Research in Legal Sciences - JUR-I, Belgium)

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave agricultura | agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Benín | Burkina Faso | Costa de Marfil | Etiopía | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | Ghana | Grupo de países más industrializados | independencia alimentaria | Malawi | medio de producción agrícola | Mozambique | Nigeria | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | pequeña explotación | política agraria | política de inversión | política internacional | precio alimentario | precios | productividad agrícola | recurso alimentario | reforma agraria | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de explotación | sanidad | semilla | Senegal | sistema de explotación agraria | Tanzania | África

Resumen The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa (NAFSN) launched in May 2012 under the auspices of the G8 aims to create the conditions that will allow the African countries concerned to improve agricultural productivity and develop their agrifood sector by attracting more private investment in agriculture. The participating countries (Burkina Faso, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania) adopted 'country cooperation frameworks' (CCFs) listing their policy commitments, and companies provided 'Letters of Intent' identifying intended investments. While the general objective of the NAFSN is sound, certain deficiencies remain: the CCFs are silent on the need to shift to sustainable modes of agricultural production and to support farmers' seed systems, on the dangers associated with the emergence of a market for land rights, or on the regulation of contract farming; and they are weak on nutrition as well as on the recognition of women's rights and gender empowerment.

Estudio [EN](#)

TTIP Textiles and Labelling - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | Asia-Oceanía | Canadá | comercialización | comercio internacional | construcción europea | consumo | Corea del Sur | Estados Unidos | etiquetado | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INDUSTRIA | industria del cuero e industria textil | industria textil | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | obstáculo no arancelario | producto originario | protección del consumidor | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Textiles and Labelling looks at the textiles and clothing sector. Relatively high tariffs remain in textiles and clothing and the study considers the opportunities and challenges of reducing these as well as simplifying the complex rules of origin that have been used in the sector. It also analyses the important non-tariff barriers in the sector, such as those concerning labelling and consumer safety. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563440/IPOL_IDA\(2015\)563440_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563440/IPOL_IDA(2015)563440_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

TTIP: Engineering, Including Machinery - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | América | Asia-Oceanía | Canadá | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INDUSTRIA | industria mecánica | industria mecánica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | máquina | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | normalización | obstáculo técnico | política comercial | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | Singapur | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study TTIP: Engineering including Machinery explores how TTIP could effectively address the causes of costly market access to the US in the Engineering sector, such as stubborn TBTs. The case is made why TTIP offers the potential to lower the TBTs to the US engineering market significantly, via three complementary routes in TTIP. The study sets out the overall and specific EU offensive interests, one crucial defensive interest (the integrity of the single market) and some opportunities and challenges. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542233/IPOL_STU\(2015\)542233_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542233/IPOL_STU(2015)542233_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

TTIP: Technical Barriers to Trade, Including Standards - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | Asia-Oceanía | Canadá | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | normalización | obstáculo técnico | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | Singapur | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the area of Technical Barriers to Trade, including Standards concentrates on the horizontal TBT chapter in TTIP, with links to the regulatory cooperation chapter and the nine sectorial chapters. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542225/IPOL_STU\(2015\)542225_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542225/IPOL_STU(2015)542225_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

TTIP: Customs and Trade Facilitation - Study in Focus

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 16-11-2015

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | administración electrónica | América | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | competencia | construcción europea | consumo | control sanitario | cooperación aduanera | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | medida antidumping | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política arancelaria | política de cooperación | protección del consumidor | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | simplificación de las formalidades | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The study TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Customs and Trade Facilitation assess how TTIP can help to reduce these costs whilst at the same time ensure that consumers are protected from the import of unsafe or dangerous products and EU commercial policy instruments can be properly implemented. This is a short overview of this study.

Link to the original document:

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563441/IPOL_IDA\(2015\)563441_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2015/563441/IPOL_IDA(2015)563441_EN.pdf)

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The G20 summit in Antalya: Seeking global growth through collective action](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 10-11-2015

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación energética | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho fiscal internacional | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Europa | finanzas internacionales | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización mundial | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política internacional | reforma fiscal | reglamentación financiera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | reunión en la Cumbre | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The Group of Twenty (G20) was established in 1999 after a series of crises in emerging economies, as a forum of finance ministers and central bank governors. It comprises 'systemically important' developed and emerging economies (including the European Union) and its purpose is to improve coordination of global economic policies. Since 2008, the G20 has also met at the level of leaders, who hold annual summits organised by the rotating presidency. These gatherings are the culmination of a year-long preparatory process during which the G20 agenda is formulated. The next summit takes place on 15 and 16 November 2015 in Antalya, Turkey. Traditionally occupied with economic issues and financial regulation, the G20 programme now also includes topics like development, trade, tax cooperation, measures to fight corruption, climate change and energy. The Turkish presidency's focus is on 'enabling inclusive and robust growth' through the three I's: inclusiveness, implementation and investment. Turkey has also sought to increase integration of low income developing countries and SMEs into the global economy, to bridge the gender gap in employment and reduce inequalities. This programme has been generally welcomed by observers who nevertheless point out that accountability is crucial to the efficiency of the G20 process. Numerous preparatory meetings at levels ranging from ministerial to stakeholder groups have resulted in a vast array of recommendations to leaders which are to be taken into account in their discussions during the upcoming summit.

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

[The European year for development: Sustainable development and climate action](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-11-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Política social | Salud pública

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | cambio climático | Conferencia ONU | contabilidad nacional | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | degradación del medio ambiente | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | monte | pobreza | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | superficie arbolada

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

[EU-Brazil cooperation on internet governance and ICT issues](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 30-10-2015

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | asociación sectores público y privado | Brasil | comunicación | cooperación técnica | datos personales | defensa | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | espionaje | Estados Unidos | flujo transfronterizo de datos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gobernanza | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | Internet | material de telecomunicaciones | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | protección de datos | red de transmisión de datos | reglamentación de las telecomunicaciones | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Following revelations of large-scale Internet surveillance Brazil and the EU have become actively involved in the global debate on internet governance. Since early 2014 cyber policy has become part of the agenda of the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership. The two have agreed on the need for support for inclusive and transparent internet governance based on a multistakeholder governance model, and are moving forward on a number of related bilateral initiatives in the 2015-2017 Joint Action Plan. In 2014, Brazil hosted the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on Future Internet Governance (NETMundial) which established principles on internet governance endorsed by both the EU and Brazil. These encompass inclusiveness, legitimacy, accountability, and global public interest. As a move towards greater independence of digital flows between Latin America and the Europe, the Brazilian government and the EU are developing a project to establish a public-private partnership to lay a submarine fibre-optic cable across the Atlantic Ocean, from Fortaleza (Ceará, Brazil) to Lisbon (Portugal). Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

[Cyber diplomacy: Confidence-building measures](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 28-10-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

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

Palabra clave ASEAN | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | atentado contra la seguridad del Estado | comunicación | comunidad virtual | crimen organizado | criminalidad informática | DERECHO | Derecho penal | detención preventiva | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | justicia | lucha contra el crimen | Naciones Unidas | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | OSCE | política internacional | protección de datos | prueba electrónica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación diplomática | relación internacional | Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | terrorismo | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The growing importance of internet-enabled platforms for delivery of government, financial, and public services makes them one of the key priorities for national security. Over recent years, state, state-sponsored and non-state actors (i.e. terrorist organisations, organised crime groups) alike have resorted to intrusive techniques to gain the economic, political or security upper hand over their competitors and adversaries. The evolving landscape of threats, and challenges linked to attribution of attacks to specific perpetrators, have further increased the risks of misunderstanding and misperception of operations in cyberspace. Against this background, a number of international and regional organisations in Europe, Asia and Latin America have embarked on the process of developing confidence-building measures in cyberspace, with a focus on improving communication and information exchange, transparency and verification, cooperation and restraint measures. While these are welcome, there is growing concern that the nascent global 'cyber stability regime' may be undermined by diverging concepts, methods and measures elaborated within these diverse frameworks. The European Union has embraced the peaceful development of cyberspace as one of its key priorities in the EU Cybersecurity Strategy. It contributes actively to the ongoing debates about norms, provides support to regional confidence-building processes, and pursues the objective of a stable, safe and secure cyberspace by providing funding for capacity building in partner countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Refugee status under international law](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 26-10-2015

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los refugiados | construcción europea | convención ONU | DERECHO | derecho de asilo | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional de los derechos humanos | Derecho UE - Derecho internacional | derechos y libertades | migración ilegal | movimientos migratorios | política de cooperación | política internacional | refugiado | refugiado político | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | órgano de cooperación judicial y policial (UE)

Resumen Over the past few years, the number of migrants requesting international protection has increased exponentially. The Geneva Convention on refugees and its subsequent Protocol entitle refugees to international protection, most importantly to the right not to be returned to their home countries. However, they define refugees in a restrictive manner, thus excluding many other categories of international migrants from the rights provided therein.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[Main Issues at Stake for the 27th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 12-10-2015

Autor externo Erik Klaassens, Paola Banfi, Mariya Gancheva, Sophie Vancauwenbergh and Tony Zamparutti

Ámbito político Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave calentamiento de la tierra | construcción europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | efecto invernadero | gas con efecto invernadero | impacto ambiental | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | negociación internacional | ozono | papel internacional de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | Protocolo de Kyoto | protocolo de un tratado | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sustancia peligrosa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Four proposals to regulate hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) under the Montreal Protocol, including one from the European Union, are expected to dominate discussions at the 27th Meeting of the Parties (MOP 27) for this international agreement. HFCs are replacements for ozone-depleting substances and have a strong impact on global warming; the issue raises questions about links between the Montreal and Kyoto Protocols. Ahead of MOP 27, Parties to the Montreal Protocol remain divided on the way forward and the outcome of discussions is unclear. This study was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Estudio [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development: Food Security](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 01-10-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave agricultura sostenible | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | asignación de tierras | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda alimentaria | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | escasez de alimentos | FAO | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | independencia alimentaria | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | pequeña explotación | política agraria | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | política sobre la propiedad agraria | producción y estructuras agrarias | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | sistema de explotación agraria | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Food security is a multilayered concept, covering availability, access, use and stability. It is recognised as a global public good. To be free from hunger and malnutrition is also a human right. Following the 2007/2008 food crisis, the international community committed to investing more in agriculture and to better governance. The MDG target to halve the proportion of hungry people was nearly achieved, but 795 million people remain undernourished. The Sustainable Development Goals include an ambitious zero hunger target and address the structural causes of food insecurity. Helping small farmers to enhance sustainable production is one important way to address food insecurity in developing countries. The EU has made food and nutrition security a focal area of development cooperation. The EU and its Member States committed to reducing the number of stunted children by 7 million before 2025. Parliament has supported a human rights-based approach to addressing food security and has expressed strong concerns over land grabbing.

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

[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](#)

[Trade, Growth and Development: An Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 24-09-2015

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo comercial (UE) | Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Acuerdo de Cotonú | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación económica | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país en desarrollo | países ACP | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | política de inversión | política económica | preferencias generalizadas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Commission communication 'Trade, Growth and Development' was published in January 2012 as a direct spin-off of the more general communication 'Trade, Growth and World Affairs'. It was also a response to the criticism levelled by many non-governmental organisations, governments of developing countries and other stakeholders at the Commission's trade policies (in particular economic partnership agreements) with traditional African, Caribbean and Pacific partners. The communication secured greater clarity and coordination between development- and trade-oriented policies, but it does not appear to have produced revolutionary changes. A number of updates have addressed the progress made by developing countries in the era of globalisation, but the essential separation remains. The communication did, however, have the unquestionable merit of promoting the modernisation of certain development-oriented trade instruments, such as the Generalised System of Preferences, and concentrating declining resources on fragile and least-developed countries.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: 17 Goals Agreed, Now for the Hard Part](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-09-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

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

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | evaluación de la ayuda | financiación de la ayuda | hambre | informática y tratamiento de datos | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | pobreza | política de cooperación | política económica | recogida de datos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | utilización de la ayuda

Resumen After more than two years of consultations and negotiations, 193 UN member states agreed on 2 August 2015 to a new sustainable development agenda that is as ambitious as it is fraught with potential pitfalls. Titled 'Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', the agenda will be formally adopted at the UN summit on 25-27 September in New York. With 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), it aims for an economic and societal transformation, integrating all three pillars of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. The sectorial scope of the new agenda is enormous, including areas such as migration, industrialisation and energy. The SDGs are universal in nature, creating responsibilities for all countries, spanning domestic development outcomes, assistance to other countries and global public goods. The EU has played a major role in the process and has fought hard for the inclusion of EU values such as human rights and good governance, and for effective implementation and review processes. The ambitious agenda creates implementation challenges at all levels, including indicators and data collection, communication and outreach, the financing challenge and the balance between universality and national ownership.

