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Europskí parlament Parlamento europeo Europas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Europan parlamenti Europaparlamentet

Luettelo EP:n Think Tank -osion julkaisuista

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Lajittelu Jaottelu päivämäärän mukaan
Hakusana "vallanjako"

14 Tulokset

Laatimispäivämäärä : 28-03-2024

[The European Parliament, its powers, and the 1979 European elections](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Briefing

Päivämäärä 26-02-2024

Tekijä PITTOORS Gilles

Toimiala EU:n demokratia sekä institutionaalinen ja parlamentaarinen oikeus

Hakusana EP:n toimivalta | EU:n toimivalta | Euroopan parlamentin vaalit | Euroopan parlamenti | Euroopan rakentamistyö | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin oikeus | Euroopan unionin toimielimet ja unionin virkamieskunta | poliittinen elämä ja yleinen turvallisuus | poliittinen kehys | poliittikanteko | POLITIIKKA | toimielimen toimivalta | täytäntöönpanovalta ja julkisen hallinto | unionin oikeus | unionin politiikka | vaalimenettely ja äänestäminen | vallanjako

Yhteenvetö This briefing traces the evolution of the debates on the European Parliament's powers, and their (dis)connection to the organisation of the first direct European elections in 1979. It spans the period leading up to 1979, and also assesses the aftermath of these landmark elections. It shows that well into the 1970s, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) put great effort into de coupling the debates on organising Parliament's direct elections from those on expanding its institutional powers. MEPs' main fear was that demanding both as a package deal would be too much for Member State governments to swallow, creating a risk of ending up with neither. Separately pursuing more powers and direct elections was considered the smarter strategy. Yet by the end of the 1970s, with progress being made on both fronts, it had become difficult for MEPs to maintain this distinction. Increasingly, MEPs pushed a discourse of a self reinforcing, virtuous circle of empowerment and elections. They developed this discourse further after the 1979 elections, when a disappointingly low voter turnout dictated a re coupling of the issues in order to maintain the momentum of the Parliament's growing empowerment. The briefing concludes by connecting this historical debate to contemporary issues, highlighting how the question of Parliament's powers has become intimately connected with questions of democracy, representation and elections.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The political system of the Republic of Korea](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Briefing

Päivämäärä 04-07-2022

Tekijä JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Toimiala Ulkosuhteet

Hakusana Aasia ja Oseania | demokratia | Etelä-Korea | kansallinen parlamenti | lainsäädäntöaloite | MAANTIEDE | oikeudet ja vapaudet | OIKEUS | oikeusorganisaatio | parlamentin toimivalta | parlamentin työskentely | parlamenti | poliittinen järjestelmä | poliittinen kehys | POLITIIKKA | sukupuolten tasa-arvo | talousmaantiede | tuomioistuinjärjestelmä | täytäntöönpanotoimivalta | täytäntöönpanovalta ja julkisen hallinto | vallanjako

Yhteenvetö Following the division of the Korean peninsula into a southern and a northern part at the end of the Second World War, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) was established in its southern part in 1948. The 1950 attack by the communist regime established in the northern part provoked a three-year war, which completely devastated the peninsula. When an armistice was signed in 1953, the Republic of Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world. Its political system was marked by a very strong attitude of anti-communism, which manifested itself in the strict application of the 1948 National Security Law. Following the military coup of 1961, two successive presidents – Park and Chun – focused on the promotion of the country's economic development, while suppressing civil liberties and political freedoms. The end of authoritarianism in 1987 and the successful transition to a well-functioning democracy were marked by the rewriting of the Constitution and the democratic transfer of power to an opposition candidate in 1997–1998. The Constitution of the Sixth Republic gives a very strong role to the office of the president, who not only has the right to introduce bills but also has very extensive powers in cases of an emergency. The legislative branch of government is incarnated by the unicameral Parliament, the Korean National Assembly (NKA). Among its competences is the right to launch an impeachment motion against the president, a right the KNA successfully exercised in December 2016. The judicial power is held by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, both of which in March 2017 upheld the impeachment, leading to the removal of President Park and new presidential elections. The rising importance of women in the National Assembly and the peaceful character of the 2016–2017 events are a sign of the maturity of Korea's democracy, but the role of the chaebol (industrial conglomerates) in particular remains a challenge to the smooth functioning of Korea's democratic order.

