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Ordina Mostra per data
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9 risultato/i

Data di creazione : 17-03-2020
EU-India Relations — Keeping up the Momentum Needed for a Vital Strategic Partnership

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.

India and China: Too Close for Comfort?

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.

La Thailandia nel 2016: democrazia più vicina o più lontana?

Dopo un colpo di stato militare messo a segno contro il governo di Yingluck Shinawatra, una giunta militare governa la Thailandia dal 22 maggio 2014. La giunta ha drasticamente limitato le attività politiche e la libertà di espressione. Vi sono state numerose violazioni dei diritti umani, compresa la tortura. Nell’ambito di una ‘tabella di marcia per la democrazia’, per il mese di agosto 2017 è previsto un referendum su una nuova costituzione, che successivamente potrebbe essere seguito da elezioni. Tuttavia, per garantire la stabilità, la giunta militare potrebbe rimanere al potere fino a quando non salirà al trono il successore del re. Nonostante gli stretti legami commerciali, l’UE ha sospeso la firma dell’accordo di partenariato e di cooperazione e i negoziati per un accordo di libero scambio fino a quando la democrazia non sarà ripristinata. Nell’aprile 2015 la Thailandia ha ricevuto un ‘cartellino giallo’ di avvertimento da parte della Commissione europea per problemi di pesca illegale, non dichiarata e non regolamentata (INN).
Vietnam: Despite Human Rights Concerns, a Promising Partner for the EU in Asia

The ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA): A Privileged Interlocutor for the European Parliament in South East Asia

The Increasing Role of the EU's Culture, Education and Science Diplomacy in Asia
Pakistan and China: ‘Iron Brothers’ Forever?

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita
Data 18-06-2015
Autore Laurence VANDEWALLE

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari | Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa | Diritti dell' uomo
Parole chiave Iran | Pakistan | Arabia Saudita | questione del Kashmir | accordo di libero scambio | accordo bilaterale | India | investimento all'estero | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica estera | relazioni economiche | Cina | sicurezza regionale | Afghanistan | cooperazione transfrontaliera | aiuto allo sviluppo | minoranza nazionale

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

Analisi approfondita EN

EU - ASEAN: Challenges Ahead

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Autore Laurence VANDEWALLE

Settore di intervento Affari esteri
Parole chiave politica commerciale comune | struttura istituzionale | relazioni dell'Unione europea | accordo di libero scambio | competenza del PE | relazione interparlamentare | finanziamento dell'UE | integrazione economica | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | Parlamento europeo | ASEAN

Riassunto The EU and ASEAN are both regional organisations created to manage countries’ interdependence and answer regional security challenges. While the two have different histories and integration processes, they correlate as natural partners, with cooperation on integration the core of their relationship. The EU supports ASEAN not only financially but also through exchanges and projects aimed at sharing experiences and expertise. In light of the global shift towards Asia, relations with ASEAN are particularly important for the EU. The Union is seeking to increase dialogue and cooperation with ASEAN, as well as to pursue closer coordination on regional and international issues. The European Parliament can play a role in this by deepening the inter-parliamentary aspect of the relationship and scrutinising EU agreements negotiated with countries in the region.

Analisi approfondita EN

India's 2014 Legislative Elections: The Lack of Economic Miracles Lands the Congress Party on the Opposition Benches

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Autore Elfriede BIERBRAUER | Laurence VANDEWALLE

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Affari esteri
Parole chiave capo di governo | elezioni nazionali | accordo di libero scambio | politica del governo | sviluppo economico | India | risultato elettorale | politica estera | elezioni politiche | negoziato di accordi (UE) | coalizione politica | maggioranza politica | campagna elettorale

Riassunto The EU’s relationship with India and the floundering bilateral trade negotiations may be reinvigorated by the results of the country’s elections for India’s lower house of parliament – the Lok Sabha – held between 7 April and 12 May 2014. The landslide victory of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its leader, Narendra Modi, came at the expense of the Congress party; after being in power for all but 18 years since the country’s independence in 1947, Congress obtained only 44 seats – less than 8 % of the total – in the recent ballot. The new Common People’s Party, which performed well in 2013-regional elections in the capital, Delhi, obtained only four seats nationwide. Modi, a Hindu nationalist who led the state of Gujarat, had been shunned by the EU and the US for many years for his part in the 2002 Gujarat riots. But between the recent elections and his investiture, on 26 May 2014, both transatlantic powers made friendly overtures to the new prime minister.

Negotiations within the BJP and with potential coalition partners are well underway, and the composition of the new Indian government should be known soon. As Modi’s election campaign focussed on domestic issues, and in particular on the ailing Indian economy, the BJP-led government’s stance on foreign relations – including on cross-border trade and investment and negotiations with the EU on the stalled free trade agreement – will soon crystallise.

Analisi approfondita EN