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

[Economic and Monetary Policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 15-09-2015

Autor HONNEFELDER Stephanie | KOLASSA Doris | OZOLINA Iveta

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Protección de los consumidores | Semestre Europeo | Transporte

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | bibliografía | competencia | coordinación de políticas UEM | documentación | economía monetaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | inspección bancaria | instituciones financieras y de crédito | libre circulación de capitales | política monetaria única | reglamentación financiera | servicios financieros

Resumen This briefing, prepared by the Policy Department A: Economy and Scientific Policy, provides a quick overview of the most recent publications grouped in the sections of Financial services, Monetary policy and Competition topics that are currently discussed in the ECON committee.

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

[Nuclear deal with Iran](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-09-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo internacional | América | Asia-Oceanía | Cercano y Medio Oriente | coexistencia pacífica | construcción europea | ENERGÍA | energía nuclear | enriquecimiento del combustible | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | Irán | no proliferación nuclear | Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política energética | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | política nuclear | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | uranio | uso pacífico de la energía

Resumen The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed on 14 July 2015 concludes the long process of negotiations concerning Iran's nuclear programme. A political understanding by the parties concerned, it aims to ensure that Iran's nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful, in exchange for termination of restrictive measures against Iran. The deal received a generally positive reaction in Europe and Asia but mixed reception in the US and the region.

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

Migration [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-09-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave asilo político | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | corriente migratoria | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Mar Mediterráneo | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | movimientos migratorios | política migratoria de la UE | refugiado | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | repertorio | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The European Union is facing a migration crisis as hundreds of thousands of refugees try to reach Europe, fleeing war, oppression and poverty in Syria and other parts of the Middle East as well as Africa and Asia. The unprecedented scale of migration and a rising death toll of people during their journeys is forcing EU governments and institutions to respond. The Luxembourg presidency of the Council has convened justice and home affairs ministers for an emergency Council meeting on 14 September to discuss the EU response to migratory pressures and demands for international protection. Effective handling of migration is a priority for the European Commission, at a time when the Dublin Regulation governing the EU's approach to asylum is under severe pressure. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration in the EU from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking' published in April.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Japan's Bet on Reforms: Growth First – Fiscal Sustainability to Follow

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 04-09-2015

Autor BARONE Barbara

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ajuste estructural | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | crecimiento económico | deuda pública | ECONOMÍA | economía monetaria | estadística económica | estructura económica | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | Japón | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | política fiscal | política gubernamental | política monetaria | reforma económica | situación económica | situación económica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Given the underwhelming results of the large-scale fiscal and monetary stimulus implemented by the administration of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, the country is now focusing on structural reforms. The government's new economic and fiscal plan – released in late June 2015 – is clear in its message: to reduce Japan's gigantic debt, now estimated at over 246 % of GDP, and achieve fiscal sustainability, the country needs robust economic growth. The government is betting that structural reforms will trigger a 'productivity revolution' and boost income, investment, consumption and profits. Fiscal sustainability will then follow, as a revitalised economy will broaden the tax base and bring in higher revenues. Despite Abe's good intentions, however, his economic policy agenda has been criticised on several fronts. The international community is calling for greater fiscal discipline, while the business community is dissatisfied with proposed measures to simplify doing business in Japan. The plan has also failed to convince many of Abe's genuine commitment to advance economic reforms at a time when the Prime Minister seems more interested in upgrading Japan's defence capabilities. If Japan is serious about restoring its glorious economic past, far-reaching economic reforms will need to move at a faster pace.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Exceptional measures: The Shanghai stock market crash and the future of the Chinese economy

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 31-08-2015

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Bolsa de valores | China | ECONOMÍA | estadística económica | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | intervención en el mercado | intervención financiera | libre circulación de capitales | política comercial | política económica | política económica | política financiera | situación económica | situación económica | situación financiera

Resumen This summer has been a dramatic one for China's stocks markets, with most indices registering losses of more than 40 % from their annual high. European markets have also suffered, and many observers across the globe are now nervously focused on the Asian giant whose economy drove so many other countries' in recent years. Yet the real economic significance of the drama in China may not stem from its bourses' losses; those who lost money on China's stock market are only a small percentage of its citizens, and many are simply shaving their precipitous profits, rather than facing calamitous losses. A more significant economic outcome may result from the Chinese government's efforts to intervene in its stocks markets. The measures adopted by Beijing since the sell-off began – in some cases, measures that were quickly abandoned – would be unthinkable in a fully market economy. Many measures largely contradict the government's commitments to open and transparent financial exchanges. As the liquidity that a slowing Chinese economy badly requires is frozen, it could be Beijing's heavy-handed involvement in local markets – and not their pared prices – that determines the economic fallout from the summer losses.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Japan: Foreign and Security Policy at a Crossroads](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 26-08-2015

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | China | contencioso territorial | cooperación militar | Corea del Norte | Corea del Sur | defensa | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Japón | jefe del Gobierno | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política de defensa | política exterior | política gubernamental | reforma política | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen On 16 July 2015, the Lower House of Japan's Diet (the House of Representatives) approved a controversial package significantly reducing barriers to the deployment of Japanese defence forces overseas. This is the most significant change to have been made to Japan's security and defence policy since World War II. The reforms promoted by Prime Minister Abe represent a fundamental shift in Japan's foreign and security policy since WWII. Abe's reforms are the logical consequence of a process of revision started more than twenty years ago with the end of the Cold War and later fuelled by the need to contest and contain the rising of China as a regional and global power. These reforms, including the reinterpretation of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, have been undertaken in a context of constantly shifting regional balance in the Asia-Pacific region, where Japan has been increasingly threatened by both China and North Korea. This has prompted a significant upgrade in relations with the US and may pave the way for a new phase of Japanese foreign policy, but also has a negative impact on Japan's already lukewarm relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Koreans.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development: Humanitarian Aid](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-07-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda humanitaria | competencias del PE | construcción europea | ECHO | financiación de la ayuda | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | papel internacional de la UE | país tercero | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | voluntariado social

Resumen Within EU external relations, humanitarian aid has a distinctive nature: it is based solely on humanitarian principles, responding to needs, rather than political objectives. In the last decade, the global humanitarian situation has deteriorated; more than 100 million people need assistance this year. Despite growing humanitarian funds, the system is overstretched and many needs cannot be met. The World Humanitarian Summit, to be held in 2016, will be an occasion to reflect on new challenges and discuss new funding solutions. The EU and its Member States together constitute the world's leading humanitarian donor. EU aid reaches more than 120 million people, ensures 'forgotten crises' are not completely left behind, and mainstreams disaster prevention and resilience building. The European Parliament is strong supporter of principled humanitarian aid, and has supported setting aside adequate sums. Parliament's report on the WHS will feed into the European debate on how to achieve more effective humanitarian action.

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

[China: Economic Outlook, 2015](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-07-2015

Autor BARONE Barbara | BENDINI Roberto

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ajuste estructural | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | China | condición socioeconómica | crecimiento económico | desequilibrio regional | ECONOMÍA | estadística económica | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | libre circulación de capitales | marco social | mercado financiero | mercado inmobiliario | política económica | política económica | reforma fiscal | región y política regional | situación económica | situación económica | urbanismo y construcción | urbanización

Resumen China stands now at a crossroads, where factors that for many years contributed to its growth have nearly – if not completely – exhausted their potential. As domestic economic challenges grow more pressing, Beijing has embarked on a new development strategy to 'rebalance' its economy and reinforce its integration into global markets. A number of elements of this strategy – including the 'One Belt One Road' initiative – are likely to have a major impact across the globe.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

The EU's Trade Policy: From Gender-Blind to Gender-Sensitive?

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 09-07-2015

Autor VIIUP Elina

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | administración y remuneración del personal | América | América Latina | análisis económico | Armenia | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Canadá | China | comercio internacional | condición de la mujer | consecuencia económica | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho laboral internacional | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | empleo | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Georgia | globalización | igualdad de género | igualdad de remuneración | impacto social | India | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Jordania | liberación de los intercambios | marco social | Moldavia | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | participación de la mujer | país en desarrollo | países de la ASEAN | países del CCG | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | situación económica | trabajo femenino | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | África | África del Norte

Resumen The services of the European Commission are currently reflecting on the follow-up to the Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015 (COM (2010) final). The EU's trade policy has not yet been fully integrated into this Strategy, providing an opportunity for the INTA committee to consider whether and how gender issues should be dealt with in the context of the EU's trade policies. Article 8 TFEU provides that "in all its activities, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality between men and women." The trade policy issues that are discussed by the European Parliament's INTA committee can have differing gender impacts across the various sectors of the economy. Understanding the gender dimension of trade agreements better will therefore contribute to better policy making and to ensuring that both sexes can take advantage of the benefits of trade liberalisation and be protected from its negative effects.

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

On the Way to COP 21 in Paris

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-07-2015

Autor OHLIGER Tina

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | calentamiento de la tierra | Conferencia internacional | Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | financiación e inversión | gas con efecto invernadero | MEDIO AMBIENTE | modo de financiación | negociación internacional | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | reducción de las emisiones de gas | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen This document provides an overview of the state of play of international climate negotiations before the upcoming UN Climate Conference (COP21) in Paris end of 2015. It was prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Briefing [EN](#)

China's Foreign Policy and External Relations

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 07-07-2015

Autor externo Matthieu BURNAY, Kolja RAUBE and Jan WOUTERS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | Consejo de Seguridad ONU | construcción europea | contencioso territorial | Corea del Norte | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | Europa | financiación e inversión | Fondo Monetario Internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | India | inversión en el extranjero | Irán | Japón | Libia | marco político | Naciones Unidas | no proliferación de armamento | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | Pakistán | países de la ASEAN | política económica | política exterior | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación económica | Rusia | sanción internacional | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | Siria | terrorismo | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África

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

Estudio [EN](#)

The future of the EU trade policy

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 26-06-2015

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercialización | comercio exterior | comercio internacional | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | ECONOMÍA | Estado miembro UE | Estados Unidos | estadística comercial | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | globalización | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Japón | mercado único | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | normalización | obstáculo no arancelario | opinión pública | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial común | política económica | política exterior y de seguridad común | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | relación interinstitucional (UE) | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen After years of relative stagnation and emphasis on multilateral negotiations (WTO), the European Union has instigated an impressive number of trade negotiations, some successfully concluded. The scene is currently dominated by negotiations with the US (TTIP) and Japan. The success of the current Commission will greatly depend on the outcome of these negotiations.

The Union's trade strategy cannot be limited to the creation of new negotiation tables, but must also ensure the proper implementation of negotiated agreements and combat the rise of new non-tariff barriers. The European Union and its bodies must also be able to convince civil society that its actions are correct and secure the solid support of Member States and public opinion for the new international agreements which will gradually come into force.

This significant objective can only be achieved if the Union's trade policy is able to incorporate the aspirations of European citizens and provide coherent responses, based on the ongoing and unconditional defence of the common interest. Obviously, this objective does not merely involve the Commission, but calls for a proactive and credible contribution from the European Parliament and the Council.

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

Trade and economic relations with China 2015

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-06-2015

Autor BARONE Barbara | BENDINI Roberto

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo de libre comercio | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | comercialización | comercio internacional | competencia | construcción europea | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estado miembro UE | estadística comercial | exportación | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | importación | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión en el extranjero | inversión extranjera | investigación y propiedad intelectual | legislación antidumping | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial común | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | propiedad intelectual | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación económica | restricción de los intercambios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | volumen de intercambios

Resumen The EU's trade and economic relations with China, the global leader in trade, are generally good, and the number of disputes reasonable. Yet the EU is dissatisfied with China's reluctance to fully implement its commitments to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and, more generally, with its protectionist measures, which often hurt EU interests. For its part, Beijing is still dissatisfied with the EU's refusal to grant the country 'market economy' status and with other measures it believes limit China's access to the Single Market.