[Briefing EN](#)

Japan's Parliament and other political institutions

Julkaisutyyppi Briefing

Päivämäärä 15-12-2020

Tekijä D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Toimiala Ulkosuhteet

Hakusana Aasia ja Oseania | asiakirjat | Japani | KOULUTUS JA VIESTINTÄ | MAANTIEDE | poliittinen kehys | POLITIIKKA | talousmaantiede | tiivistäminen | täytäntöönpanovalta ja julkinen hallinto | vallanjako | valtioneuvosto

Yhteenvetö Japan is a constitutional monarchy, with a parliamentary system of government based on the separation of powers. The Emperor is the symbol of the state and does not hold political functions, only performing ceremonial duties. Nevertheless, he can play a relevant diplomatic role. With Emperor Naruhito's enthronement in 2019, following his father's abdication, Japan has entered the Reiwa (beautiful harmony) age. The 2001 administrative reform strengthened the Prime Minister's leadership in the cabinet. The Chief Cabinet Secretary also plays a relevant role. Suga Yoshihide, leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party, is the country's Prime Minister, succeeding Abe Shinzō, Japan's longest-serving prime minister, in 2020. The Supreme Court is at the top of the judicial system. It is not a constitutional court, despite handling appeals arising from actual disputes. The appointment of its Justices is reviewed by the people at the first general election of the Lower House following their appointment. Japan is a unitary state divided into 47 prefectures. A Metropolitan Government administers the capital, Tokyo. Japan's 1947 Constitution recognises 'local self-government.' Local governments carry out many of the national policies and programmes. They have limited autonomy, also because of their dependence on financial resources from the central government. Japan has a bicameral parliament – the Diet. Although the two chambers share legislative powers, the Lower House (House of Representatives) prevails in the legislative process and is empowered to adopt the final decision on the budget and on the approval of international treaties. Changes in the regional geopolitical environment and in the country's demographic structure have prompted debates on issues such as the revision of the 'pacifist' Article 9 of the Constitution and the seat distribution among electoral constituencies. This is an update of a briefing published in June 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Institutional set up of macroprudential policy in the European Union

Julkaisutyyppi Briefing

Päivämäärä 18-09-2020

Tekijä GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA

Toimiala Talous- ja raha-asiat

Hakusana Euroopan arvopaperimarkkinaviranomainen | Euroopan järjestelmäriskikomitea | Euroopan keskuspankki | Euroopan pankkiviranomainen | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin toimielimet ja unionin virkamieskunta | Euroopan vakuutus- ja lisäläkeviranomainen | FINANSSIASIAT | keskuspankki | poliittinen kehys | POLITIIKKA | pääomien vapaa liikkuvuus | rahatalous | rahoitusriski | rahoitusvakaus | sekakomitea (EU) | vallanjako

Yhteenvetö This briefing provides an overview of the institutional macroprudential framework in the European Union (EU), distribution of powers and responsibilities and interactions between different institutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Accountability Mechanisms of Major Central Banks and Possible Avenues to Improve the ECB's Accountability

Julkaisutyyppi Tutkimus

Päivämäärä 15-09-2020

Ulkopuolinen laajta Rosa M. LASTRA, Charles WYPLOSZ, Grégory CLAEYS, Marta DOMÍNGUEZ-JIMÉNEZ, Karl WHELAN

Toimiala EU:n demokratia sekä institutionaalinen ja parlamentaarinen oikeus | Lainsäädännön ja toimintapolitiikan käytännön arviointi | Talous- ja raha-asiat