Negotiations for an EU-China partnership and cooperation agreement, initiated in 2007, have yet to be concluded. In January 2014, China and the EU held the first round of negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement. Negotiations are progressing steadily but their end is not in sight. More recently, Beijing has suggested opening talks for an EU-China FTA, but Europe's reaction has been lukewarm.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Public Procurement

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-06-2015

Autor externo Stephen WOOLCOCK

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave acceso al mercado | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | comercio internacional | construcción europea | contrato público | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | organización de la empresa | pequeña y mediana empresa | política comercial | política económica | proteccionismo | tipos de empresa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | ética comercial

Resumen In TTIP the EU has offensive interests in greater coverage of public procurement markets in the USA. Consumers stand to gain from lower prices and better use of public funds. There is an opportunity to negotiate better access for EU suppliers. EU smaller or medium sized suppliers would especially benefit from more transparent US state and city public procurement procedures.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Technical Barriers to Trade, Including Standards

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2015

Autor externo Jacques PELKMANS

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política de investigación | Protección de los consumidores | Transporte

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | América | Asia-Oceanía | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Corea del Sur | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | normalización | obstáculo técnico | principio de reconocimiento mutuo | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | Singapur | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The study explores the possibilities for reducing the costs of technical barriers to trade (TBTs) between the US and the EU, found in standardisation, technical regulations and/or conformity assessment procedures and acceptance of their results. This is important for many industrial sectors but also horizontally as TBTs generally. The EU proposal is ambitious, but without a US text, feasibility is hard to assess, given that the two systems differ considerably. A preliminary attempt to construct the US demands and some partial solutions for TTIP are discussed. The 'living agreement' is critical for an effective TBT chapter and needs to be given time, as long as it is driven by an agreed ambitious objective of reducing TBTs as much as possible.

Estudio [EN](#)

Cross-Cutting Effects of the EU's Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) on Developing Economies

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2015

Autor externo Christopher HARTWELL (CASE - Center for Social and Economic Research, Poland)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | acuerdo preferencial | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | América | análisis de coste-beneficio | armonización aduanera | armonización de normas | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Botsuana | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación técnica | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | financiación e inversión | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión contable | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | legislación fitosanitaria | legislación sanitaria | Marruecos | Nepal | obstáculo técnico | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | país en desarrollo | política agraria | política arancelaria | política comercial | política de cooperación | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | producto originario | propiedad intelectual | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sanidad | situación económica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen The world has seen rapid growth of preferential trade and investment agreements (PTAs) that, by definition, aim to go beyond the existing WTO obligations of the parties. With this growth comes the danger of incompatible obligations as these PTAs overlap within a country. This study examines the sources of overlap in various PTAs and the compliance costs that PTAs may create for a developing country, with a special focus on the agricultural realm. Examining the reality of divergent SPS standards, we conclude that better-targeted "Aid for Trade" and regulatory streamlining within the EU can help to mitigate compliance costs in developing countries. Additionally, involvement of the private sector at an earlier stage in PTA negotiations may also help to clarify compliance costs and build their mitigation into the agreements.

Estudio [EN](#)

TTIP: Challenges and Opportunities for the Consumer Protection

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-06-2015

Autor externo Stephen WOOLCOCK, Barbara HOLZER and Petros KUSMU

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Protección de los consumidores

Palabra clave acuerdo de libre comercio | América | comercio internacional | competencias del PE | construcción europea | consumo | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gestión administrativa | INDUSTRIA | industria de máquinas-herramienta | industria del automóvil | industria informática | industria mecánica | industria química | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | obstáculo técnico | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección del consumidor | química | reglamentación técnica | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | toma de decisiones | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This in-depth analysis examines options for regulatory cooperation in TTIP and assesses its challenges and opportunities for consumer protection. It looks at existing regulatory approaches illustrated by reference to a range of case studies drawn from other briefing papers in the TTIP series for IMCO. Based on established practice and on the Commission's recently published proposal on regulatory cooperation, the briefing eventually discusses the likely approach in the TTIP. Despite desirable opportunities there are also significant challenges of reconciling the different regulatory philosophies ahead. In broad terms it finds that the European Parliament's regulatory powers will not be affected by the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, but suggests that the EP will need to ensure that the EP's priorities shape the TTIP regulatory cooperation agenda and not the other way around.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[G7 Summit in Schloss Elmau: A Tighter Agenda, with Wider Impact?](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 10-06-2015

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Alemania | América | Asia-Oceanía | Canadá | comercio internacional | Conferencia de Ministros | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Estados Unidos | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grupo de países más industrializados | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Italia | Japón | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política exterior | política internacional | presidente de la Comisión | Presidente del Consejo Europeo | Reino Unido | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación económica | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | seguridad internacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

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

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Assessment of Trade Defence Policy decisions for 2014](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-06-2015

Autor externo Dr Edwin VERMULST

Ámbito político Adopción de legislación por el PE y el Consejo | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Industria

Palabra clave arbitraje comercial internacional | Asia-Oceanía | China | comercio internacional | Comisión Europea | competencia | DERECHO | Derecho comercial internacional | Derecho internacional | difusión de la información de la UE | documentación | dumping | ECONOMÍA | economía planificada | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | estructura económica | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | informe de actividad | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legislación antidumping | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política comercial | política comercial común | procedimiento antisubvención | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen This paper assesses two vital issues concerning the EU's trade defence activities. The first aspect concerns a transparency issue and the second pertains to the practical application of the trade defence instruments. On the first aspect, the paper concludes that the Annual Report issued by the European Commission to the European Parliament on trade defence activities needs a fundamental revision in terms of structure, content and timing of its issuance. In its current format the Annual Report fails to serve the purpose for which it was conceived in the first place. As regards the practical application of the trade defence instruments, the paper demonstrates that certain recent changes in the European Commission's practice are target-oriented. Moreover, apart from the fact that the legality of certain practices is not assured, some of the new practices could backfire against EU exporting producers if third countries, which tend to emulate the EU's practice, were to adopt them.

Estudio [EN](#)

[The 2015 G7 summit: Seeking common ground on global issues](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 02-06-2015

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda a los refugiados | cambio climático | condición de la mujer | construcción europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | globalización | Grupo de países más industrializados | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio marino | medio natural | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | política exterior | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | recesión económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | seguridad de abastecimiento | seguridad internacional | situación económica | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social | África | África

Resumen The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal forum for international cooperation consisting of seven leading industrialised nations (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the USA). The heads of state or government of these countries have convened annual meetings since 1975 to discuss issues of global interest. The group has an informal nature and operates without a permanent secretariat. A rotating presidency is responsible for preparation of its annual summits. Since 1981, the EU has taken part in all G7 sessions.

The next Summit will be held under the German presidency on 7 and 8 June 2015 in Schloss Elmau, Bavaria. The main points on the agenda will be the global economy, foreign and security policies, development, and climate issues. The leaders will also be discussing the UN conferences taking place later in 2015, the post-2015 agenda and many other specific issues such as resource efficiency, the marine environment and energy security.

Preparations for the Summit included engagement with representatives of civil society (such as non-governmental organisations, the science and research community, and business associations) and three ministerial meetings (with the participation of foreign, energy, and finance ministers respectively) which helped to set the Summit agenda. The programme will however only be finalised at the last minute, dependent on the most pressing recent developments.

Briefing [EN](#)

[41ª Cumbre del G7](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 22-05-2015

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Alemania | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | Conferencia de Ministros | construcción europea | crisis monetaria | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Grupo de países más industrializados | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política de desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | salud pública | sanidad | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Los días 7 y 8 de junio de 2015 tendrá lugar la 41ª Cumbre del G7 en Baviera (Alemania). Será el segundo año consecutivo en el que este Grupo se reúna sin Rusia, cuya pertenencia al G8 fue suspendida tras la anexión de Crimea. En el orden del día se incluyen cuestiones de interés mundial, como el desarrollo y la protección del medio ambiente.

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

[The European Year for Development: Peace and Stability](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 07-05-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | contabilidad nacional | Cuerno de África | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | FED | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instauración de la paz | marco político | misión de policía de la UE | misión militar de la Unión Europea | papel internacional de la UE | pobreza | política de cooperación | prevención de conflictos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | República Centroafricana | Sahel | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | África

Resumen Conflict and poverty have a circular relation: violence negatively affects development and vice versa – poverty is often one of the root causes of conflict. The EU has long recognised the need for conflict prevention, resolution and peace building, as well as for addressing the root causes of conflict, which include poverty, weak governance and human rights abuses. The EU increasingly works to better harmonise its security and development objectives, as well as to coordinate its external policy tools in a 'comprehensive approach'. The European Parliament (EP) has welcomed this coordination, while also asking that anti-poverty objectives not be marginalised, and that humanitarian aid not serve political ends. The EU has dedicated financial instruments for promoting peace; they include the African Peace Facility and the Instrument contributing to Security and Peace. The EP has also underscored the need for a long-term engagement with fragile states and for ensuring that women participate in resolving conflicts and building democracy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - April 2015](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 27-04-2015

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Control presupuestario | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derechos humanos | Empleo | Evaluación de la legislación y las políticas en la práctica | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Seguridad y defensa | Transporte

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | bibliografía | Comisión PE | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos de la mujer | derechos y libertades | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | igualdad de género | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | participación de la mujer | política de la UE | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

Resumen The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[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](#)

[The European Year for Development: Women and Girls](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 23-02-2015

Autor LERCH Marika

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | condición de la mujer | cultura y religión | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | discriminación sexual | ECONOMÍA | igualdad de género | igualdad de trato | manifestación cultural europea | participación de la mujer | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | vida social | violencia

Resumen Economic and political discrimination undermines women's opportunity to break the cycle of poverty and marginalisation. International development cooperation recognises the importance of gender equality, to promote both human rights and sustainable development. Official aid focused on gender equality has tripled since 2002. The concrete situation of women and girls varies tremendously between countries and regions. Gender equality is a fundamental principle of European integration, and has been integrated in EU development cooperation. EU development aid focusing on gender equality doubled between 2009 and 2012. The EP has called for a strong focus on women and girls in the post-2015 development framework. Parliament has established internal structures to ensure that gender equality is 'mainstreamed' throughout its work.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Year for Development: Education

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-02-2015

Autor CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acceso a la educación | alfabetización | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | DERECHO | derecho a la educación | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | educación | educación básica | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | enseñanza | financiación de la UE | finanzas de la Unión Europea | igualdad de género | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Access to quality education is essential for development: estimates suggest global poverty could drop by 12 % if all children in low income countries could read. The European Parliament has called for gender equality in education and for providing vulnerable groups special attention. The percentage of aid devoted to education has remained constant. While amounts increased between 2002 and 2010, they have begun to decline since. Global net enrolment for primary education grew from 83 % to 90 % between 2000 and 2012. But progress is uneven: 58 million children are out of school, often because of poverty, location, gender or conflict. Half the children who do not attend school live in regions affected by conflict. The EU institutions spent EUR 4.2 billion on education in 2007-2013. The EP recognises the need to:

- guarantee education for women and girls,
- pay attention to emergency situations, and
- build 'knowledge-based' societies that encourage citizens to participate.

Briefing [EN](#)

International cooperation in (Sub-)Arctic Europe

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-02-2015

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | Consejo de Estados del Mar Báltico | Consejo Nórdico | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | cooperación transfronteriza | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | Europa | explotación de recursos | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Ártico

Resumen The dynamics in and the perceived relevance of regional cooperation in the European (Sub-)Arctic reflect current and anticipated future developments in the region. While the Arctic Council mirrors the increasing interest and potential future challenges in the region, other cooperation fora are less likely to face major changes or attract attention any time soon. They nevertheless remain very relevant, not least for engaging with Moscow at a time when ties with Russia are strained.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

Arctic Council: navigating global change

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-02-2015

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | cambio climático | Canadá | construcción europea | cooperación internacional | demografía y población | DERECHO | Derecho del mar | Derecho internacional | Derecho territorial | desarrollo sostenible | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | estructura institucional | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | población autóctona | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión internacional | Rusia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida institucional | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | Ártico

Resumen Climate change and globalisation have increased the focus on the Arctic region and thus on the Arctic Council (AC) as a circumpolar player. Ahead of the ministerial meeting in April 2015 – where the AC will decide on the EU's bid for observer status – preparations for the US to take over the rotating chairmanship for 2015-17 are rekindling debate on the AC's future priorities and role.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development: Europe in the World](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-01-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ayuda al desarrollo | ayuda de la UE | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | distribución de la ayuda | ECONOMÍA | papel internacional de la UE | país en desarrollo | país menos desarrollado | política de cooperación | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | situación económica | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The world has changed in recent years, in ways that have undermined the traditional development model. The new 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) – to be agreed in September 2015 by the UN – will need to reflect these new realities and emerging challenges. A majority of the world's poorest people live in developing countries, where aid represents only a small percentage of all development financing. Aid remains important: its exclusive goal is promoting development, and it composes a large share of low income countries' development financing. The EU's new development policy aims to focus aid on the poorest countries. The European Parliament (EP) has welcomed this, while warning about the criteria used to judge countries' need. Together, the EU and its Member States remain the world's largest donor, although they contribute far less than the 0.7 % of gross national income (GNI) to which Member States committed. The EP has called on the EU to meet its commitments and adopt concrete measures to make internal policies coherent with development objectives.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Ukraine: political parties and the EU](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 09-01-2015

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | ayuda de la UE | conflicto internacional | construcción europea | democratización | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | oposición política | partido político | partidos políticos | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | seguridad internacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Ukraine's political landscape mirrors the country's deep divide between the West and Russia. The main result of the parliamentary elections on 26 October 2014 was the victory of Ukraine's pro-European parties. The 'European Ukraine Coalition' took office amid mounting economic and (Russian) military pressure on one side, and urgent calls for reforms and 'lustration' on the other.

[De un vistazo EN](#)

[The Group of Twenty \(G20\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-01-2015

Autor BASSOT Etienne | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ajuste estructural | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | comercio internacional | construcción europea | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho bancario | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | economía internacional | ENERGÍA | estructura económica | fiscalidad | globalización | instituciones financieras y de crédito | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | legitimidad | libre circulación de capitales | marco político | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización mundial | papel internacional de la UE | política de desarrollo | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política fiscal | política internacional | reglamentación financiera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The Group of Twenty (G20) is an informal forum for international cooperation, and consists of 19 major economies plus the European Union. It gained prominence in 2008 – when regular summits at the level of leaders commenced – taking on the role of 'global crisis management committee'. While the majority of observers argue that the G20 did remarkably well to contain the financial and economic crisis in 2008 and 2009, it has been less successful in finding consensus and making progress on its agenda since the urgency and immediate pressures diminished. The outcomes of recent summits have therefore been rather modest, if not disappointing. The gap between agreed commitments and their implementation varies across policy areas and member countries but, for many observers, threatens to undermine the G20's credibility. The assessment of G20 policies remains mixed as its achievements are often accompanied by stalled progress and failure to implement. However, there are limits as to what can be accomplished due to the G20's voluntary rather than legal character, and lack of a formal enforcement mechanism. The G20 and the EU have the potential to mutually advance their agendas. The EU is strongly represented in the G20 which, according to some, gives it some influence on the G20's agenda. At the same time G20 commitments have had substantial impact on Europe's reforms of its financial sector. The November 2014 Brisbane summit was hailed as a success by the leaders, whereas the view of commentators was more mixed. Many argue that it was a modest, selective success, with political issues crowding an economically oriented agenda. It remains to be seen whether the G20 can support long-term economic recovery.

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

Yemen in Crises: What Role for the EU

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 05-01-2015

Autor externo Ahmed A. Saif (Sheba Centre for Strategic Studies, Sanaa, Yemen)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Arabia Saudí | Asia-Oceanía | conflicto interétnico | conflicto religioso | Consejo de Cooperación del Golfo | construcción europea | democratización | DERECHO | Derecho musulmán | derechos y libertades | Europa | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Irán | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | Qatar | reforma política | situación política | terrorismo | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | Yemen

Resumen This briefing scrutinises the status of the transitional process taking place in Yemen. It analyses the political, economic, humanitarian and security conditions in Yemen. This briefing aims at helping Members of the European Parliament to have a better understanding of the country's situation and the latest developments. The case of Yemen suggests that overthrowing a despotic regime could be relatively easy but building new democracy to replace it is much harder. Adding to these difficulties is the fact that Yemen remains one of the least developed countries in the region making the short-term socioeconomic impact of the transition pose further challenges. Moreover, the prevailed conflicts in various parts of the country and the absence of state institutions exacerbate the crisis. While the GCC initiative was successful in facilitating the appointment of a new president and forming a new transitional government, it fell short of providing solutions to the massive and intractable challenges threatening the unity and a sustainable peace in Yemen. This briefing provides a policy-oriented action plan to strengthen state building in Yemen, which is the core of many problems Yemen is suffering from. It is only through effective state building that an accountable and transparent state could be created. The EU, in the context of the GCC initiative, can play an important role to facilitate the process of state building in Yemen. This role varies from consultation, training, diffusing experience, to direct contribution to the process.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Stakeholder, Parliamentary and Third Country Concerns about the EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 16-12-2014

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Empleo | Energía | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria

Palabra clave acuerdo comercial (UE) | acuerdo de libre comercio | América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Canadá | comercio internacional | competencias del PE | construcción europea | contrato público | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Europa | financiación e inversión | foca | garantía de inversiones | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | México | negociación de acuerdo (UE) | organizaciones extraeuropeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Parlamento | Parlamento Europeo | Parlamento nacional | política comercial | política de visados de la UE | producto de origen animal | productos de origen animal | SECTOR AGROALIMENTARIO | TLCAN | transparencia del proceso decisorio | Turquía | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen The EU-Canada Comprehensive Trade and Economic Agreement (CETA) – covering a plethora of issues, including market access, tariffs and non-tariff barriers – has elicited varied reactions from stakeholders. Business associations on both sides of the Atlantic have strongly supported the deal and its aim to boost economic relations between the partners. On the other hand, some civil society groups, trade unions and agricultural associations have voiced hesitations about some of the deal's provisions and its impact on the agricultural sector, the job market and quality of public services. CETA negotiations have also provided civil society an opportunity to discuss indirectly related issues, including visa policies, data privacy and the EU ban on the trade in seal products. Both the European and Canadian Parliaments have actively monitored the negotiations and provided opportunities for stakeholders to express their opinions. While consultation and public outreach now appears to have resolved most hurdles, criticism about the negotiations' transparency and inclusiveness – as well as concerns about the inclusion of investment protection clauses – have not entirely abated. Turkey and Canada's partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (the US and Mexico) also have distinct reasons to fear the impact of CETA on their own economies.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

El Acuerdo de Asociación UE - Georgia

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 05-12-2014

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | construcción europea | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho territorial | ECONOMÍA | estructura económica | Europa | firma de un tratado | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Georgia | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | política arancelaria | política de visados de la UE | política europea de vecindad | política internacional | ratificación de un acuerdo | reforma económica | reforma política | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | seguridad internacional | solución de conflictos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | zona de libre comercio | órgano mixto (UE)

Resumen Desde la Revolución de las rosas del año 2003, Georgia ha ido reforzando progresivamente sus lazos con la UE. El 27 de junio de 2014, la UE y Georgia firmaron un Acuerdo de Asociación. Tras la firma de dicho acuerdo, la presión rusa sobre el Gobierno de Tiflis por la orientación pro-europea de su política exterior se ha agudizado.

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

[The BRICS Bank and Reserve Arrangement: towards a new global financial framework?](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 04-12-2014

Autor SCHOELLMANN Wilhelm

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acuerdo monetario | América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | banco de desarrollo | Banco Europeo de Inversiones | Banco Mundial | Brasil | capital social | China | cooperación monetaria | economía monetaria | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | Europa | financiación e inversión | finanzas internacionales | Fondo Monetario Internacional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | India | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | instituciones financieras y de crédito | modo de financiación | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de la empresa | organización internacional | política internacional | política monetaria | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | reserva de divisas | Rusia | Sudáfrica | UNIÓN EUROPEA | África

Resumen At this summer's summit held in Fortaleza, Brazil, the five countries which form the BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – agreed on the establishment of their own financial institutions: the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA). The New Development Bank is to lend for infrastructure and sustainable-development purposes, both in BRICS countries and other developing and emerging economies. In this context, developing countries are looking for a new source of financing with more flexible conditions. The CRA is an agreement among the BRICS' central banks for mutual support during a sudden currency crisis. The agreements were signed on 15 July 2014 – after two years of negotiations – but still need to be ratified by the members' legislatures.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[ACP-EU Relations after 2020: State of Play](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 01-12-2014

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cotonú | comisario europeo | construcción europea | cooperación Sur-Sur | ECONOMÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | institución ACP-UE | política de cooperación | política de desarrollo | política económica | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación ACP-UE | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The question of the form of post-2020 relations between the EU and ACP countries will soon acquire political visibility. The ACP group of states has established an Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to examine the options for the future of the ACP group and the post-Cotonou situation. The forthcoming EPG report aims to advance realistic, doable and reachable recommendations that will require political support from the highest level. The EU development Commissioner has noted the possibility of agreeing overarching principles with ACP countries, coupled with specific regional programmes. A public consultation will take place in 2015. A potential division exists between EU Member States favouring the status quo and those seeking to establish a new framework. The JPA should ensure that a strong parliamentary branch is part of the new framework – whatever form the framework takes. An ambitious JPA position could play a role in shaping future ACP-EU relations.

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

[G20 Summit in Brisbane: Low Expectations, Limited Progress?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-11-2014

Autor BENDINI Roberto | TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Energía | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Planificación prospectiva | Salud pública

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comercio internacional | cooperación energética | corrupción | DERECHO | Derecho fiscal internacional | Derecho penal | ECONOMÍA | Europa | finanzas internacionales | fiscalidad | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | libre circulación de capitales | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | organización mundial | Organización Mundial del Comercio | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política en materia de cambio climático | política internacional | reactivación económica | reforma fiscal | reglamentación financiera | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | Ucrania

Resumen The recent Group of 20 (G20) summit in Brisbane aimed to coordinate global action to support a transition from containing the financial crisis to supporting economic recovery. The Australian presidency's agenda privileged discussions on concrete steps to facilitate growth and build resilience by completing financial reforms and taking action on tax issues and corruption. The programme also sought to strengthen the G20 partners' cooperation on trade and energy. While the meeting, held on 15-16 November 2014, did deliver some concrete economic commitments, the accomplishments were overshadowed by underlying geopolitical concerns. In bilateral discussions with Russian President Vladimir Putin, some G20 leaders – including from the EU, a full member of the Group – criticised Russia's actions in eastern Ukraine and its failure to ensure a proper investigation into the crash of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17. With other areas of focus including climate change (thanks in part to the efforts of the EU), energy cooperation and fighting Ebola, the summit's middling score sheet – with modest progress at best – looked rather similar to those of recent G20 summits.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Les relations entre le Saint-Siège et les institutions européennes: un dialogue ouvert](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-11-2014

Autor LUGARINI Renato

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Política social

Resumen La visite du Pape François au Parlement européen le 25 novembre 2014 représente un événement de grande importance dans le dialogue entre les institutions européennes et l'État du Vatican. Un dialogue qui reflète les principes énoncés dans le Traité de Lisbonne (art. 17 du Traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne), la politique européenne de voisinage et les activités diplomatiques de l'Union.

Au fil du temps, les relations entre le Saint-Siège et les institutions européennes ont toujours suivi leur cours, en commençant par celles, plus formelles, des années '50 et '60 jusqu'à celles, plus structurées, de la période suivante. Visites et audiences, accordées aux présidents du Parlement européen, ont contribué à maintenir un dialogue ouvert. L'importante intervention de Jean-Paul II pendant la Séance plénière du 11 octobre 1988 a été le point culminant de ce dialogue.

Pour sa part, le Vatican a également institutionnalisé ses relations avec l'Union et sa participation aux activités européennes par l'intermédiaire du nonce apostolique, présent auprès des institutions depuis les années '70, et par les activités de la Commission des Évêques de la Communauté européenne (COMECE).