Hakusana Euroopan keskuspankki | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin toimielimet ja unionin virkamieskunta | FINANSSIASIAT | finanssivalvonta | hallinnollinen avoimuus | poliittinen kehys | POLITIIKKA | pääomien vapaa liikkuvuus | rahatalous | täytäntöönpanovalta ja julkinen hallinto | vallanjako | yhtenäinen rahapolitiikka

Yhteenvetö Independence of monetary authorities is a key tenet of modern central banking. Independence, however, must go hand in hand with accountability towards the public and its elected representatives. Four studies were prepared for the ECON Committee by the Monetary Expert Panel, comparing the accountability practices of major central banks in other jurisdictions (the Bank of England, the Swiss National Bank, the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve) with those of the European Central Bank (ECB) and offering recommendations on how to improve the ECB's accountability framework.

Tutkimus [EN](#)

[The 2017 Sakharov Prize](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Lyhyesti

Päivämäärä 05-12-2017

Tekijä GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Toimiala Ihmisoikeudet | Kehitysapu ja humanitaarinen apu

Hakusana Amerikka | Euroopan parlamentti | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin toimielimet ja unionin virkamieskunta | ihmisoikeudet | ihmisoikeusliike | kansallinen parlamentti | kunnianosoitus | MAANTIEDE | oikeudet ja vapaudet | OIKEUS | oikeusorganisaatio | parlamentti | poliittinen elämä ja yleinen turvallisuus | poliittinen kehys | poliittinen maantiede | poliittinen oppositio | poliittinen tilanne | poliittinen vanki | POLITIIKKA | siviilioikeus | sosiaalinen elämä | talousmaantiede | vallan väärinkäytö | vallanjako | valtion harjoittama väkivalta | Venezuela | YHTEISKUNNALLiset KYSYMYKSET | ylioikeus

Yhteenvetö Established in 1988 by the European Parliament, the Sakharov Prize for freedom of thought is awarded each year in December to individuals or organisations for their outstanding achievements in upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms. By awarding the 2017 Prize to the Venezuelan Opposition, the Parliament denounces the situation in Venezuela, re-affirms its support to the democratically elected National Assembly, calls for a peaceful transition to democracy, and pays tribute to the Venezuelan people, in particular to those who have been unjustly jailed for expressing their opinions.

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

Multimedia [The 2017 Sakharov Prize](#)

[The 2017 State of the Union debate in the European Parliament](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Briefing

Päivämäärä 08-09-2017

Tekijä POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Toimiala EU:n demokratia sekä institutionaalinen ja parlamentaarinen oikeus

Hakusana aloiteoikeus | asiakirjat | EU:n toimielinten välinen yhteistyö | EU:n toimielinten väliset suhteet | Euroopan parlamentti | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin oikeus | Euroopan unionin toimielimet ja unionin virkamieskunta | kansainvälinen poliittinen kehys | KANSAINVÄLiset SUHTEET | kertomus | komission puheenjohtaja | KOULUTUS JA VIESTINTÄ | poliittinen tilanne | POLITIIKKA | puitesopimus | päätöksentekomenettelyn avoimuus | unionin oikeuden valmistelu | vallanjako

Yhteenvetö European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker's State of the Union address to the European Parliament, and the subsequent debate, on 13 September come in the context of the ongoing broader reflection on the future path of the European Union. This has been intensified by the first-ever withdrawal of a Member State from the Union; although lamented by most, this is often cited as an opportunity to rebuild the Union on stronger grounds. The debate will therefore feed into a larger reflection process, to which Parliament contributed three landmark resolutions, launched by EU-27 leaders in the Rome declaration of 25 March 2017. As announced in President Juncker's 2016 State of the Union speech, the Commission published a white paper on the future of Europe, identifying five scenarios for the further course of the Union. The Commission President has recently pointed to a sixth scenario to be revealed in his State of the Union speech. The State of the Union debate forms part of the process for the adoption of the annual Commission Work Programme and thus plays an important role in identifying major political priorities to be agreed in interinstitutional dialogue. This briefing is an update of an earlier one of September 2016, PE 586.665.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Turkmenistan reforms need to go further](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Lyhyesti