Briefing [FR](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearings of the Commissioners-Designate, Juncker Commission \(November 2014 - October 2019\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-11-2014

Autor ANGERER Jost | BARNA Judit | CHATEAU Céline | DAVOLI Alessandro | DE MICCO Pasquale | FORGACS Annamaria | GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | GOUARDERES Frederic | GYORFFI Miklos Laszlo | HAUPTMAN Manica | HRADISKY Martin | KOLASSA Doris | KOŁODZIEJSKI Marek | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | MAGNUS Marcel | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel | MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MATHIS Alexandre | NEVILLE Darren | NOVAK Petr | OJAMAA Priit | PIAGUET Carine | RAGONNAUD Guillaume | SMAJDA Laurence | SOAVE Piero | STOERRING Dagmara | SY Sarah Salome | TEJEDOR DEL REAL Purificacion | TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda | VERBEKEN Dirk

Ámbito político Agricultura y desarrollo rural | Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Cultura | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derecho contractual, Derecho mercantil y Derecho de sociedades | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Derecho internacional privado y cooperación judicial en materia civil | Derecho internacional público | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo regional | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Educación | Empleo | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Pesca | Peticiones al Parlamento Europeo | Política social | Política de investigación | Presupuesto | Protección de los consumidores | Salud pública | Seguridad alimentaria | Seguridad y defensa | Transporte | Turismo

Palabra clave Alto Representante de la Unión para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad | comisario europeo | Comisión PE | construcción europea | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | nombramiento (de miembros) | política de la UE | presidente de la Comisión | sesión pública | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vicepresidente de la institución | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen This compilation of briefings presents the most salient points and essential commitments made by the commissioners-designate during the hearings held in September/October 2014 before the parliamentary committees. These commitments concern the main on-going legislative procedures, the preparation of future legislative proposals as well as the scrutiny of the implementation of existing legislation. They also touch upon the crucial issue of inter-institutional cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Federica Mogherini - High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-11-2014

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos de género, igualdad y diversidad | Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Control presupuestario | Democracia | Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Energía | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Planificación prospectiva | Presupuesto | Seguridad y defensa | Valor añadido europeo

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | Alto Representante de la Unión para Asuntos Exteriores y Política de Seguridad | comisario europeo | competencias de los Estados miembros | construcción europea | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | cooperación militar | delegación de la Unión | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Italia | mayoría cualificada | nombramiento (de miembros) | política de cooperación | política exterior y de seguridad común | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sesión pública | trabajos parlamentarios | transparencia del proceso decisorio | Tratado de Lisboa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vicepresidente de la institución | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Federica Mogherini, the recently-confirmed High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of the Commission, appeared before the European Parliament on 6 October 2014 to answer MEPs' questions. In that hearing and in her answers to the questionnaire prepared for the meeting, High Representative /Vice President Mogherini made a number of statements of interest to the European Parliament. This document provides a summary of her most salient points.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Christos Stylianides - Commissioner-Designate](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 14-11-2014

Autor BARNÁ JUDIT

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global | Presupuesto

Palabra clave ayuda humanitaria | Chipre | comisario europeo | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | Derecho internacional | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | nombramiento (de miembros) | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | protección civil | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | régimen de ayudas | sesión pública | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen Christos Stylianides, the recently-confirmed European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, appeared before the European Parliament's Committee on Development (DEVE) on 30 September 2014 to answer MEPs' questions. In that hearing and in his answers to the questionnaire prepared for the meeting in advance, Commissioner Stylianides made a number of statements of interest to the European Parliament. This document provides a summary of his most salient points.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A Comparative Study of EU and US Approaches to Human Rights in External Relations](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 10-11-2014

Autor externo Jan WOUTERS, Laura BEKE, Anna-Luise CHANÉ, David D'HOLLANDER and Kolja RAUBE (University of Leuven, Belgium)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | ayuda al desarrollo | construcción europea | Corte Penal Internacional | democratización | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | documentación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estados Unidos | estudio comparativo | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política comercial | política comercial | política comercial común | política de cooperación | política exterior | política exterior y de seguridad común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | órgano subsidiario de las Naciones Unidas

Resumen Both the European Union (EU) and the United States (US) emphasise the centrality of human rights in their domestic and external policies. Despite their common attachment to human rights and a potential affinity of seemingly common transatlantic approaches to human rights issues in external policies, the EU and the US have diverged considerably in their respective promotion of human rights abroad. Drawing on the historical and legal underpinnings of human rights promotion in the EU and the US, the purpose of the present study is to provide a comparative analysis of how human rights are integrated and mainstreamed into their respective external policies, thereby using case studies such as EU Special Representatives/US Special Envoys, Democracy Promotion, the Human Rights Council and the International Criminal Court to contextualise the argument. To this end, the study outlines the intricacies behind the institutional set-up of EU and US external action, and delves into the specificities of human rights-related policy-making in the realm of traditional foreign policy, international trade and international development. The study concludes with the formulation of recommendations for the further integration of human rights in EU external policies, as well as to the future collaboration between the EU and the US on human rights.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Maroš Šefčovič - Commissioner-Designate](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-11-2014

Autor GOUARDERES Frederic

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Energía | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave CEEA | comisario europeo | competitividad | construcción europea | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | Eslovaquia | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gobernanza | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | mercado único | nombramiento (de miembros) | organización de la empresa | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política del medio ambiente | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | seguridad nuclear | sesión pública | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vicepresidente de la institución | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Briefing summarises commitments made at the hearing of Maroš Šefčovič Vice-President of the Commission, Commissioner designate for Energy Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Miguel Arias Cañete - Commissioner-Designate](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-11-2014

Autor GOUARDERES Frederic | TEJEDOR DEL REAL Purificación

Ámbito político Energía | Gobernanza global | Industria | Medio ambiente | Política de investigación

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | comisario europeo | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | creación de empleo | crecimiento económico | ECONOMÍA | empleo | ENERGÍA | energía blanda | energía renovable | España | Europa | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | movilidad sostenible | nombramiento (de miembros) | organización de los transportes | política de inversión | política de transportes | política del medio ambiente | política en materia de cambio climático | política energética | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | sesión pública | sistema de transporte inteligente | situación económica | tecnología limpia | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | trabajos parlamentarios | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Briefing summarises commitments made at the hearing Miguel Arias Cañete Commissioner designate for Climate Action & Energy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Echelon Affair: The EP and the global interception system 1998 - 2002](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-11-2014

Autor MOMBELLI Iolanda | PIODI Franco

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave América | Comisión parlamentaria | competencia | competencia institucional (UE) | competencia internacional | construcción europea | defensa | DERECHO | derechos y libertades | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | espionaje | espionaje industrial | Estados Unidos | Europa | evaluación tecnológica | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Parlamento | pertenencia a la Unión Europea | procedimiento parlamentario | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de las comunicaciones | Reino Unido | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interinstitucional (UE) | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen During the second half of the 1990s press and media reports revealed the existence of the Echelon network. This system for intercepting private and economic communications was developed and managed by the states that had signed the UKUSA and was characterised by its powers and the range of communications targeted: surveillance was directed against not only military organisations and installations but also governments, international organisations and companies throughout the world.

This study recounts the uncovering of the network, notably through the STOA investigations, questions by MEPs, debates in plenary, the setting up of a temporary committee and the final position adopted by the European Parliament. It also takes account of statements by researchers and journalists on the technical aspects and legal implications of the Echelon network. Finally, it considers the views of the political groups in the European Parliament and of the Commission and Council.

Fifteen years after the events, The Echelon Affair draws on the European Parliament's archives to describe and analyse a worldwide scandal which had an impact on the history of Parliament and which today is echoed in the revelations of Edward Snowden and Julian Assange and in other cases of spying on a grand scale.

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

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Andrus Ansip - Commissioner-Designate](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-11-2014

Autor MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Derecho de la propiedad intelectual | Espacio de libertad, seguridad y justicia | Gobernanza global | Industria | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Protección de los consumidores | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave administración electrónica | comisario europeo | comunicación | construcción europea | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | derechos de autor | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | Estonia | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | información y tratamiento de la información | informática y tratamiento de datos | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | investigación y propiedad intelectual | mercado único | nombramiento (de miembros) | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | protección de datos | sesión pública | tecnología digital | tecnología y reglamentación técnica | telecomunicación | trabajos parlamentarios | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vicepresidente de la institución | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Briefing summaris Commitments made at the hearing of Andrus Ansip Vice-President of the Commission, Commissioner designate for the Digital Single Market.

Briefing [EN](#)

[La actualización del 'Acuerdo Global' Unión Europea-México](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 23-10-2014

Autor externo Roberto DOMINGUEZ (Suffolk University, Boston MA, USA - chapters 1-3, part of chapter 5) and Mónica VELASCO PUFLEAU (chapter 4 and section 5.1)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Comercio internacional | Democracia | Gobernanza global | Mercado interior y unión aduanera | Política social

Palabra clave acuerdo (UE) | América | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación económica | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | Estado de Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | gobernanza | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | liberación de los intercambios | marco político | México | Parlamento | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política de cooperación | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interparlamentaria | revisión de un acuerdo | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | órgano mixto (UE)

Resumen El Acuerdo de Asociación Económica, Concertación Política y Cooperación, conocido como "Acuerdo Global", firmado en 1997 y en vigor desde 2000, es la piedra angular del marco jurídico de las relaciones entre la Unión Europea (UE) y México. Actualmente, la UE y México están explorando las posibles vías para actualizar y modernizar el AG para que tenga en cuenta los cambios que se han producido en los últimos quince años. Este estudio aborda como las relaciones entre la UE y México han evolucionado desde la entrada en vigor del Acuerdo en 2000 y evalúa los resultados obtenidos en cada uno de sus tres pilares (diálogo político, cooperación y comercio), así como en la Asociación Estratégica UE-México de 2008. En este contexto, el estudio evalúa las opciones para la actualización del Acuerdo y ofrece recomendaciones específicas en este sentido. El estudio se centra en particular en la Comisión Parlamentaria Mixta (CPM) UE-México, el foro para el diálogo interparlamentario institucionalizada entre el Parlamento Europeo y el Congreso mexicano. El estudio examina el papel de la CPM en el seguimiento de la aplicación del Acuerdo Global y de las relaciones UE-México en general y formula recomendaciones para mejorar el desempeño de la Comisión y fortalecer su participación en el proceso de actualización del Acuerdo.

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

[The OECD - Promoting 'better policies for better lives'](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 17-10-2014

Autor DAVIES Ron

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | asamblea parlamentaria | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | Comisión Europea | construcción europea | convergencia económica | cooperación internacional | DERECHO | Derecho civil | ECONOMÍA | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | estatuto jurídico | estructura institucional | fiscalidad | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | OCDE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | OTAN | política agraria | política agrícola | política de cooperación | política de empleo | política de medio ambiente | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política educativa | política fiscal | política internacional | política social | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida institucional | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | vida social

Resumen The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organisation dedicated to promoting public policies which improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. Representing the European Union within the OECD, the European Commission is a 'quasi-member' of the organisation, enjoying nearly all the same rights and privileges as those EU Member States which have joined the OECD.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Growing Role of the EU's Delegations Post-Lisbon](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 25-08-2014

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave auditoría | competencia exterior (UE) | competencia institucional (UE) | construcción europea | cooperación interinstitucional (UE) | defensa | democracia | DERECHO | Derecho de la Unión Europea | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | gestión administrativa | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | marco político | Parlamento Europeo | política europea de defensa | política exterior y de seguridad común | prevención de conflictos | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad europea | seguridad internacional | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | Tratado de Lisboa | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Since the Lisbon Treaty entered into force, EU delegations have expanded the scope of their activities, playing a wide variety of roles, including coordination, representation and reporting. They have provided important policy-making contributions to different actors within the EU, helping to inform and shape policy responses. EU delegations have also forged productive relations with the European Parliament (EP), assisting parliamentary structures logistically and substantively during their third country visits. The European Parliament has been a staunch supporter of the European External Action Service (EEAS) and has advocated that the delegations play a robust role and enjoy adequate resources. The EP also contributed recommendations to further improve the Service during the 2013-14 EEAS review. During the last legislature, the EP demonstrated particular interest in the delegations' contributions in the fields of democracy support, human rights, mediation and security, and encouraged greater engagement in these areas.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Russia's Prirazlomnaya oil rig in the Arctic](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 03-07-2014

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Energía | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | contaminación por hidrocarburos | cooperación energética | deterioro del medio ambiente | ENERGÍA | Europa | exploración petrolera | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | impacto ambiental | industria petrolera | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | movimiento ecologista | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones no gubernamentales | organización no gubernamental | perforación en el mar | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política exterior y de seguridad común | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | violencia de Estado | yacimiento de petróleo | Ártico

Resumen Annual production from the Prirazlomnaya offshore oil field is estimated to amount to 6.6 million tonnes per year. Russia's Arctic policy strongly supports further such developments, but environmental NGOs fear the result will be an ecological catastrophe from an oil spill.

De un vistazo [EN](#)

[The Implications of the G7's Revival for the EU and Global Governance: Reflections from the 3-4 June 2014 Brussels Summit](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 12-06-2014

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | cambio climático | construcción europea | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | globalización | Grupo de países más industrializados | intercambios económicos | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | MEDIO AMBIENTE | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | papel internacional de la UE | política económica | política energética | política exterior | política exterior y de seguridad común | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión en la Cumbre | Rusia | sanción internacional | seguridad de abastecimiento | seguridad internacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The 3-4 June Brussels summit of the world's leading industrial nations confirmed a change in the group's configuration that holds promise and challenges for the EU. Without Russia at the table – the result of the Group of 7 leaders' decision to exclude the country after it unlawfully annexed Crimea – the meeting produced a strongly-worded condemnation of Moscow's interference in Ukraine, but also important decisions on energy security that will support EU efforts to diversify and shore up its energy supply. In general, the tighter structure of the group may presage greater internal harmony, although possibly also greater external pressures. The revival of the Group of 7 (G7) formation, after years of Russian participation in the Group of 8 (G8), risks alienating some international partners, notably within the Group of 20 (G20). While it may be too early to proclaim, as some have, the 'death of the G8', it is time to anticipate the changed contours of a post-G8 world, which will alter the dynamics of global governance – including in the G20, NATO, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations – as well as for the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Ides of March in the Eastern neighbourhood: An overview](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 17-03-2014

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | RAMET Valérie

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Asociación (UE) | Armenia | Azerbaiyán | Bielorrusia | construcción europea | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Georgia | Moldavia | política europea de vecindad | política exterior | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | seguridad internacional | Ucrania | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The year 2013 was supposed to mark a turning point in the relations between the EU and the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries. Scheduled at the end of November 2013, the Vilnius Summit was supposed to bring a new impetus into the overall EaP policy. Yet two of the Partnership's countries made sudden reversals before the summit – Armenia in September, and Ukraine only days before the meeting. In both cases, pressure from Russia contributed to the country's change of course, forcing the EU to trim its ambitions for the summit, and perhaps the partnership as a whole. Some tangible results were achieved during the gathering with Georgia and Moldova initialising their Association Agreement with the EU and Azerbaijan signing a visa facilitation agreement with the EU. If the Vilnius Summit has brought about mixed results, it provides an opportunity to review the relations that the EU has developed with the six countries participating into the EaP initiative. At the eve of a new legislative term, this review is all the more important as the EaP policy will soon celebrate its 5th anniversary and that an important stock taking exercise will have to be carried out on this occasion. And while the relationship with Ukraine has picked up considerably since November's derailment, it remains to be seen how the overall EaP policy will be affected by the drastic deterioration of the relations with Russia following its military intervention in Crimea, which has unfolded a major international crisis.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[A changing environment for Greenland](#)

Tipo de publicación De un vistazo

Fecha 30-01-2014

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Acuerdo de Cooperación (UE) | América | comercio internacional | construcción europea | Dinamarca | educación | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | empleo | ENERGÍA | Europa | formación profesional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | Groenlandia | independencia económica | industria minera | industrias carbonera y minera | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | materia prima | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política del medio ambiente | política educativa | política gubernamental | política internacional | prevención de riesgos medioambientales | recurso mineral | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA | uranio | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Greenland, a self-governing territory within the Kingdom of Denmark and one of the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) associated with the EU, faces major challenges. New opportunities have arisen thanks to Greenland's rich resources of critical raw materials which are becoming increasingly more accessible due to climate change.

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

[The EU's Black Sea Policy: Where Do We Stand?](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 13-09-2013

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | cooperación cultural | cooperación económica | cooperación medioambiental | cooperación política | cooperación regional | cooperación transfronteriza | Estado miembro UE | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | Mar Negro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política europea de vecindad | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen In January 2011 the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the European Commission and the then-soon-to-be-launched European External Action Service to prepare an EU strategy for the Black Sea region. This initiative was meant to dovetail with other EU basin-focused strategies in Europe. Given that the EU's Black Sea Synergy, the ad hoc policy in place since 2007, was being implemented at a slow pace, the Parliament's request was also intended to amplify the EU's political presence in the region. Today, less than a year before the end of the legislature, the EU Black Sea strategy has still not been drafted. Are the Commission and EEAS simply ignoring Parliament's political advice? In fact, the reasons for the impasse are multiple, stemming from the complications of the Black Sea region as well as the EU's organisational choices. Ultimately, however, these reasons matter less than the outcome. The EU's Black Sea policy – by definition an inclusive policy – should be advanced under one label or another, as it is neither a threat nor a complement to the Eastern Partnership. Both policies should be developed in parallel. And before the EU advances to a new stage, it should first implement those measures it has promised, but yet to realise.

[Análisis en profundidad](#) [EN](#)

[The East China Sea territorial dispute: Senkaku, Diaoyu, or Tiaoyutai Islands?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 29-07-2013

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | China | contencioso territorial | convención ONU | DERECHO | Derecho del mar | Derecho internacional | fuentes y ramas del Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | interpretación del Derecho | Japón | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | Océano Pacífico | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | solución de conflictos | Taiwán

Resumen Japan, China, and Taiwan all lay claim to a group of barren islands and rocks in the East China Sea (ECS). They see strategic and economic advantages in claiming sovereignty over them. Chinese and Taiwanese trawlers and other boats regularly approach the islands, which are under Japan's control. Taiwan recently tried to alleviate tensions by proposing an "East China Sea Peace initiative".

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reform of the UN Security Council](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 22-05-2013

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | Carta de las Naciones Unidas | Consejo de Seguridad ONU | construcción europea | marco político | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | reforma institucional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | seguridad internacional | solución de conflictos | UNIÓN EUROPEA | veto | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The divergent responses of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to the crises in Syria and Libya – a veto on action in the former case contrasted with authorisation for action in the latter – have once again provided a reminder of the power of the UNSC's veto-wielding permanent members to determine when the UN's collective security system may come into action.

Briefing [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](#)

[Le Forum Social Mondial : Evolution et enjeux](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 21-03-2013

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Resumen Le Forum Social Mondial (FSM) a été initié en 2001 au Brésil, dans une tentative de réunir la société civile globale et de favoriser l'élaboration d'alternatives à la mondialisation néolibérale.

Briefing [FR](#)

[Challenges of Multi-Tier Governance in the European Union - Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy](#)

Tipo de publicación	Estudio
Fecha	15-03-2013
Autor externo	Ingolf Pernice, Miguel Poiars Maduro, Jean-Victor Louis, Janis A. Emmanouilidis, Bruno De Witte, Renaud Dehousse, Wolfgang Wessels, Joseph. H. H. Weiler, Mattias Kumm, Andrea Manzella, Gian Luigi Tosato, Vivien A. Schmidt and Iain Begg
Ámbito político	Asuntos económicos y monetarios Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario Gobernanza global
Palabra clave	ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS construcción europea crisis monetaria economía monetaria europeización funcionamiento institucional instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea legitimidad marco político método de la Unión Europea Parlamento relaciones monetarias relación interparlamentaria Unión Económica y Monetaria UNIÓN EUROPEA VIDA POLÍTICA
Resumen	This compendium includes articles of a number of eminent experts invited by the Policy Department C to exchange with the Members of the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the European Parliament on the issues related to the challenges of the multi-tier governance in the EU. They aim at providing unique insights into the major questions of efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy that the EU governance is currently facing. While dealing with the lessons from the past experiences of the differentiated integration, they put naturally a specific focus on current challenges with the respect to the Economic and Monetary union. They further analyse the impact of those developments on the European institutions and their decision-making processes and mechanisms of its legitimization. The compendium concludes with options for managing this increasing tension towards differentiation within the EU in the future.
	Estudio EN

[The Role of the EU in Promoting a Broader Transatlantic Partnership](#)

Tipo de publicación	Estudio
Fecha	25-02-2013
Autor externo	Timo BEHR (The Finnish Institute of International Affairs, FINLAND), Emily CLEWS (School of Social, Political and Geographical Sciences, Loughborough University, the U.K.), Mahrukh DOCTOR (Department of Politics and International Studies, Hull University, the U.K.), Gregory W. FULLER (School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A./ITALY), Gabriel GOODLIFFE (Departamento de Estudios Internacionales, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México, MÉXICO), Lee MILES (Department of Political Science, Karlstad University, SWEDEN), Rana MITTER (St Cross College, Oxford University, the U.K.), Andrew MONAGHAN (St Antony's College, Oxford University, the U.K.) and Saskia VAN GENUGTEN (School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, U.S.A./ITALY)
Ámbito político	Asuntos exteriores Comercio internacional Gobernanza global
Palabra clave	América América Latina comercio internacional construcción europea cooperación económica cooperación judicial cooperación medioambiental cooperación política Estados Unidos GEOGRAFÍA geografía económica geografía política INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES política de cooperación relaciones de la Unión Europea RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES relación comercial seguridad internacional seguridad internacional UNIÓN EUROPEA África África occidental
Resumen	The European Union should promote a new transatlantic partnership encompassing both North and South America. Such cooperation is necessary not only to respond to competitive challenges from countries like China and India, but also to help develop new markets in Africa and to promote strong partnerships across the South Atlantic. More important, a new transatlantic partnership is essential to protect the security of the Atlantic basin, to develop more sustainable use of energy resources, to protect the environment, to combat the drugs trade and human trafficking, and to tackle the problem of illegal immigration. The European Parliament has a unique role to play in fostering a more inclusive Atlantic community. It can help to break down traditional patterns of North-South engagement, it can build capacity in Latin American regional organizations, it can encourage leadership within the Latin American community, and it can foster democracy and civil society across the South Atlantic. Moreover, the European Parliament can help exploit the long experience of the European Union in collective decision-making, multinational democratic representation, information exchange, and shared best practice to lay the foundations for more effective cooperation at all levels of government across the Atlantic region.
	Estudio EN

The Organisation and Functioning of the European External Action Service : Achievements, Challenges and Opportunities

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 18-02-2013

Autor externo Jan WOUTERS (Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies - Institute for International Law, University of Leuven, Belgium) ,
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Kolja RAUBE (Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, and Centre for European Studies, University of Leuven, Belgium) ,
Jed ODERMATT (Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, University of Leuven, Belgium) ,
Thomas RAMOPOULOS (Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, University of Leuven, Belgium) ,
Tina VAN DEN SANDEN (Institute for European Law, University of Leuven, Belgium) and
Yole TANGHE (Institute for European Law, University of Leuven, Belgium)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave administración de la institución | administración y remuneración del personal | competencia exterior (UE) | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Estado miembro UE | estatuto del personal | estructura institucional | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación interinstitucional (UE) | representación diplomática | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service (EEAS) has met both challenges and opportunities for improvement. These issues are explored from an internal and external perspective, covering both the EEAS at Headquarters in Brussels and the bilateral and multilateral Union Delegations. The new institutional system has created opportunities and working mechanisms that aim to foster coherence, effectiveness and continuity in EU external action. There are examples that show positive developments, but also challenges. The EEAS should utilise its 'coherence mandate' towards becoming the prime diplomatic entrepreneur in EU external action by fostering reciprocal information sharing, cooperation and coordination between national and EU levels, shaping and proposing novel policy ideas, and promoting coherent external action across all policy domains. Three key steps are needed to attain this objective: (i) a 'new deal' between the Commission and the EEAS; (ii) stronger support from the Member States to the EEAS; and (iii) abandoning budget neutrality in favour of a more realistic focus on budgetary efficiency.

Estudio [EN](#)

Assessing the EU's Approach to Security Sector Reform (SSR)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 23-01-2013

Autor externo Eva GROSS (Free University of Brussels, Belgium) and Marine JACOB (TEPSA, BELGIUM - for the workshop report at annex)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Gobernanza global | Seguridad y defensa

Palabra clave construcción europea | Cuerno de África | defensa | DERECHO | Derecho penal | Estado de Derecho | GEOGRAFÍA | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | mantenimiento de la paz | marco político | orden público | papel internacional de la UE | piratería | política de defensa | política exterior y de seguridad común | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | seguridad internacional | Servicio Europeo de Acción Exterior | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África

Resumen SSR activities are key for stabilizing fragile and post-conflict states through their emphasis on training, institutional reform and governance. The EU has engaged in aspects of SSR for the past decade through its CFSP/CSDP as well as development and enlargement policies. The recently launched CSDP missions in the Horn of Africa take place in a new institutional context, and address European security concerns in a fragile but geopolitically important region. The EU's engagement with SSR in general and the Horn of Africa in particular shows the difficulties in simultaneously pursuing dual objectives of stability and institution-building and in adopting and coordinating long- and short-term approaches to the problems facing the region. To do justice to the holistic conception of SSR and its emphasis on accountability and democratic oversight, the training of security forces and capacity building needs to be framed in a long-term approach that aims for sustainable structural change. The creation of the EEAS has given the EU the right tools – but a continued emphasis on policy coordination is necessary to address old and new, institutional and operational, challenges so as to attain a comprehensive approach to SSR. The input and continued commitment of member states to CSDP also remains vital.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[Democratic Control in the Member States of the European Council and the Euro Zone Summits \(Study and Annex 1 - 2\)](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-01-2013

Autor externo Wolfgang WESSELS (Trans European Policy Studies Association), Olivier ROZENBERG (Notre Europe – Jacques Delors Institute), Mirte VAN DEN BERGE (Trans European Policy Studies Association), Claudia HEFFTLER (Trans European Policy Studies Association), Valentin KREILINGER (Notre Europe – Jacques Delors Institute) and Laura VENTURA (Trans European Policy Studies Association)

Ámbito político Democracia en la UE, Derecho institucional y parlamentario | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acceso a la información | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Consejo Europeo | construcción europea | control parlamentario | cooperación interparlamentaria | EDUCACIÓN Y COMUNICACIÓN | europeización | información y tratamiento de la información | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | jefe del Gobierno | oposición política | Parlamento | Parlamento nacional | país participante | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | reunión en la Cumbre | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The European Council is increasingly central to the governance of the European Union. Even if national parliaments have originally focused their involvement in EU affairs on the ordinary legislative process, most of the chambers have started to develop specific activities, before or after European summits. From ex-ante influence to ex-post accountability, seven different models of control have been identified. Beyond their differences rooted in national democratic systems, they call for twelve recommendations listed in this report.