Päivämäärä 21-06-2016

Tekijä KOCAK Konur Alp

Toimiala Ulkosuhteet

Hakusana Aasia ja Oseania | demokratisointi | Euroopan rakentamistyö | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin suhteet | ihmisoikeudet | MAANTIEDE | monipuoluejärjestelmä | oikeudet ja vapaudet | OIKEUS | oikeusläheteet ja oikeuden alat | poliittinen elämä ja yleinen turvallisuus | poliittinen kehys | poliittinen maantiede | poliittinen tilanne | poliittiset oikeudet | POLITIIKKA | Turkmenistan | täytäntöönpanovalta ja julkinen hallinto | vallanjako | valtiosäännön muuttaminen

Yhteenvetö The Turkmen government has introduced various reforms since 2008 and has expressed an interest in closer cooperation with the EU. Yet, the May 2016 debate in the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) on the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Turkmenistan highlighted Parliament's dissatisfaction with the reforms. On the grounds of severe human rights concerns, AFET suspended its approval of the PCA until the country makes satisfactory progress.

Lyhyesti [EN](#)

[Turkey's political situation before the general election](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Lyhyesti

Päivämäärä 04-06-2015

Tekijä PERCHOC Philippe

Toimiala Ulkosuhteet

Hakusana Aasia ja Oseania | Eurooppa | MAANTIEDE | OIKEUS | oikeuslähheet ja oikeuden alat | oikeusorganisaatio | parlamentti | parlamenttivaalit | perustuslaki | poliittinen elämä ja yleinen turvallisuus | poliittinen kehys | poliittinen maantiede | poliittinen puolue | poliittinen tilanne | poliittiset puolueet | POLITIINKA | presidentin vaali | talousmaantiede | Turkki | vaalijärjestelmä | vaalimenettely ja äänestäminen | vallanjako | valtiosääntötuomioistuin | yksikamarjärjestelmä

Yhteenvetö Following the local and presidential elections of 2014, the ruling party (AKP) is increasing its influence over the political landscape and fostering its agenda of a more presidential regime. In this context, the outcome of the 7 June general election will be crucial.

Lyhyesti [EN](#)

[Making the US federal budget: Process and hazards](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Briefing

Päivämäärä 10-03-2015

Tekijä PARRY Matthew

Toimiala Talousarvio

Hakusana Amerikka | budjettipoliitika | FINANSSIASIAT | julkisen velka | julkistalous ja talousarviopolitiikka | MAANTIEDE | menettely parlamentissa | parlamentin toimivalta | parlamentin työskentely | parlamentti | poliittinen kehys | poliittinen maantiede | POLITIINKA | talousarvio | talousarviomenettely | talousmaantiede | vallanjako | valtion talousarvio | Yhdysvallat

Yhteenvetö The federal budget makes up roughly half of all public spending in the US, with the rest spent at state and local level. The United States (US) Congress, comprising the House of Representatives and the Senate, is responsible for passing the legislation that constitutes the budget, but the President also plays an important role, both in launching the process through a formal budget proposal and in bringing it to an end by signing appropriations, revenue and entitlement bills into law.

While the budget process is formally set out in legislation, budget-making in practice can be quite different. The Constitution grants the 'power of the purse' to Congress, but it is ultimately the President who signs bills into law. This de facto division of powers between President and Congress, and within Congress between the House of Representatives and the Senate, poses specific challenges – not least when the House, the Senate and the Presidency are controlled by different parties.

These challenges have been conspicuous in recent years, as lawmakers have struggled to follow the prescribed timetable, necessitating other procedures and stopgap measures to maintain funding for vital government functions. In addition, in response to mounting government debt and political deadlock, attempts have been made to bind future legislatures, by locking in budget cuts in a process known as 'sequestration'.

At times the key players have been unable to reach agreement, cutting off funding from parts of the government and putting the US at risk of a sovereign default.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Comparative Analysis between the Constitutional Processes in Egypt and Tunisia - Lessons Learnt.](#)

[Overview of the Constitutional Situation in Libya](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Selvitys

Päivämäärä 15-04-2014

Ulkopuolinen laatija Jörg FEDTKE (Tulane University Law School, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA)

Toimiala Demokratia | Ihmisoikeudet | Ulkosuhteet

Hakusana Afrikka | demokratisointi | Egypti | ihmisoikeudet | lainsäädäntövallan ja täytäntöönpanovallan välinen suhde | Libya | MAANTIEDE | oikeudet ja vapaudet | OIKEUS | oikeuslähheet ja oikeuden alat | parlamentaarinen järjestelmä | poliittinen elämä ja yleinen turvallisuus | poliittinen kehys | poliittinen maantiede | poliittinen tilanne | POLITIINKA | presidenttivalta | talousmaantiede | Tunisia | täytäntöönpanovalta ja julkisen hallinto | vallanjako | valtiosäännön muuttaminen

Yhteenvetö The 2014 Constitutions of Egypt and Tunisia, though enacted at the same time and as a consequence of very similar revolutionary forces, are different in style and content. Egypt has fallen back to the structures of the 1971 Constitution and will likely experience further restoration of the authoritarian presidentialism. The Armed Forces continue to play a dominant background role in the political and constitutional life of the country. Tunisia seems to have embraced a new constitutional paradigm that is based on a modern approach to human rights protection and a balanced institutional framework that provides for substantial checks and balances between the three branches of government. The constitutional drafting process in Libya is overshadowed by a pronounced lack of security, the absence of functioning state institutions, societal fragmentation, and the uneven distribution of natural wealth. National reconciliation is a key precondition of successful political and constitutional transition but the process has to date been a very difficult one. There are indications, however, that stakeholders in Libya are trying to build consensus on important aspects of the process. The 1951 Constitution, based on a federal framework, offers the best conceptual framework for the recently elected Constituent Assembly. Unlike Egypt and Tunisia, Libya might opt for a parliamentary form of government rather than a semi-presidential system.

Selvitys [EN, FR](#)

[Egypt: In-Depth Analysis of the Main Elements of the New Constitution](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Selvitys

Päivämäärä 09-04-2014

Ulkopuolinen laatija Michael MEYER-RESENDE (Democracy Reporting International DRI, Germany)

Toimiala Demokratia | Ihmisoikeudet | Ulkosuhteet

Hakusana Afrikka | armeija | Egypti | hallituksen politiikka | KANSAINVÄLISET SUHTEET | MAANTIEDE | muslimien oikeus | oikeudet ja vapaudet | OIKEUS | oikeuslaitoksen riippumattomuus | oikeusläheteet ja oikeuden alat | oikeusorganisaatio | oikeusvaltio | perustuslaki | poliittinen kehys | poliittinen maantiede | POLITIINKA | puolustus | talousmaantiede | täytäntöönpanovalta ja julkisen hallinto | vaalijärjestelmä | vaalimenettely ja äänestäminen | vallanjako | vapaauksien suoja | vähemmistön suojelu

Yhteenvetö Despite cautious liberalisation in a few limited areas, Egypt's new constitution of January 2014 does not represent a new democratic departure. The process of its adoption was not inclusive. Public consultations leading to the referendum were selective and weak. According to observation missions the referendum campaign was entirely skewed in favour of a 'yes' vote.

Key elements of Egypt's constitution are at odds with international legal obligations and standards. Human rights provisions are not specific in many aspects, leaving crucial aspects to be determined by laws. The military has a significant role; it is not only beyond democratic control, it has a say in civilian matters – an inverse relationship to democratic set-up. On a more positive note, the far-reaching Sharia provisions of the 2012 law have been abandoned and the article on equality of men and women has been strengthened.

On balance the constitution offers little hope for eventual democratisation. Amending its provisions will be extremely difficult, requiring 2/3 majority in the House of Representatives and a referendum.