Estudio [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

Anexo 2 [EN](#)

[Economic, Social and Territorial Situation of Croatia](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 15-01-2013

Autor KOŁODZIEJSKI Marek

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Desarrollo regional | Gobernanza global | Política social

Palabra clave análisis económico | ayuda de preadhesión | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | Croacia | ECONOMÍA | entidad territorial | estructura económica | Europa | finanzas de la Unión Europea | fondo (UE) | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | reparto de la financiación de la UE | situación política | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen This note provides an overview of Croatia, its political, economic and administrative system, together with a description of European Union support to Croatia, and the planned cohesion policy budget for the period 2007-2013. Special attention is given to the pre-accession support of the European Union for Croatia. The note has been prepared in the context of the foreseen accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

[After a Landslide Victory, Japan's LDP Returns to Power](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 18-12-2012

Autor D'ANGELO Sandro | LUO Yan

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asia-Oceanía | campaña electoral | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | energía nuclear | estancamiento económico | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | industrias nuclear y eléctrica | Japón | partido político | partidos políticos | política exterior | procedimiento electoral y sistema de votación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | resultado electoral | seguridad internacional | situación económica | situación política | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is returning to power after three years. The results signal a sharp rejection of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), which has governed only since 2009. These were the first general elections held since Japan's 2011 'triple disaster'. After 54 years of almost unbroken rule, Japan's LDP government was ousted in 2009. Successive DPJ governments were unable to keep their campaign promises. Frequently shifting governments have not overcome Japan's prolonged political and economic problems. Although 12 parties campaigned, the real competition was between the LDP, the DPJ and the JRP, with a few additional parties playing a minor role. Small parties could play a role in the coalition government. The stagnant economy, nuclear power and regional relations were the most pressing campaign issues. How to boost the economic growth while controlling the public debt and maintaining public support will be a challenge for any government. Giving up nuclear energy will be costly for Japanese national economy, although this is the preference of most Japanese citizens. Territorial disputes must be treated gently so as not to disrupt Japan's international trade. Reviving the economy will be Shinzo Abe's priority. International relations are likely to shift, with Abe seeking to avoid antagonising China. Relations with other Asian nations are also likely to develop.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Action to Strengthen Respect for Human Rights and Democracy in the Process of Political Changes in the Middle East and North Africa

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-12-2012

Autor externo Richard YOUNGS and Hélène MICHOU (Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior - FRIDE, Spain),
Case studies :
Kristina KAUSCH (Egypt) , Barah MIKAIL (Tunisia) , Hélène MICHOU (Syria) and Ana ECHAGUE (Yemen)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Democracia | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acción de la UE | agitación política | análisis económico | Asia-Oceanía | Cercano y Medio Oriente | construcción europea | democracia | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | ECONOMÍA | estudio de impacto | GEOGRAFÍA | marco político | relaciones de la Unión Europea | situación política | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública | África | África del Norte

Resumen This report evaluates the EU's action to strengthen respect for human rights and democracy in North Africa and the Middle East. Assessing the EU's changing institutional context since the Lisbon Treaty, it examines the major policy initiatives of 2011 in response to the events of the Arab Spring. The Arab Spring illustrated the limitations of the 'stability versus human rights' paradigm, and prompted the EU to promise that support for human rights and democracy would be central to its relations with the MENA-region. Such rhetoric must be matched by detailed action plans which incorporate the promotion of such values. As shown in the four case studies conducted for this report, laudable policy declarations must be implemented not only by tangible increases in budget lines, but also by concrete policy-structures capable of acting forcefully against human rights violations. The appointment of a Special Representative for Human Rights and the creation of the EED and CSF have the potential to achieve such goals, although the exact nature of these initiatives still need to be determined. This report recommends the EU to resolve its internal differences with regards to the region, to intensify its relations with other MENA partners, and suggests ways of enhancing the effectiveness of its policy.

Estudio [EN](#)

Fisheries Cooperation in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-11-2012

Autor externo Juan Luis SUÁREZ DE VIVERO (University of Seville, Spain) ,
technical team :
David FLORIDO DEL CORRAL, Inmaculada MARTÍNEZ ALBA, Juan Manuel MARTÍN JIMÉNEZ and Gabriel OROZCO FRUTOS (University of Seville, Spain)

Ámbito político Derecho de la UE: sistema jurídico y actos legislativos | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Pesca

Palabra clave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | captura de pescado | competencia jurisdiccional | cooperación medioambiental | cooperación regional | DERECHO | ecosistema marino | explotación de los mares | gestión de la pesca | Mar Mediterráneo | Mar Negro | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | organización de la justicia | país tercero | pesca | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Resumen Cooperation in semi-enclosed seas is a mandate for States that are party to UNCLOS. There is a long tradition of regional cooperation in these waters with what can be considered to be pioneering instruments. At the same time, the complex political, social and economic circumstances are one of the difficulties for reaching a consensus in regional governance. This document investigates the issues that have a bearing on regional cooperation and the possibility of using bilateralism-based mechanisms.

Estudio [EN](#)

CBD COP 11 : Guide to the Main Issues

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 14-09-2012

Autor externo Oscar Widerberg (Ecorys) and Leon Braat (Alterra, Wageningen University & Research)

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave biodiversidad | convención internacional | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | gestión de recursos | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | protección de la fauna | protección de la flora | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | reunión internacional

Resumen This paper provides an overview of the key issues at stake for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 11) in Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012. The paper briefly introduces the CBD and its main accomplishments. It then describes the bodies of the CBD and the primary instruments for implementation. The bulk of the paper describes and analyses the events that have taken place between the COP 10 and the COP 11. Finally, this paper addresses the negotiation positions of the major players. The key issues outlined in this paper centre on the implementation of the Biodiversity Compact agreed upon at the COP 10 and, in particular, how financing will be linked with the Aichi targets and how progress will be evaluated.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

Human Rights and Climate Change : EU Policy Options

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 27-08-2012

Autor externo Christel COURNIL (University Paris 13, Pres Sorbonne Paris Cité, IRIS, CERAP, France) ;

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Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave ASUNTOS SOCIALES | ayuda al desarrollo | cambio climático | construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | deterioro del medio ambiente | instituciones de la Unión Europea y función pública europea | MEDIO AMBIENTE | migración | movimientos migratorios | negociación internacional | permiso de contaminación negociable | política de cooperación | política de la UE | política de medio ambiente de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transparencia del proceso decisorio | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen Our study provides a survey of the state of the relationships currently established between human rights and climate change. It examines the external diplomacy of the European Union in the fields of human rights and climate change. The relationship between these two fields is addressed from two different perspectives: the integration of the climate change topic within EU human rights diplomacy; and the inclusion of human rights concerns within EU climate change diplomacy. We analyse its effectiveness, efficiency and the interrelationships with the EU's external development policy by showing, where appropriate, their coordination, coherence and mutual support. In this respect, special emphasis is put on migration issues. Our study then turns the analysis towards internal EU climate change policies, which are explored from the perspective of human rights. We assess the compatibility of European Union mitigation policies with human rights and the gradual integration of the EU adaptation framework within other key European Union policies. Finally, this work concludes with a clarification of how the environmental human right to public information and participation in decision-making, which is transversal by nature, appears and may evolve in both EU internal and external climate policy.

Estudio [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Future of the WTO and the International Trading System"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 05-07-2012

Autor externo Pierre SAUVÉ (World Trade Institute, SWITZERLAND) ,
Gary Clyde HUFBAUER (Peterson Institute on International Economy, USA) ,
Amrita NARLIKAR (Centre for Rising Powers, UNITED KINGDOM) and
Bernard HOEKMAN (World Bank, USA)

Ámbito político Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave comercio internacional | comercio internacional | gobernanza | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política arancelaria | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | Ronda de Doha | VIDA POLÍTICA

Resumen Presentations of the workshop on "The Future of the WTO and the International Trading System" held on 8 May 2012 in Brussels.

Estudio [EN](#)

G20 : An Accountable Agenda ? Summary of the Conference 4 June 2012

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 20-06-2012

Autor BASSOT Etienne | BENDINI Roberto | MAIER Rudolf

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Conferencia internacional | crecimiento económico | ECONOMÍA | política económica | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | situación económica

Resumen On 4 June 2012 the European Parliament (EP) discussed the G-20 summit to be held in Los Cabos in Mexico on 18-19 June 2012. The event was sponsored by the chairs of AFET, DEVE, ECON, INTA and ENVI, and was organised by the Project team on the G20. While stressing the need for greater democratic legitimacy of the G-20, the conference examined the priorities put forward by the Mexican Presidency, including economic governance issues to face the economic crisis. Ms Sandra FUNTES-BERAIN, Ambassador of Mexico to the EU, explained the views of the Mexican Presidency and the need to build an effective and efficient system of checks and balances in international economic governance. The EP conference was divided into two panels : the first underlining new challenges for economic governance and the second focusing on the economic, social and environmental preconditions for global growth and employment.

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Transatlantic Economic Relations"

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-06-2012

Autor externo HAMILTON Daniel (Center for Transatlantic Relations, Johns Hopkins University, USA) ,
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MATTLI Walter (Oxford University, UK) ,
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DOVER Robert (Dover and Jones Ltd, UK)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Comercio internacional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | China | comercio internacional | cooperación económica | crecimiento económico | ECONOMÍA | Estados Unidos | financiación e inversión | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | inversión en el extranjero | inversión extranjera | liberalización del mercado | mercado laboral | mercado laboral | política comercial | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | seguridad internacional | situación económica | solución de conflictos | TRABAJO Y EMPLEO

Resumen Proceedings of the Workshop on "Transatlantic Economic Relations", held on 30 May 2012 in Brussels.

Estudio [EN](#)

External Representation of the Euro Area

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-05-2012

Autor externo Alessandro GIOVANNINI, CEPS; Daniel GROS, CEPS; Paul IVAN, CEPS; Piotr Maciej KACZYŃSKI, CEPS; Diego VALIANTE, CEPS

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | Banco Mundial | construcción europea | cooperación reforzada | economía monetaria | euro | finanzas internacionales | Fondo Monetario Internacional | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | mercado internacional | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | política comercial | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relaciones monetarias | relación económica | relación multilateral | Unión Económica y Monetaria | UNIÓN EUROPEA | zona euro

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

Estudio [EN](#)

The Role of Brics in the Developing World

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 13-04-2012

Autor externo MORAZÁN, Pedro (SÜDWIND-INSTITUTE, Germany), KNOKE, Irene (SÜDWIND-INSTITUTE, Germany), KNOBLAUCH, Doris (ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE, Germany) and SCHÄFER, Thobias (SÜDWIND-INSTITUTE, Germany)

Ámbito político Desarrollo y ayuda humanitaria | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave América | Asia-Oceanía | ayuda al desarrollo | Brasil | China | cooperación económica | cooperación Sur-Sur | ECONOMÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | India | país tercero | política de cooperación | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | Rusia | situación económica | situación económica | Sudáfrica | África

Resumen The role of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) as emerging protagonists in international development cooperation is significantly and rapidly changing. Over the last decade, BRICS have increased their financial as well as technical assistance and established distinct ways and means of economic cooperation, especially through south-south-cooperation with Low Income Countries (LIC). BRICS are striving for more political influence, thereby challenging traditional western donors such as the EU. BRICS impact on LICs through trade, foreign direct investment and development financing are significant and these south-south-efforts need to be reflected in EU development strategies. The high level conferences in Paris, Accra and Monterrey have not appreciated BRICS' role as emerging donors, but the Busan Global Partnership strategy has considered obvious changes in global development architecture more openly. Size, key areas and institutional settings of foreign assistance are differing among BRICS. The overall focus of development cooperation lies on neighbouring countries, regional integration and technical assistance. Economic growth is perceived to be crucial for sustainable development; non-interference and national sovereignty are guiding principles. Eye-to-eye level dialogue and trilateral settings of cooperation are means of addressing BRICS as new stakeholder in 21st century development politics.

Estudio [EN](#)

[Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development in the Context of the Forthcoming Rio+20 Summit](#)

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 08-03-2012

Autor externo Arkaitz Usubiaga (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Bettina Bahn-Walkowiak (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Philipp Schepelmann (Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy), Julio Andrés Rozo (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production), Burcu Tunçer (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production), Cheryl D. Hicks (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production) and Georgina Guillén (UNEP/Wuppertal Institute Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production)

Ámbito político Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente

Palabra clave acuerdo multilateral | Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo | cooperación internacional | cooperación medioambiental | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | MEDIO AMBIENTE | Naciones Unidas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organización de la empresa | política de cooperación | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política internacional | Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | responsabilidad social de la empresa

Resumen This report provides an overview of the evolution and main challenges faced by sustainable development frameworks and environmental governance. Options to reform the governance framework in the context of the upcoming Rio+20 Summit are also discussed. The report concludes with recommendations to improve the governance of the sustainable development system.

Estudio [EN](#)

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

[Vers un Parlement des Nations Unies?](#)

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 05-07-2011

Autor LATEK Marta

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Resumen Le projet d'Assemblée Parlementaire des Nations Unies se trouve depuis une dizaine d'années dans le débat sur la réforme du système onusien. Ancrée dans les théories de la démocratie transnationale, l'idée est soutenue par plusieurs réseaux réunissant des ONG ainsi que des personnalités politiques et académiques.

Briefing [FR](#)

[EU Human Rights Policy towards Russia](#)

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 25-03-2011

Autor externo Richard YOUNGS, (FRIDE - Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior, Spain) and Natalia SHAPOVALOVA (FRIDE - Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior, Spain)

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Derechos humanos | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | DERECHO | derechos humanos | derechos y libertades | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | política internacional | reforma política | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación diplomática | Rusia | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen In assessing the state of play in EU efforts to advance human rights and political reform in Russia based on extensive consultations with Russian civil society groups. The authors found a broad consensus that EU-Russia human rights consultation have been ineffective and have indeed coincided with a period of worsening political conditions in Russia. Moreover, human rights consultations have lacked concrete review and benchmarking mechanisms, which has compounded their weaknesses. The basic modalities of these consultations need to be resolved and this can only happen through higher level political pressure and engagement. However, there was no consensus among Russian civil society actors on the most difficult question of whether EU-Russia human rights consultations should be discontinued, absent more cooperation from the Russian government. In terms of EU's human rights aid policy, the authors argue that smaller tranches of funding should be available to a larger number of modestly-sized organisations and funding rules should be simplified. Institutional long term support rather than short-term and project based grants should be prioritised.

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

EU-Russia Relations and the Shared Neighbourhood : An Overview

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 18-03-2011

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

Ámbito político Asuntos exteriores | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave abastecimiento energético | ASUNTOS SOCIALES | comercio internacional | construcción europea | cooperación en materia de educación | DERECHO | Derecho internacional | ENERGÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | geografía económica | geografía política | INTERCAMBIOS ECONÓMICOS Y COMERCIALES | investigación y propiedad intelectual | lucha contra el crimen | política de cooperación | política de investigación | política de visados de la UE | política energética | política internacional | PRODUCCIÓN, TECNOLOGÍA E INVESTIGACIÓN | relaciones de la Unión Europea | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación comercial | relación económica | Rusia | seguridad internacional | seguridad regional | UNIÓN EUROPEA | vida social

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

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

La Unión Europea como actor global : El reforzamiento de su papel en las organizaciones multilaterales

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-03-2011

Autor externo PALACIO Vicente (Fundación Alternativas), DE LA ROCHA V. Manuel (Fundación Alternativas), ESCARIO José Luis (Fundación Alternativas) and RUIZ Doménec (Fundación Alternativas)

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave Asamblea General ONU | Consejo de Europa | construcción europea | cooperación UE-OTAN | Derecho de la Unión Europea | Ecosoc | FAO | Fondo Monetario Internacional | Naciones Unidas | OCDE | organizaciones europeas | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones mundiales | Organización Mundial del Comercio | OSCE | papel internacional de la UE | política internacional | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | relación multilateral | Tratado de Lisboa | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen El presente estudio analiza las vías a través de las que la UE podría desarrollar todo su potencial como actor mundial y, más concretamente, cómo puede actuar más eficazmente en las organizaciones y foros multinacionales. El principal obstáculo para la UE lo constituyen las posiciones fragmentadas y divergentes entre los Estados miembros que surgen en ocasiones en relación con asuntos internacionales importantes, y que evitan que la UE actúe con la prontitud y la determinación necesarias en asuntos internacionales. Constituye el punto de partida de este análisis una valoración a fondo del Tratado de Lisboa, que dota de personalidad jurídica a la UE, así como de nuevas herramientas y competencias que, si existiera suficiente voluntad política, podrían maximizar su actual capacidad de actuación. Partiendo de la división de competencias entre la UE y los Estados miembros contemplada en el Tratado, el estudio examina la situación actual de la UE en las organizaciones multilaterales más importantes que constituyen el núcleo central de la gobernanza mundial, en los aspectos político, de defensa y económico. Respecto de cada una de estas organizaciones, el informe propone formas y medios de mejorar el estatuto de pertenencia y la influencia de la Unión. Asimismo, se hace patente que la arquitectura internacional es claramente imperfecta y poco apropiada para la gobernanza mundial, pues refleja a menudo el antiguo ordenamiento y las potencias surgidas de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Por consiguiente, este informe también ofrece sugerencias sobre cómo reformar el sistema de gobernanza mundial al fin de que sea más representativo y eficiente, y de que al mismo tiempo permita una mejor integración de la UE.

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

Global Imbalances and Global Governance

Tipo de publicación Análisis en profundidad

Fecha 14-01-2011

Autor externo Sony KAPOOR (Managing Director Re-Define - additional research made by Ingrid KVANGRAVEN, Research Associate Re-Define) and Mojmir MRAK (Professor of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Ámbito político Asuntos económicos y monetarios | Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | balanza comercial | balanza deficitaria | ECONOMÍA | finanzas internacionales | hacienda pública y política presupuestaria | planificación económica | política económica | Reglamento financiero | relaciones monetarias

Resumen This compilation of briefing papers was written by two members of the expert panel to the Special Committee on the Financial, Economic and Social Crisis. Its aim is to support the committee discussions on key questions arising from the crisis and thus feed into the preparations of the final report. The briefing papers outline the role of the IMF, the FSB and the G20 transatlantic dialogue as well as briefly discussing the political implications of a "Europe speaking with one voice".

Análisis en profundidad [EN](#)

The EU strategy for the Baltic Sea Region

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 08-09-2010

Autor FREITAS Tiago

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave acción de la UE | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA Y PESCA | construcción europea | desarrollo sostenible | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | Europa | GEOGRAFÍA | gestión de la pesca | MEDIO AMBIENTE | países bálticos | pesca | pesca comunitaria | política del medio ambiente | política económica | política energética | política energética | prioridad económica | protección del medio ambiente | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA

Resumen The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (SBSR), adopted by the Council in October 2009, is the first EU macro-region initiative for sustainable development. The SBSR has the general aims of making the region more environmentally sustainable, more prosperous, more accessible and attractive, as well as safer and more secure. The Baltic Sea Region encompasses eight Member States and faces significant challenges in the shipping, fisheries and energy sectors, which are directly or indirectly targeted by the SBSR. An Action Plan for the SBSR, with proposed actions and flagship projects, was prepared following consultation with Member States and stakeholders. Its implementation is in turn dependent on further collaboration. The SBSR does not imply any additional funding, with the transnational cooperation funds of the 2007-13 cohesion policy being the main tool. The EP has welcomed the SBSR and highlighted its contribution to improving the diversification of the region's energy production and supply.

Briefing [EN](#)

Emergent Global Challenges : What Europe Needs to Do to Tackle the Triple Crises of Tax, Finance and Climate

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 15-04-2010

Autor externo Sony Kapoor (Re-Define - Rethinking Development, Finance & Environment, Berlin, Brussels, London, Oslo)

Ámbito político Asuntos financieros y bancarios | Gobernanza global | Medio ambiente | Mercado interior y unión aduanera

Palabra clave ASUNTOS FINANCIEROS | cambio climático | combustible fósil | deterioro del medio ambiente | ECONOMÍA | ENERGÍA | fiscalidad | gas con efecto invernadero | globalización | MEDIO AMBIENTE | política económica | política energética | política fiscal | recesión económica | situación económica

Resumen This paper considers how globalization has changed the nature of risks we are facing. It shows how, at the same time as idiosyncratic risks have fallen, the threat of system wide risks has risen significantly. This has been accompanied by an ever increasing degree of externalities and faster and larger cross border flows of not just commerce but people, information technologies and pathogens. While the increase in cross border flows has generated new opportunities, it has also exposed us to new threats. This calls for new institutional structures and a new approach to global governance. The European Union should, as the most integrated region in the world, take the lead in both taking these emergent challenges head on and developing a model for new governance that can be replicated at the global level. This would be beneficial for Europe, and for the world. In the second part, this paper lays out specific short to medium term measures that Europe must take in order to tackle the triple fiscal, financial and climate crises confronting the world. This would not only help Europe emerge stronger and more integrated but would also allow the Union to take the lead in global affairs.

Estudio [EN](#)

The EU and the Arctic: Competing Priorities

Tipo de publicación Briefing

Fecha 04-02-2010

Autor IVANOV Kalin

Ámbito político Gobernanza global

Palabra clave construcción europea | convención ONU | DERECHO | Derecho del mar | Derecho internacional | explotación de los mares | MEDIO AMBIENTE | medio natural | papel internacional de la UE | política del medio ambiente | política internacional | protección del medio ambiente | RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES | transporte marítimo | transporte marítimo y fluvial | TRANSPORTES | UNIÓN EUROPEA | Artículo

Resumen The European Union aims for the protection of the Arctic environment and population, sustainable use of resources, and promotion of multilateral governance in the region. The major Arctic powers share the first two goals, at least in word. However, most are sceptical about multilateral initiatives that may limit their claims over resource-rich areas. Such scepticism, along with Canadian opposition to an EU seal product ban, impeded the EU's aspiration for observer status at the Arctic Council. The EU's nascent Arctic policy faces a challenge in reconciling the competing priorities not only of Arctic governments but also of various stakeholders and interest groups. Despite contradictory pressures, all Arctic states have expressed a will to cooperate and settle disputes peacefully.

Briefing [EN](#)

Governance and Partnership in Regional Policy

Tipo de publicación Estudio

Fecha 04-01-2008

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Hannes Wimmer (ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH)
Xavier Camus (Schuman Associates)
Tony Kinsella (Expert of ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH)
Bert Preiss (Assistant researcher of ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH)

Ámbito político Desarrollo regional | Gobernanza global

Palabra clave auditoría | cohesión económica y social | construcción europea | desarrollo regional | ECONOMÍA | EMPRESA Y COMPETENCIA | entidad territorial | finanzas de la Unión Europea | Fondo Estructural | gestión administrativa | gobernanza | ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES | organizaciones no gubernamentales | organización no gubernamental | poder ejecutivo y administración pública | política regional de la UE | región y política regional | sociedad civil (movimientos de opinión) | UNIÓN EUROPEA | VIDA POLÍTICA | vida política y seguridad pública

Resumen The ad hoc note focuses on governance and partnership in the processes that have been set up in Member States on programming the National Strategic Reference Frameworks. It analyses new elements of horizontal and vertical integration and looks at whether these have been followed up in the Operational Programmes. The paper identifies factors leading to the success or failure of the integrated approach in Cohesion policy, highlights existing problems and shortcomings and suggests possible solutions.

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

Anexo 1 [EN](#)