Selvitys [EN](#)

[Spinelli's legacy: the federal path](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Lyhyesti

Päivämäärä 30-01-2014

Tekijä POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Toimiala EU:n demokratia sekä institutionaalinen ja parlamentaarinen oikeus

Hakusana EP:n toimivalta | Euroopan historia | Euroopan kansalaisuus | Euroopan rakentamistyö | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin oikeus | Euroopan unionin tilanne | Euroopan unionin toimielimet ja unionin virkamieskunta | Euroopan yhteisöjen perustamissopimukset | Eurooppa-liike | EY:n toimielin | lainsääädäntövallan ja täytäntöönpanovallan välinen suhde | legitimitettili | poliittinen elämä ja yleinen turvallisuus | poliittinen kehys | PÖLITIIKKA | toissijaisuusperiaate | unionin oikeuden ensisijaisuus | vallanjako

Yhteenvetö The 1984 Draft Treaty establishing the European Union, known as the "Spinelli Report" although drafted by six co-rapporteurs, has since shaped the path of European integration like no other document. It was the first text of a "European Constitution" drafted by a European institution. Its underlying ideas are, 30 years after its adoption by Parliament on 14 February 1984, still topical, not only because a great part of the EU constitutional architecture can be traced back to it, but also due to its relevance for the ever-lively discussions on the future direction of the European project.

Lyhyesti [EN](#)

[Proceedings of the Workshop on "What Perspectives for Stability and Democracy in Pakistan ?"](#)

Julkaisutyyppi Selvitys

Päivämäärä 12-12-2011

Ulkopuolinen laatija Ayesha SIDDIQA (political commentator, Islamabad, PAKISTAN) ; Amir E. KHAN (Democracy Reporting International - DRI, PAKISTAN) and Gareth PRICE (Asia Programme, Chatham House, London, UNITED KINGDOM)
Ralph PIOTROWSKI (project coordinator, Ecologic Institute, Berlin, GERMANY)

Toimiala Demokratia | Ulkosuhteet

Hakusana Aasia ja Oseania | alueellinen yhdentyminen | alueet ja aluepolitiikka | demokratia | Euroopan rakentamistyö | EUROOPAN UNIONI | Euroopan unionin suhteet | Intia | kansainvälinen turvallisuus | KANSAINVÄLISET SUHTEET | Kašmirin kysymys | kulttuuri ja uskonto | MAANTIEDE | Pakistan | poliittinen kehys | POLITIINKA | sosiaalinen kehys | talousmaantiede | TALOUSTIEDE | uskonnollinen fundamentalismi | vallanjako | yhteiskunnallis-taloudelliset olot | YHTEISKUNNALLiset KYSYMYKSET

Yhteenvetö The Policy Department of the European Parliament has organised On behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Delegation for Relations with South Asia a workshop on "Perspectives of stability and democracy in Pakistan". Three speakers were invited to address issues covering domestic socio-political aspects, the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, regional relations and the potential contribution and support to stability, democracy and socio-economic development.

Pakistan continues to be a fledgling democracy in transition. The complexities of the Pakistani situation make it difficult for outsiders to understand the different powers at play in the country and to deal with fears about instability. A partnership of the military with the judiciary and the media has emerged, and the military retains its capacity to influence the public discourse and the trust in the effectiveness of a democratic polity in general. The definitive substantial challenge is to cope with continuing tensions between civil and military rule. Positive developments include the 18th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution (which re-establish parliamentary democracy, including aspects of electoral reform), the provinces agreeing on the National Finance Commission Award, the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the recent resumption of talks between India and Pakistan. The development of trust between Pakistan and India will be essential for the longer-term entrenchment of civilian government in Pakistan; this in turn will require some agreement to be forged over Kashmir. Whether this is feasible will depend on political will. The EU should consolidate long-term support for strengthening democracy in Pakistan by the formulation of a strong electoral framework, strengthening of the Pakistani Parliament as an institution and supporting local self governance and devolution of power.

Selvitys [EN](#)